

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

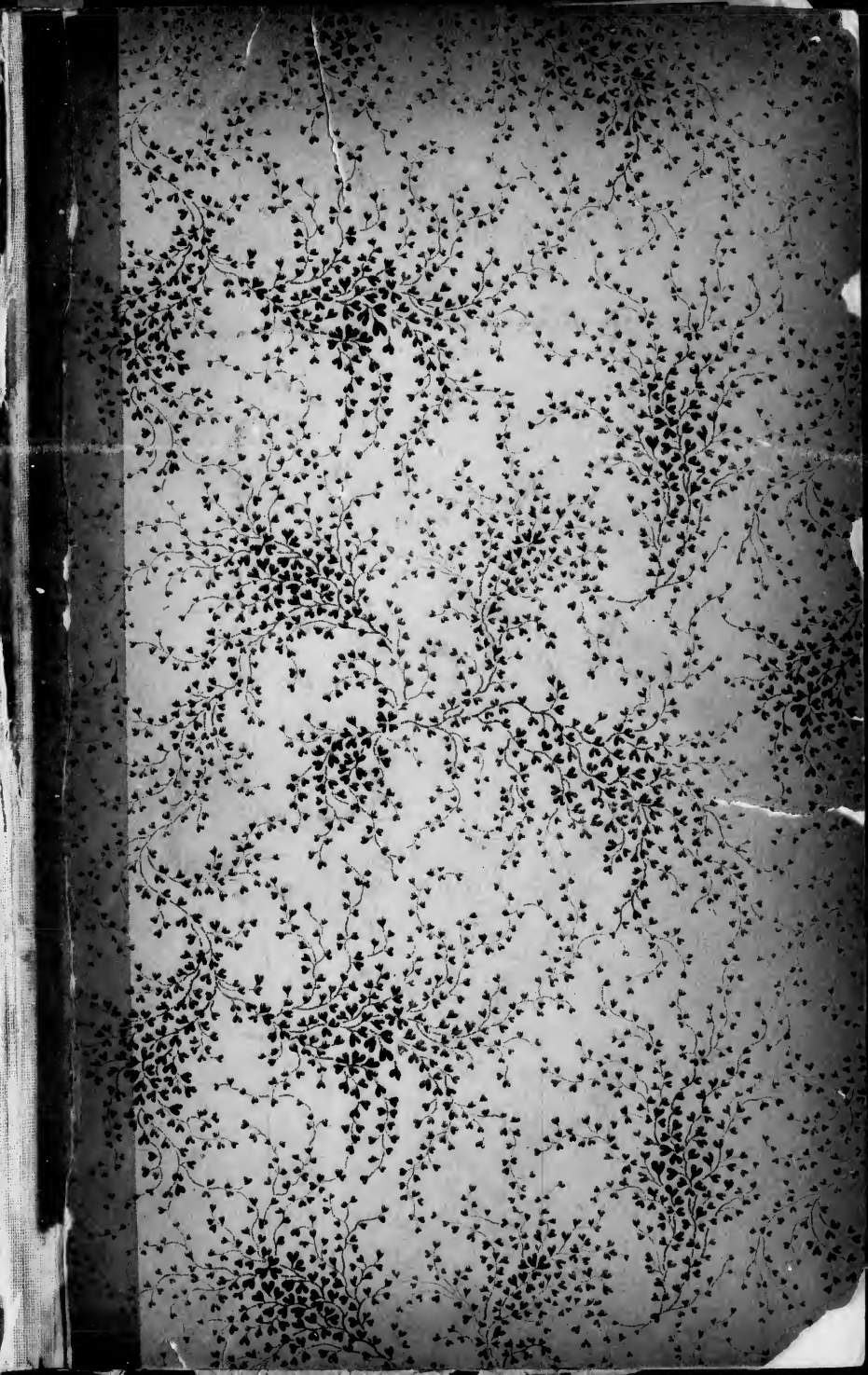
1918/1919

(Washington, DC)



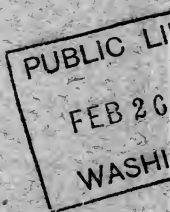
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

Vol. I
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1919

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The commissioners of the District of Columbia, in pursuance of the requirements of section 12 of "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat., 108), and of section 9 of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., pt. 1, p. 680), herewith transmit a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

For more convenient reference they submit an introductory abstract of the salient features of the reports of the heads of the several departments.

On December 16, 1918, Brig. Gen. John G. D. Knight (retired), who had served as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia since July 16, 1917, was relieved from that duty and Brig. Gen. Charles Willauer Kutz, United States Army (lieutenant colonel Corps of Engineers), who had served as engineer commissioner prior to the appointment of Gen. Knight, was reappointed to that position.

Col. Frank L. Besson, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, entered on duty as one of the assistants to the engineer commissioner on January 17, 1919; and Col. Carey H. Brown, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, in the same capacity on March 1 of that year.

On March 15, 1919, Col. J. J. Loving, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who had been on detail as assistant to the engineer commissioner since October 11, 1915, was relieved of that duty.

With the presentation of the report of the municipal activities of the year the commissioners avail themselves of the opportunity to point out in a general way the problems that press for solution in many and varied fields of the local government.

The World War has affected the District of Columbia in two ways, each of which demands an accelerated program of municipal improvement; it has largely and permanently increased the population, although in what precise degree can not yet be determined, and it has necessarily halted the orderly and regular development which would have gone on if there had been no war. In common with all other sections of the country the District also is affected by the increase in costs of material and labor, so that it requires a greater number of dollars to do a given amount of work.

So that, with a greater population than ever before and with practically no increase in facilities and with a deferred maintenance of serious proportions affecting almost all physical plants of the municipal government, the District needs are more various, more extensive, and more imperative, perhaps, than they ever have been.

Because of the limitations of law placed upon them the commissioners in their annual estimates have not been able to present to Congress the actual requirements of the city government but have presented only those matters that seemed to them to be most important or most pressing.

The salary schedule for officers and employees of the District should be revised to provide adequate compensation commensurate with the importance of the duties performed and in accordance with the greatly increased cost of living.

There is a most urgent necessity for the immediate provision of an increase in the water supply, the demands upon the system having exceeded its safe capacity for the last two summers so that water consumption had to be restricted.

The school system requires new buildings and an increased staff of teachers in order that every child may have a full-time school day and that the system may meet the additional demands made upon it.

There should be, and that without delay, a greatly augmented street and highway improvement program: there should be a prompt provision of modern bridges where existing structures are not fitted to carry the burdens of modern traffic; there should be a park-extension program that would save certain areas for park purposes that may soon be unavailable; and there should be provision for modern equipment and accommodations for the several refuse disposal systems lately come under the direct supervision of the District government,

Increases in the personnel of the police department as well as in the salaries of its members are made imperative by the growth of the city; the fire department needs not only better salaries, but it should be expanded by the provision of additional houses in newly built-up sections of the city, and, above all, it should be modernized by the substitution of motor equipment for horse-drawn apparatus.

Funds and additional authority are most urgently needed that the commissioners may proceed with the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, an institution for 30 years an acknowledged need and which should be placed in operation as soon as is humanly possible to replace the woefully inadequate Washington Asylum Hospital. Then, too, there is most urgent need for a District of Columbia institution for the care of the feeble-minded, and for a new institution to take the place of the antiquated Industrial Home School.

These matters to which attention is here called are referred to at greater length hereafter, as are many other matters of very great importance which are omitted here only for the sake of brevity.

The commissioners express the earnest hope that a way will be provided by which they will be able to lay before the Congress the necessary estimates for these improvements, services, and institutions. They feel it is necessary in the national interest that the District of Columbia catch up with the times, and they hope they are not too optimistic when they make bold to predict that a future of wonderful greatness lies before the Capital of the great American Republic,

which will justify upon the part of Congress a policy of constructive liberality in the provision for its present needs and its future development.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Jurisdiction over the water-supply system is divided between the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, who is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the procurement of the supply and its purification, while the commissioners are responsible only for the distribution of the water after it leaves the purification plant.

They feel it incumbent upon them, however, to call attention to the need of an additional supply. In the summer of 1918 it was necessary to curtail the supply of water to householders in order to keep within the capacity of the single aqueduct supplying the city with water. Due to the termination of the war and to an anticipated decrease in population resulting therefrom, it was assumed that the consumption of water in the summer of 1919 would be less than that in the preceding year; but it proved to be actually greater, and it again became necessary to curtail the privilege of sprinkling lawns and to stop entirely the use of water for flushing sidewalks.

Investigations heretofore made by direction of Congress show conclusively that the additional supply should come either from the Potomac River or from the Patuxent River, the difference in the cost of the two projects being relatively small. The commissioners are advised that the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in his annual report, has recommended the adoption of the Patuxent project as possessing greater advantages than the so-called Potomac project. The Patuxent water is very much softer than the Potomac water and can be brought into the District by gravity at a higher elevation, the latter being an advantage which is more apparent to those charged with the distribution of the supply than to those charged with its procurement. A supply from the Patuxent would permit increased pressures in the gravity area and a large reduction, if not entire elimination, of the first high pumping area.

The commissioners therefore urge the adoption of the Patuxent project as outlined in House Document 1400, No. Sixty-second Congress, third session, modified, however, so as to provide for the needs of Maryland communities between the source of supply and the District line and further modified so as to permit the delivery of filtered water at an elevation of 210 feet above sea level.

ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS.

The commissioners point out the urgent necessity of providing improved roadway surfaces on the arterial highways leading to the District line and connecting with highways in the State of Maryland. At present most of these roadways are surfaced with water-bound macadam, which does not meet the demands of heavy automobile traffic. Something more durable than macadam is highly desirable in the interest of economy. The roadway surface of these highways should be at least equal to that of the main highways with which they connect in Maryland. The repairs necessary on the present macadam surfaces, in order to take care of the heavy traffic, are so costly that the improvements suggested would result in an actual saving of money.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

There is great need for the replacement of a number of important bridges which have outlived their usefulness. These are the Calvert Street Bridge across Rock Creek, the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge across the Eastern Branch or Anacostia River, the Chain Bridge across the Potomac River, and the bridge in the line of Connecticut Avenue over Klinge Road. These bridges were built to accommodate the vehicular traffic at the time of their construction, but are inadequate to accommodate the heavier traffic of the present day.

EXTENSION OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

Nineteen years ago a commission appointed by the Senate of the United States recommended comprehensive plans for the extension of the park system of the District of Columbia. Some progress has been made toward carrying out these plans but large areas yet remain to be acquired. Many sections of the city have been built up since the park extension plans were made, and it is now necessary so to modify the plans as to fit changed conditions and to make provision for the early acquisition of remaining parcels of land suitable for a permanent park system which otherwise may soon be built upon and their availability for park purposes thus destroyed.

PERMANENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the war the construction of permanent school buildings to meet the needs of a constantly increasing school population practically stopped. Appropriations have been made for some of the buildings needed based on estimates prepared prior to the war. When the appropriations became available the cost of labor and material had increased to such an extent that the buildings could not be erected within the funds available. These amounted to approximately \$1,000,000. As a temporary expedient, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of frame one-room portable school buildings. These buildings are a poor and inadequate substitute for permanent buildings and they should only be used under emergency conditions until permanent buildings can be constructed. The commissioners feel that the time has come when permanent buildings should be provided and sufficient funds should be appropriated to build them.

ESTIMATES TO CONGRESS.

By a provision contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910, the commissioners are prohibited from submitting to Congress estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia which shall exceed in aggregate an amount double the total estimated revenues for the year in which such estimates are submitted.

When the commissioners were preparing their estimates to Congress for the ensuing fiscal year, they made material reductions in the estimates submitted to them, and they also made no estimates for increases in salaries because that matter was being considered by the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries. When the total of these reduced estimates was found to be \$22,865,676.03, because of the limitation of the law above referred to, it was necessary further to reduce them to \$18,242,006.03. These estimates, therefore, fell short

of the actual needs of the District by the sum of \$4,623,670. At the same time there is a surplus of District revenues over all charges arising under appropriations at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, of \$4,063,922.18, made up of accumulations by fiscal years as follows:

Fiscal year ended—	
June 30, 1916.....	\$1,380,218.90
June 30, 1917.....	673,733.77
June 30, 1918.....	1,226,732.99
June 30, 1919.....	783,236.72
Total.....	4,063,922.18

Were it not for the limitation on the preparation of estimates above referred to, the commissioners could have submitted not only the total of the estimates which they had originally approved but could have given consideration to other needs which were not estimated for but for which provision should be made, such as additional school buildings, the rebuilding of necessary bridges, the acquisition of park areas and playgrounds, and many other matters of great importance.

They have, therefore, recommended in their estimates, submitted to Congress for the ensuing fiscal year, that this legislation be repealed. If this is done, the needs of the District can be properly presented each year and Congress can then be in a position to determine the relative importance of all of the projects which the commissioners deem it advisable to submit. With the present legislation in force, not much more can be estimated for than is necessary for maintenance. Thus many important projects can not be brought to the attention of Congress.

THE DRAFT.

With the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, the initial steps demobilizing the selective-service system in the District of Columbia were undertaken and the work completed in the early part of this year. The District of Columbia, throughout the entire period of the war, made an excellent record in the administration of the draft law, and the commissioners desire to give public expression of their appreciation of the work performed by all persons who helped in achieving the results accomplished. More than 90,000 persons registered in the District of Columbia—33,454 on June 5, 1917, 3,269 in June and August, 1918, and 53,620 on September 12, 1918.

The Provost Marshal General's report credits the District of Columbia with furnishing the following number of troops during the World War:

Inductions under the draft.....	10,009
Enlistments in the Army.....	4,442
Enlistments in the Navy.....	3,500
Enlistments in the Marine Corps.....	372
	18,923

It is estimated that there were then approximately 2,000 in the military service—soldiers, sailors, and marines—who had enlisted before the war from the District of Columbia, so that the District's quota in all branches of the military and naval service during the World War was more than 20,000.

An unusually large number of cases of nonresident registrants were handled in the District of Columbia. More than 20,000 men had their physical examinations transferred from other jurisdictions to the District of Columbia, and approximately 9,000 individual inductions into the military and naval service were accomplished in the District of registrants belonging to local boards throughout the country.

CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

On May 13, 1919, the commissioners were informed by The Adjutant General of the Army that the candidates for cadet at the United States Military Academy, and the alternate candidates nominated by them on February 12, 1919, had failed to qualify, and were requested by him to recommend another candidate for nomination to the vacancy. As the result of a competitive examination of applicants therefor, George Pierce Howell, jr., was recommended for that appointment and was admitted to the Military Academy, accordingly, last June.

In view of the potential graduation next June of two of the cadets at the Military Academy from the District of Columbia, the commissioners were requested by the Secretary of War to nominate two others to fill the vacancies which those graduations will create. Accordingly, after due publicity to applicants, they held appropriate examinations and recommended Charles Edward Hart and Eugene B. Ely, the two candidates having the highest record for mental and physical fitness for the position.

MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

In the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, approved July 11, 1919, provision is made for an increase of three midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, from the District of Columbia. At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the commissioners held mental and physical examinations of applicants for their recommendation for appointment to those vacancies, and recommended Robert F. Nicholson, Henry Coates Burgess, and George Shepherd Brock, jr., the three candidates having the highest record for mental and physical fitness for the position.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The commissioners are appending to this report a report of the District Council of Defense through its chairman, William H. Baldwin, covering its activities from its organization on June 9, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

The Council of National Defense was established by an act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, and consisted of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of the Interior, and clothed with authority to do, in their departments, the things necessary in preparation for war.

The same statute provided for an advisory commission of seven men for the Council of National Defense. The Council of National Defense with this advisory commission, with a large number of affiliated committees composed of the leading men of the Nation,

were active in assembling the resources of the country at the time of the declaration of war.

On April 9, 1917, the Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, wrote to the governor of each State, asking that similar bodies, called State Councils of Defense, be formed in each State to cooperate with the National Council, but it was not until the call by the Secretary of War, on April 20, 1917, for a National Defense Conference to meet in the National Capital on May 2 and 3, 1917, to consist of representatives of each State, or of each State Council of Defense, that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia became officially aware of the movement; and finding that it was expected that the District of Columbia would participate in the undertaking, appointed William H. Baldwin to represent the District.

The details of the organization and activities of the District Council of Defense are fully and impressively set forth in Mr. Baldwin's report, and are eloquent of the public spirit, self-sacrifice, and efficiency which distinguished its members in their performance of that patriotic service.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated statement showing cash income from all sources, net expenditures on account of appropriations, trust and special funds, reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, and balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1918.			
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
Appropriations.....	\$22,434.84		
Trust and special funds.....	12,073.19	\$34,508.03	
In the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	111,855.47		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1,121.14		
Trust and special funds.....	5,377.48		
Repayments to appropriations.....	178.90	118,532.99	
In Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	6,051,313.95		
Trust and special funds.....	407,227.61	6,458,541.56	
CASH INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR.			
Revenues collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia.....	9,847,518.00		
Amount paid by the United States on account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878.....	8,083,958.46		
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds.....	1,763,135.63	19,694,612.09	
CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR.			
Net expenditures from—			
Appropriations.....	16,709,786.87		
Trust and special funds.....	1,777,226.21	18,487,013.08	
Reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, pursuant to provisions contained in District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918—			
To pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of the construction and equipment of the District jail as provided in section 1097 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia.....	125,000.00		
To pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of advances to pay teachers in the public schools, as provided in the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the payment of teachers in public schools in the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same approved Apr. 18, 1874.....	97,740.50	222,740.50	
			\$26,306,194.67

Consolidated statement showing cash income from all sources, net expenditures on account of appropriations, trust and special funds, reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, and balances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1919.			
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
Trust and special funds.....		\$81,124.80	
In hands of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$119,779.00		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1,477.51		
Trust and special funds.....	5,841.70		
Repayments.....	131.25		
		127,229.46	
In Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	7,064,465.62		
Trust and special funds.....	323,621.21		
		7,388,086.83	
			\$26,306,194.67

Bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Detail.	Total.
June 30, 1918:		
3.65 bonds outstanding this date.....		\$3,579,750.00
Less sinking fund assets—		
\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds.....	\$345,000.00	
\$875,000 3 per cent United States loan, 1908-1918.....	875,000.00	
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan, 1923.....	100,000.00	
\$337,500 4 per cent United States Liberty loan bonds.....	337,500.00	
Total bond investments held.....	1,657,500.00	
Cash balance June 30, 1918.....	14,277.31	
	1,671,777.31	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds, June 30, 1918.....		\$3,907,972.69
Reduction in indebtedness during fiscal year—		
Purchase and cancellation of District of Columbia 3.65 bonds.....	\$4,750.00	
Sinking fund operations, investments purchased account of sinking fund—		
\$625,000 United States 4½ per cent Liberty loan bonds.....	625,000.00	
\$210,000 United States 4½ per cent Victory notes.....	210,000.00	
		839,750.00
Less 3.65 bonds issued during fiscal year.....	2,700.00	
Less decrease in cash balance, June 30, 1919, under June 30, 1918.....	5,045.71	
	7,745.71	
		832,004.29
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds, June 30, 1919.....		3,075,968.40
June 30, 1919:		
3.65 bonds outstanding this date.....		5,577,700.00
Less sinking fund assets—		
\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds.....	\$345,000.00	
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan, 1923.....	100,000.00	
\$210,000 4½ per cent United States Victory notes.....	210,000.00	
\$1,837,500 4½ per cent United States Liberty loan bonds.....	1,837,500.00	
Total bond investments held.....	2,492,500.00	
Cash balance June 30, 1919.....	9,231.60	
	2,501,731.60	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds, June 30, 1919.....		3,075,968.40

¹ \$875,000 3 per cent United States bonds and \$337,500 4 per cent United States Liberty loan bonds converted into 4½ per cent Liberty loan bonds.

REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND SURPLUS.

The cash revenues of the District of Columbia amounted to \$9,847,518, which, with the amount of unused appropriations of prior years charged off to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1919, \$197,220.09, gives a resulting credit of \$10,044,738.99.

Against the foregoing revenues there was charged during the fiscal year, on account of the District's share of appropriations, \$9,038,761.77, leaving a surplus of revenues over appropriations for the year of \$1,005,977.22; that is, for the current fiscal year itself.

Pursuant to certain provisions contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, the District of Columbia was required to reimburse the United States, on account of the construction and equipment of the District Jail, as provided in section 1097 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the sum of \$125,000, and on account of advances to pay teachers in the District public schools, as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the payment of teachers in public schools in the District of Columbia, and providing for the levying of a tax to reimburse the same, approved April 18, 1874," the sum of \$97,740.50, thus reducing said surplus by the above sums, leaving a net surplus for the fiscal year of \$783,236.72. Adding this amount to the amount of surplus at the close of the fiscal year 1918 of \$3,280,685.46, gives a surplus of District revenues over all appropriations and charges, June 30, 1919, of \$4,063,922.18.

This surplus is accounted for as follows: Cash to the credit of general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, \$7,064,465.62; cash in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, on account of general fund, \$119,779; against which there is a liability of the District on account of appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department unadvanced June 30, 1919, of \$3,120,322.44; leaving a net free surplus over all charges and appropriations, as above stated, June 30, 1919, of \$4,063,922.18.

ASSESSMENTS.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY.

The District of Columbia appropriation act approved September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 678), provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every two years. The real estate assessment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is as follows:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$208,097,025.00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	206,513,666.00
Total.....	414,610,691.00
Tax on land and improvements.....	6,219,160.37
New buildings and additions to buildings and public utility plants made during the fiscal year 1919 for assessment in 1920.....	25,132,977.00
Less value of structures damaged and destroyed.....	\$163,200
Less value of buildings exempt from taxation.....	17,544,900
	17,708,100.00
Leaving a net taxable assessment of new improvements of....	17,424,877.00

¹ As against a little over \$6,000,000 for the preceding year.

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The personal tax is derived from three different classes of assessment. First, an amount derived from a levy of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on household furniture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or what is commonly known as tangible personal property. Second, from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and on gross earnings or gross receipts of public service corporations. Third, from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property.

The following table shows the amount of tax levied on personal property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

	Assessment.	Tax.
Tangible personal property at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on assessed valuation.....	\$56, 226, 510.50	\$843, 397.66
Building and loan associations at 2 per cent on gross earnings.....	1, 328, 602.83	26, 572.06
Incorporated savings banks at 4 per cent on gross earnings less interest paid depositors.....	623, 411.26	24, 936.45
Electric light companies at 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	2, 238, 729.00	89, 549.16
Telephone companies at 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	2, 497, 245.00	99, 889.80
Gas light companies at 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	1, 761, 064.71	88, 053.24
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Ry. Co., at 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	12, 089.71	604.49
National banks at 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	2, 811, 316.97	168, 679.02
Trust companies at 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	2, 800, 370.79	168, 022.25
Washington Market Co. at 4 per cent on gross earnings from conduits.....	12, 090.00	483.60
Street railway companies at 4 per cent on gross receipts.....	7, 111, 099.39	284, 443.97
Total assessment of, and tax on, tangible personal property for 1919.....	77, 422, 530.16	1, 794, 631.70
Intangible personal property at three-tenths of 1 per cent on assessment valuation.....	293, 506, 445.00	880, 519.34
Total assessment and tax on personal property...	370, 928, 975.16	2, 675, 151.04
Increase in tangible tax, 1919 over 1918.....		312, 344.72
Decrease in intangible tax, 1919 over 1918.....		10, 260.05

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Assessments for sidewalks, curbing, and alleys were levied under the act of August 7, 1894; assessments for street extensions under various special acts, and act approved March 4, 1913, and assessments for paving of roadways under the act of July 21, 1914, as amended by an act approved September 1, 1916, as follows:

Assessment and permit work.....	\$74, 756. 75	
Paving roadways.....	175, 197. 13	
Street extensions.....		\$249, 953. 88
		75, 316. 76
Total.....		325, 270. 64

WATER MAIN ASSESSMENTS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the water-main tax division levied assessments in the amount of \$27,484.45, as against \$21,239.07 last year.

BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The biennial assessment of real estate for the years 1920 and 1921 has been completed and is now being entered upon the ledgers.

The field work was finished and open for inspection on the first Monday in January, 1919, and subject to appeal till the first Monday in June of that year.

The rule of assessment which was followed was substantially as follows:

The first consideration was the equalization of taxation following the requirement of law that the assessment shall not be less than two-thirds of the true value. The assessors were confronted with the choice of two propositions; either to appraise the dwellings at the abnormal prices created by the war, or at what they considered would be a fair value under normal conditions. They adopted the latter course. The selling value of property previous to the war, together with a certain allowance for the probable condition of the market after a number of years, will have to be the clue for present value.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

The new biennial assessment for 1919 and 1920 shows some increases in the ground values in the business section which are in line with recent sales throughout that section.

Under the act of 1894 (28 Stat., 282), the annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1919, and as hereinbefore stated added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year a little over \$7,000,000, as against a little over \$6,000,000 for the same class of constructions during the previous fiscal year. The high cost of labor and material to which the commissioners referred in the report for 1918, has been maintained during the fiscal year embraced in this report, and, together with the restriction of building operations, has resulted in all improved properties being held at high figures.

DESIGNATION OF CITY PROPERTY FOR TAXATION PURPOSES.

On January 6, 1919, there was recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, for aid in taxation of real estate, a set of maps embracing all the squares within the city of Washington, including what was formerly Georgetown. These squares are numbered from 1 to 1301, with a distinctive lot number for each house or individual holding of ground, under authority of an act approved March 3, 1899.

When the city of Washington was first laid the blocks and lots in it were numbered, so that the deeds thereto merely referred to them by numbers. These lots from time to time became divided into lots and parcels through deeds in which such lots and parcels were described by metes and bounds, which necessitated short descriptions of them on the tax records. These descriptions were often faulty and resulted in defective tax sales. The new numbering will result in a saving of clerical labor and in a corresponding simplification and accuracy of the records.

The changes in such renumbering have been very extensive. The public should be apprised of these changes in the designation of their

holdings with as much dispatch as possible, and lithographic maps should be provided for that purpose for which an appropriation is necessary and earnestly recommended.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The details of the collections of the District revenues for the fiscal year 1919 are set forth in the report of the collector of taxes transmitted herewith. A classified abstract of the receipts and other affairs connected with the revenue collection of the District government is made a part of this summary report under head of "Finance."

LICENSES.

The receipts from the license bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 amounted to \$334,371.53. This revenue was collected from the following sources: Motor-vehicle tags, \$182,057; operator's permits, \$34,420; miscellaneous licenses, \$117,680.03; transfers, \$91.50; steam engineers, \$123. During the same period for the previous year, \$292,430.36 was collected. This denotes an increase of \$41,941.17.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1917, which provided that "all automobiles be registered annually," failed to provide for prorating fees for same. Numerous complaints have been made against this omission. It is inequitable to impose upon automobile owners a fee for 12 months for a license which is in use only a portion of the year. The prorating of motor vehicle tags is in force in practically all of the States. In view of these facts, it is respectfully recommended that Congress provide that fees for motor vehicle tags be prorated quarterly, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

The total amount expended by the office during the year was \$14,132,733.95, of which nearly \$4,000,000 was in cash and the balance by checks.

Statement of receipts and disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

Credit balance on hand July 1, 1918.....	\$34, 508. 03	
Amount to official credit during year 1919.....	14, 866, 495. 13	
Checks cancelled during year 1919.....	17, 535. 27	
		<u>\$14, 918, 538. 43</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Official checks drawn during year 1919.....	\$14, 132, 733. 95	
Unexpended balances repaid to United States Treasury.....	704, 679. 68	
		14, 837, 413. 63
Balance to credit of disbursing officer D. C., June 30, 1919.....		<u>81, 124. 80</u>
		14, 918, 538. 43

The work of this branch of the District service shows a steady increase. A total of 119,047 checks were issued, an increase of 16,389 over the preceding year. The number of vouchers issued was 26,237,

an increase of 1,566, while the number of individual payments in cash for salaries was practically doubled, owing to weekly instead of semimonthly payments to laborers, etc..

In the year's work of handling over \$14,000,000, involving approximately 250,000 transactions, the disbursements cleared without loss by error in calculation or identification, through the exacting practical and technical audit of the District auditor and the United States Treasury officials.

PURCHASING OFFICE.

Through this office are purchased all supplies, stores, materials, and equipment required by the various divisions of the government of the District of Columbia. Throughout the year some difficulty was experienced in obtaining prompt deliveries, due to abnormal conditions. No serious embarrassment, however, resulted therefrom.

The total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to \$2,549,695.33 for supplies and materials, as follows:

Agricultural supplies.....	\$6,327.55
Books, playground, athletic, and kindergarten supplies.....	47,439.25
Construction materials used in sewer, street, road, water-main and building work.....	623,936.37
Dry goods, boots, and shoes.....	67,470.16
Drugs, chemicals, hospital, bacteriological and laboratory supplies...	31,287.30
Electrical supplies.....	58,542.91
Eggs.....	9,665.24
Food supplies, (groceries, meats, and fish).....	199,004.04
Forage, including livery, horse shoeing and saddlery.....	232,307.81
Fuel.....	341,486.24
Flags.....	2,095.06
Fruits and vegetables.....	10,467.17
Furniture, (house-furnishing and office equipment).....	58,742.18
Fire-fighting apparatus and supplies.....	103,245.77
Hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, oil and lumber.....	322,275.88
Horses and mules.....	5,000.00
Hogs.....	4,411.28
Heating apparatus.....	21,620.66
Ice.....	7,227.88
Insignias, (officers'), motor-vehicle and dog tags.....	12,828.87
Laundry.....	7,559.45
Lighting service, for District institutions.....	47,681.43
Machinery, engines, boilers and repairs thereto.....	42,280.28
Printing, engraving, binding, blank books.....	41,112.11
Postage.....	16,816.57
Pianos, and tuning thereof.....	3,392.75
Stationery.....	71,451.72
Telegrams and telephone service.....	12,410.29
Transportation, express and freight.....	35,910.54
Typewriters, and repairs.....	19,015.50
Vehicles, motor-driven, horse-drawn, and repairs thereto.....	62,249.63
Miscellaneous.....	24,433.44
	<hr/>
	2,549,695.33

Inventory at close of business, June 30, 1919, disclosed the District at that time had stock of construction materials in the various property yards amounting to \$272,791.39.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The case of *Harris v. District of Columbia* is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the court of appeals, 10 new cases were filed in which the District of Columbia is a party. Three cases were decided in favor of the District, 1 compromised, 2 settled adversely, and 9 are now pending there.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in actions at law, 9 cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia, 3 being appealed, and 3 were entered adversely, 2 being appealed. Eight suits against the District of Columbia were dismissed, 1 suit was settled out of court, and 83 cases are now pending. Twenty-three new cases were entered against and 2 cases were instituted by the District of Columbia.

Four new equity suits were filed against the District and 1 by the District. One was decided adversely and 1 compromised.

One petition for guardianship was granted.

One habeas corpus case was filed against the District and the petition granted, and 2 cases were dismissed.

In the district court, 9 petitions for the condemnation of land for public use were filed, 6 verdicts of condemnation were confirmed, 2 cases were dismissed, and 29 cases remain undisposed of.

In the municipal court, 10 new suits were filed against the District of Columbia. Three were won and 5 lost by the District, with appeal noted on 2. One nonsuit was taken, 4 cases dismissed, and 14 are now pending.

Lunacy proceedings were instituted in the cases of 513 persons. Of this number, in 404 inquiries before a judge and jury, 369 were found to be of unsound mind and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane; 20 of sound mind and discharged; while in the cases of 15 others the petitions were dismissed on motion of the assistant representing this office.

In the juvenile court, 2,261 informations were filed and \$39,788.50 collected through the court for deserted families.

Informations to the number of 34,354 were filed, and fines aggregating \$193,534.30 were collected in the police court.

The general work of the office consisted of the approval of 289 bonds, 194 contracts, and the preparation of 181 written opinions. Damage claims numbering 213 were reported upon. A great many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and officials, and a large number of consultations had, of which no record is kept.

A representative of this office presided at all of the hearings before the police and firemen's retiring and relief board and also at the police trial board hearings.

The commissioners renew their recommendation for a special statute of notice and limitations, in personal injury cases, such as exists in other cities. Such a law works no injustice to the persons injured and will result in a great saving to the District of Columbia.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

The total insurance premiums paid in the District of Columbia for the year 1918 amounted to \$10,670,547.55, and the total losses paid amounted to \$4,269,787.25. These have been divided as follows:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
Life.....	\$7,695,660.25	\$3,565,682.81
Fire and marine.....	1,852,687.73	340,549.29
Miscellaneous.....	1,122,199.57	363,555.15
Total.....	10,670,547.55	4,269,787.25

These total premiums as compared with the year 1917 show an increase of \$1,434,180.22, the losses paid show an increase of \$977,681.43.

The annual report of my predecessor carried a schedule showing the fire insurance premiums received and losses paid from the establishment of this department. I deem such a schedule to be of general interest and have, therefore, brought same up to date and have shown on the schedule the percentage of loss paid to premiums received for each year, and also the percentage of loss for the period 1902 to 1918, inclusive. That schedule follows:

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percent- age.
1902.....	\$691,568.49	\$107,198.99	15½
1903.....	755,906.30	146,195.20	19½
1904.....	792,405.16	232,659.03	29½
1905.....	808,452.20	139,080.40	17½
1906.....	788,186.74	142,379.20	19
1907.....	726,670.72	202,813.00	28
1908.....	695,788.73	211,637.98	30½
1909.....	657,642.53	203,121.89	31
1910.....	672,271.93	254,667.27	38
1911.....	650,645.07	437,874.54	67½
1912.....	636,542.50	388,169.31	61
1913.....	698,512.07	291,029.24	41½
1914.....	675,479.39	549,657.01	81½
1915.....	798,620.32	252,708.53	31
1916.....	871,944.81	348,684.45	39
1917.....	988,277.03	150,902.44	15½
1918.....	1,208,030.03	231,140.60	19½
Grand total.....	13,116,944.22	4,199,919.08	32

The 19½ per cent loss ratio to premiums shown in the schedule above for the year 1918 is about 3½ per cent higher than for the previous year.

The schedule above shows the 17-year ratio of the District of Columbia to be 32 per cent or 1½ per cent less than the average given last year for the 16-year ratio.

There was collected during 1918 for license fees \$19,830.38 and for taxes \$111,601.98, making a total of \$131,432.36, as follows:

Companies and associations.....	\$2,483.35
Principal agents.....	10,362.54
Solicitors.....	5,388.13
Brokers.....	1,533.36
Assignments.....	63.00
Taxes.....	111,601.98
Total.....	131,432.36

The above shows a decrease in license fees and assignments of \$491.62, and an increase of \$10,065.45 in taxes over amount collected in 1917.

During 1918 the total expenses of operating the department were as follows:

Salaries:

Regular employees.....	\$10,507.99
Temporary clerk.....	295.00
Contingent expenses.....	695.49

Total.....	11,498.48
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There was paid in premiums in the District of Columbia for insurance of all kinds during 1918, \$10,670,547.55; losses paid in the District by all companies and associations amounted to \$4,269,787.25; the amount of insurance written during the year exclusive of casualty, \$6,802,575,859.79.

This shows an increase of \$5,051,711,613.24 over 1917.

The assets of all insurance companies and associations transacting business in the District of Columbia on December 31, 1918, amounted to \$7,257,290,187.77; liabilities, \$6,056,811,393.27; surplus, including capital, \$1,200,478,794.50.

Full details in support of the foregoing statements and of the transactions of the business of the department are set forth in the accompanying copy of the superintendent's report.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

On account of the high cost of necessities of life much time was devoted by this office to the work of making investigations regarding the sale of commodities by short weight and measure, and inspectors paid close attention to this branch of the work while engaged in regular inspections of weighing and measuring devices. There were 46 prosecutions, and fines or forfeitures amounting to \$735 imposed in 45 cases. Much fraud in the sale of ice has prevailed, but this department made every possible effort to correct the evil. It is believed that a law prohibiting the sale of ice in any manner other than by weight would do much to remedy the matter.

Much deception in the sale of certain foodstuffs has resulted from the fact that the weights and measures law does not contain a provision that establishes standard containers for the sale of fruits and vegetables. Many such containers are apparently constructed for the purpose of deception. Receptacles resembling in size or shape a basket or other container of standard measure, but having capacity less than the standard measure, are used in the sale of the commodities in question. This situation not only promotes and fosters dishonesty and makes fraud easy, but has a generally demoralizing effect on the business.

The total number of inspections made during the fiscal year was 41,075. There were 1,339 weighing and measuring devices condemned, and of this number 333 were confiscated. General conditions throughout the District have shown improvement during the past year, due, it is believed, to the fact that stricter supervision has been exercised than was possible prior to an increase in the inspection force.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Conditions at the markets belonging to the District have been generally satisfactory during the year. For the first time in many years practically all the stands in the Eastern and Western Markets have been occupied, and the business of the stand holders has been good. The Farmers' Produce Market has experienced an unusually busy year. There have been brought to this market and sold during the year by truckers and farmers 46,957 vehicle loads of farm produce of various kinds.

The new Fish Market building was sufficiently completed for occupancy at the beginning of the fiscal year. At that time general business conditions were in such a state, on account of the war, that some difficulty was experienced in finding permanent tenants for all the stores. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, however, the stands are now practically all occupied by tenants who are reasonably satisfactory. The volume of business at this market has increased very much. It is estimated that the retail business has about doubled since the completion of the new market. Wholesale traffic has shown a similar increase. The total revenue to the District from the Fish Wharf and Market for the year was \$13,837.51. The total operating expense was \$3,672.01, leaving a net revenue of \$10,165.50.

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAW NEEDED.

The weights and measures law for the District is in need of revision. The present law, passed more than 20 years ago, is inadequate for the protection of the public. There are now pending, in both the House and Senate, measures that if enacted into law without impairment will correct many of the weaknesses, deficiencies, and omissions of the present law. The present system of charging fees for making inspections of weighing and measuring devices is especially obnoxious, and the law requiring it should be repealed at the earliest date possible.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The commissioners are indebted to the courtesy of the superintendent of schools for the following statement of public-school conditions during the year.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The total enrollment of pupils for the year was:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	22,111	22,240	44,351
Colored.....	8,093	9,795	17,888
Total.....	30,204	32,035	62,239

The total enrollment of pupils was distributed as follows:

Class of pupils.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Elementary.....	38,722	16,232	54,954
Secondary.....	5,562	1,483	7,045
Normal.....	67	91	158
Vocational.....	(1)	82	82
Total.....	44,351	17,888	62,239

¹ Enrolled in elementary schools.

The total enrollment shows a net increase of 703, or 1.13 per cent more than that of the previous year.

The average enrollment was 52,863.2

The average daily attendance was 49,080.

The percentage of attendance was 92.8.

TEACHERS.

	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
Elementary.....	6	947	953	44	388	432	50	1,335	1,385
Secondary.....	79	187	266	50	39	89	129	226	355
Normal.....		16	16	4	9	13	4	25	29
Vocational.....	4	1	5	8	12	20	12	13	25
Special teachers, directors, and assistants.....	20	89	109	16	46	62	36	135	171
Total.....	109	1,240	1,349	122	494	616	231	1,734	1,965

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	7,229	1,823	9,052
Average number of pupils enrolled.....	2,311.2	1,219.1	3,530.3
Average number of pupils in nightly attendance.....	1,797.2	1,028.0	2,825.2
Percentage of attendance.....	77.8	84.4	80.2
Number of teachers:			
Male.....	158	132	90
Female.....	101	46	147
Total.....	1159	178	237
Number of teachers employed in night schools also teaching in day schools:			
Male.....	126	124	50
Female.....	30	31	57
Total.....	162	145	107
Average number of nights open.....	48.9	55.8	52.3

¹ Including 1 supervisor.

The schools were in session 160.1 days. The number of school buildings used was—

Owned by the District:

Permanent..... 152

Portable..... 18

Total..... 170

Rented..... 24

Grand total..... 194

THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS.

The past year has been one of unusual interest and activity in this department, which shows an increased attendance and increased co-operation extended from all agencies in the city with the scope of work much enlarged.

Three new grounds were opened during the fiscal year.

Mitchell Park playground is located on S Street between Twenty-third and Bancroft Streets. It was given to the city of Washington

by the will of the late Elizabeth Patterson Mitchell. On March 7, 1919, the commissioners approved the recommendation of the supervisor of playgrounds that it be known as "Mitchell Park" and became available at once for playground purposes. The playground was opened April 12, 1919.

Shotts Alley playground is located at First Street between B and C Streets NE. There is no apparatus in the court, but a director has been on duty mornings and afternoons since June 7, 1919. Through the courtesy of Vice President Marshall and Capt. Elliott Woods permission has been granted to take the children to the Senate Green on Saturday afternoons at 7 for an hour of entertainment and play.

There are three classes of property used for playgrounds and supervised by the playground department of the District; ground that is owned by the District of Columbia, ground that is owned by the Federal Government, and ground that is owned by private parties and loaned to the department for playground purposes. The playgrounds are all conducted under similar rules and regulations. Although community needs vary in the several sections of the city, the general plan of work and equipment is the same. All the playgrounds are used by both boys and girls.

Each playground is in charge of a director, who is responsible to the supervisor for the success of the playground in the community in which it is situated. Each has a watchman, who is a special policeman.

During the summer vacation period of the schools the director has an assistant or two who work with her in every phase of playground activity, and an assistant is provided on the larger grounds for a longer period of time.

Twenty-six playgrounds were open during the year, with an average daily attendance of 13,045.

PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES AND PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Believing that the problem of keeping children off the streets after school hours is an important one, and with a view of helping in the "safety-first" work, knowing that children are out of mischief when busily engaged in organized play, the playground department has for some years organized annually seasonal athletic sports to center the interests of children of the elementary public schools around leagues of representative teams from each school for boys and girls in the major sports. Schedules have been so arranged that the games continue a sufficient length of time to hold the children during the various seasons of sport.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

With the signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities, life on the playground resumed its normal condition of activity.

The industrial work on the grounds this year changed from war necessities to home needs. The children have been taught to make small garments for their dolls, thinking it play, and later instructed in making costumes for pageants and dresses for folk dances, also paper flowers for decorations and knitting. The boys have not been idle, but have learned to handle a needle also, using raffia for the thread and making table mats or Indian baskets, as art inspires or fancy dictates.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Children's year committee invited the playground department to assist with the child welfare exhibit to be held at the Public Library in March, 1919. The industrial work of the children of the municipal playgrounds was shown in a comprehensive display.

FOLK DANCING.

On the playgrounds folk dancing stands out prominently. The child's delight in it is a love of the open, a joy of activity for its own sake, and in the child's love for beauty and rhythm. Through this form of activity there is opportunity to educate the social and moral side of the child in the foundation of right habits and ideals of conduct.

LIBERTY BONDS.

The week of October 12, 1918, was chosen as the time for the Fourth Liberty loan drive with the playground department ready as usual to center all energy on the sale of bonds.

The four-minute men came to the grounds and gave short talks, and the entire playground stood 100 per cent. The total amount purchased being \$5,300.

The Victory loan drive started May 19, 1919, with the same determination to "back 'em up" over there as in the four previous drives. The amount subscribed was over \$5,100. Everyone in the department bought at least one Victory bond, making a record for the department, as before, 100 per cent.

The record for the department in subscriptions for the five bond issues is as follows:

First Liberty loan.....	\$1,400
Second Liberty loan.....	2,200
Third Liberty loan.....	3,050
Fourth Liberty loan.....	5,000
Victory loan.....	5,100

LIBRARIES.

As in former years there has been a branch of the Public Library at the Virginia Avenue playgrounds, through the courtesy of Prof. Geo. F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, and Miss Clara Herbert of the children's room. Books are issued twice a week, on Thursdays and Saturdays, not only during the playground season, but also in January and February.

REPORT ON BATHING BEACH AND SWIMMING POOL.

The superintendent of the District bathing beach opened the pools May 5, 1919. The hours of opening from noon to 8 p. m. were gradually extended so that by June 10 the public had access to the water from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday were for women and girls, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for men and boys. This schedule was maintained until September 30, and during the month of October from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

As was done for the past two years, elementary instruction classes for children were organized. In addition, life-saving and advanced

swimming instruction was taught to children and elementary swimming instruction for adults, which proved very popular and successful.

The life guard and swimming instructors were composed almost entirely of graduates and undergraduates of the Central High School. These boys were required to pass the usual life-saving examination before being employed. Their duties consisted also of keeping the grounds, pool, and buildings clean and in a sanitary condition and in maintaining order among the patrons. When it is taken into consideration that the attendance was as large as 2,600 on hot days it will be seen that this was no easy task.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library (with which is included the report of the librarian to the trustees) shows that in spite of the handicaps of war conditions and the influenza epidemic the library has continued to render public service of large extent and of high quality, both before and since the signing of the armistice. War-time library service has been the keynote of the library's activities. This service has been rendered both inside and outside the library buildings, by both books and staff. As a publicity center for all the Liberty loans, drives for Red Cross and other welfare organizations, Food Administration propaganda, etc., the library has been conspicuously useful and helpful. The library has also, in cooperation with the American Library Association, served as a collection agency and clearing house for many thousands of books and magazines that have cheered and educated soldiers and sailors overseas and at home.

Personal service was given by the library staff in hospital libraries during the winter and in the United States Public Health Service stations during the influenza epidemic. The regular library work has been especially directed toward meeting the demands of the soldiers, sailors, and civilian war workers by acquiring books particularly adapted to their needs and placing all the library's resources at their disposal. Since the signing of the armistice, the library has met the increasing demands for literature on various phases of reconstruction, economics, business, and trade, as well as vocational books designed to aid the returning soldiers.

Although the closing of the library for a month on account of the influenza epidemic worked a hardship by stopping all library service to the public, it gave the staff, weakened by overwork and resignations, a much-needed chance to catch up with arrears of work and to prepare more thoroughly for the winter rush. Among important achievements during the enforced closing may be mentioned the thorough overhauling of all the book collections. Much dead material was eliminated and collections were revised and strengthened.

The trustees point out as one glaring defect in the library system the extremely low and inadequate pay of the library staff. That this has been a most destructive force in the organization may be seen from the experience of the last year. With an average force of 100, the library lost 34 of its old employees during the year. The total turnover, however, reached 98 per cent, since in many cases a given position was held by two and even three different persons. This meant the constant training of green people, only to lose them over

and over again. Such a condition would tend speedily to disrupt the most flourishing commercial establishment. In order to prevent complete disintegration of the library and to restore it to its accustomed efficiency, the trustees are attacking the problem in three ways: (1) By direct appeal to the appropriations committees of both Houses of Congress; (2) by attempts to secure increases through the enactment of minimum wage laws; and (3) by asking relief through the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification. The trustees state that the last named is their best hope, and accordingly they have adopted and filed with the commission a suggested salary schedule. In this schedule they propose a scale of salaries more nearly commensurate with the qualifications and duties of the library employees than the one now prevailing. In it the trustees have recommended a minimum salary of \$1,200 for the professional staff.

One point particularly stressed by the trustees and librarian is the absolute necessity for library branches in public-school buildings as well as six more separate branch libraries in various parts of the District. A plan for the establishment of branches in selected schools has already been approved by the commissioners, the board of education, and the library trustees. A second separate branch, to be erected from the Carnegie funds and to be placed approximately at Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighth Street SE. is strongly recommended. This branch is greatly needed, and the necessary enabling legislation is provided for in a bill (H. R. 9668) introduced by Representative Carl E. Mapes, chairman of the House District Committee.

At the close of the year the total number of books in the library was 216,270, a net increase of 9,276. The library also possesses about 45,000 mounted pictures. The total book circulation was 765,730 volumes, a decrease of 99,630. This decrease, however, was due to the influenza, which closed the library a full month. A comparison of the 11 months that the library was kept open with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year reveals a net increase in 1918-19 of 14,374 volumes in the adult circulation. The pictures loaned numbered 63,837. The circulation work was carried on through 131 different agencies—the central library, the Takoma Park branch, 99 grammar schools, 7 high schools, 17 stations, 4 playgrounds, and 3 miscellaneous agencies. In addition withdrawn books were sent to 21 charitable and correctional institutions. At the close of the year 58,949 persons were registered as borrowers of library books. These figures do not include the pupils who secured library books exclusively through the library service rendered to the public schools.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For the Metropolitan police department, as well as for all other institutions in the United States, including the National Government, the fiscal year 1919 covered a period when an abnormally large amount of work was carried on at the highest tension with an organization crippled because of the war.

With the close of hostilities in Europe the problems of the Metropolitan police increased rather than decreased. The large number of men unfit for overseas duty who had been furloughed to the police department by the War Department were anxious to get their discharge and return to their homes. As these men left it was increas-

ingly difficult to get men at salaries which were approximately half that which most of them could earn in private employment.

Recruiting, however, went on and many men were persuaded to become candidates for the force because of the general feeling that sooner or later Congress would increase salaries. In the course of the fiscal year 376 of the men were accepted and appointed to the force. The tremendous increase in recruiting over previous years is given emphasis when it is understood that in peace times the number of new men appointed each year runs only from 25 to 50.

With all vacancies filled the Metropolitan police at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 854 men, including the following:

Major and superintendent.....	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent.....	1
Inspectors.....	3
Captains.....	11
Lieutenants.....	18
Sergeants.....	54
Privates of class 3.....	492
Privates of class 2.....	78
Privates of class 1.....	196

The department has police jurisdiction over the entire District of Columbia, with an area of 69½ square miles. In this area there are 520 miles of open street which the police are responsible for patrolling, besides through its harbor precinct for the patrolling of 22 miles of water front.

TOTAL ARRESTS MADE.

Although the police force was crippled because of difficulty of getting recruits, the amount of work performed was the heaviest in the department history. Total number of cases for 1919 was 53,356, as against 43,245 in 1918. Of those arrested in 1919 only 1,157 were unable to read and write. Of the number of arrests made in 1919 57.57 per cent were white and 42.43 per cent were colored.

Of the total number of arrests made in 1919, 8,154 were for violation of the speed law, and 8,543 were for violating other regulations relative to traffic, a total of 16,697 traffic cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the arrests made and property recovered by the police, the police reported accidents, cases of attempts at suicide, animals astray on the streets, and thousands of other conditions requiring remedial attention.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

The subject of juvenile delinquency is one to which progressive police departments and various child welfare agencies over the United States must give increased attention.

The cooperation of Judge Kathryn Sellers of the juvenile court and her assistants, with the members of the police department, especially the members of the woman's bureau, has made it possible to study out many cases most satisfactorily and to provide as thoroughly as this community can provide for the welfare of misguided or unfortunate children.

The seriousness of the problem of juvenile delinquency is shown by the fact that in 1919 it was necessary to arrest 2,476 children under

17 years of age because of misdemeanors, which included everything from assaults and attempts at housebreaking to the turning in of false fire alarms. More serious, however, is the fact that 456 children under 17 years of age were arrested for felony cases and for the commission of the most serious crimes.

DECREASE IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

In spite of the tremendous increase in the use of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, Washington is perhaps the only one of the large cities of the United States which succeeded in reducing traffic accidents. Deaths from traffic accidents during the fiscal year were reduced from 86 in 1918 to 76 in 1919, an 11 per cent decrease.

FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU NEEDED.

There is impressive need of wider interchange of information between police departments of the various nations, particularly the need for cooperation to prevent criminals or anarchists of one country slipping into another under an assumed name and without the knowledge of the country visited.

The greatest drawback to prevent such cooperation at the present time is the lack of a Federal identification bureau conducted by the United States Government.

FALSE CRIME REPORTS.

False crime reports during the past year have increased, and some legislation which will cover this practice is very much needed.

TRAFFIC COURT.

The great increase in vehicular traffic in Washington and the resulting increase in traffic cases made by the Metropolitan police shows the need of a police traffic court, in which traffic cases may be handled quickly. The long wait for call of cases works great hardships on the police as well as citizens.

A traffic court, such as is maintained in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, and as planned for in other progressive cities, also, has a great educational value because citizens come to the court to learn just wherein they have made mistakes and are given instruction which, if followed, will insure them against knowingly violating the same regulations again.

INCREASED SALARIES RECOMMENDED.

Police salaries in most cities of the United States are far too small, considering the high type of men which it is necessary to select to perform the high character of work demanded for police service in any large American city.

It is recommended that the present low basic salary of members of the Metropolitan police departments be greatly increased to assist the men to meet the increasing cost of living. The recommendation made in previous reports that the time for promotion be decreased is also renewed.

Most police departments in the United States still require their men to work seven days a week. This system is little less than

barbarous. Recommendation is therefore made that a sufficient increase in men be made in the quota of Metropolitan police force so that the men may have one day's rest in each week.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE LOSS.

The report of the chief engineer of the fire department shows that the total number of alarms received during the year was 2,225. The total fire loss was \$967,432, covered by an insurance of \$19,119,522. This loss is an increase of \$672,681 over the loss for the preceding year. Twenty fires occurred which necessitated the sounding of additional alarms, and five single-alarm fires, with a loss in excess of \$5,000 each, occurred. These fires alone caused a loss of \$762,120.

FIRE PREVENTION.

The commissioners have, in past years, endeavored to obtain from Congress an increased force for duty in the fire-prevention division of the fire department. This work is rapidly growing in importance under the supervision of the fire marshal, and its full potentialities can not be utilized with the present limited personnel. It is hoped that Congress will increase, in the near future, the funds available for this work.

MOTOR APPARATUS.

During the year the department received and placed in service 1 motor hook-and-ladder truck, 1 motor-pumping engine, 4 combination chemical and hose wagons, and 2 tractors. One combination chemical and hose wagon, equipped for heavy wrecking work, was built in the fire department repair shop.

These installations resulted in the displacement of 17 horses.

While the department is making steady progress toward complete motorization of its apparatus, this progress has been less rapid than that of other large municipalities. It is hoped that sufficient appropriations can be obtained from Congress in the near future to permit the displacement of all horses.

DISCIPLINE.

The members of the fire department have conducted themselves efficiently and well during the year, and in but few instances were the commissioners compelled to administer severe penalties. While 80 dismissals from the force were made, all but 2 of these were for desertion from the department, the shorter hours of labor and better pay enjoyed in other walks of life being responsible for these separations.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Fourteen applications for relief were acted upon during the year, all of which were approved by the commissioners.

HORSES.

Twenty-one horses were purchased during the year, 24 were transferred to other departments, 3 were destroyed, and 1 died from natural causes.

TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

On February 8, 1919, the commissioners were enabled to place in operation the two-platoon system in the fire department, under appropriations made by Congress to provide for the necessary augmentation of the force. The new system is working smoothly and efficiently, and its installation has certainly resulted in better conditions of labor for the men, and added efficiency for the department.

SALARIES.

The commissioners believe that the salaries now paid in the fire department should be materially increased. During the year 113 separations from the service occurred, an average of 1 in every 3 days. In most of these cases it was found that the cause for the separation was the desire on the part of the individual to better his financial condition.

HEALTH OFFICE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths recorded during the calendar year was 9,582 as against 6,687 for the previous year. The death rate increased from 16.89 to 22.95 for each 1,000 of population. This great increase in deaths over the preceding year was due to the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia which accounted for 3,326 deaths, 2,028 of these being from influenza alone and 1,298 from pneumonia. It is believed that the deaths from pneumonia were largely the result of the influenza. Of the total deaths recorded, 6,262 were white and 3,320 colored, furnishing a rate of 20.02 and 31.74, respectively, for each 1,000 of population. The most potent causes of death during the year, aside from influenza and pneumonia, were organic heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, Bright's disease, apoplexy, and malignant growths.

While reported cases of smallpox and tuberculosis increased over the preceding year, all the other reportable diseases showed a decrease.

Births.—Eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one live births were reported during the calendar year 1918, with a birth rate of 19.69 per cent, an increase from 18.99 per cent for the previous year. Of these live births, 6,063 were white and 2,158 colored, a rate of 19.38 and 20.63, respectively. For every 1,000 babies born, 111 babies died during the first year of life, for white babies 84 per 1,000 and for colored 187. The number of white persons who died exceeded the number of white persons born by 199, while colored births were 1,162 less than colored deaths. These figures do not represent as satisfactory a condition as in the previous year. It is believed, however, that the prevalence of influenza and the then existing war condition were responsible in a large measure for the changed condition.

RABIES.

Twenty-four rabid dogs determined by clinical and post-mortem findings were found in the District during the calendar year 1918. This is an increase of 22 over the previous year, and indicates a very much greater prevalence of the disease. Thirty-eight persons were bitten by dogs or cats suspected of being rabid. In 27 of these, the

diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem findings. Seventy persons received antirabid treatment at the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, as shown by reports for that institution. In view of the continued and increased prevalence of rabies in the District of Columbia, the commissioners, on July 9, 1918, renewed their proclamation of the previous year requiring the muzzling of all dogs running at large during the period ending July 9, 1919.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE SERVICE.

The contagious disease service handled during the fiscal year 1919 two cases of anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), 1,005 cases of chickenpox, 826 cases of diphtheria, 18 cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 296 cases of measles, 10 cases of pellagra, 536 cases of scarlet fever, 188 cases of smallpox, 1,166 cases of tuberculosis, 192 cases of typhoid fever, 1,097 cases of whooping cough, and 34,665 cases of influenza, making a total of 40,001 cases, which includes 330 cases reported from the several military and naval cantonments located within the District of Columbia.

INFLUENZA.

The pandemic of influenza which swept over the world, and caused untold suffering and distress, made its first appearance in the District of Columbia about the middle of September, 1918. The first death was recorded September 21, 1918. There being no law in force in the District of Columbia requiring the report of influenza to the health department, the commissioners, on October 3, 1918, promulgated regulations requiring the report of such cases. At the same time the commissioners ordered the closing of the public and private schools, churches, theaters, dance halls, and other places. The meeting of fraternal organizations were also prohibited. Public funerals also came under the ban. The United States Public Health Service, at or about this time, took an active part in cooperating with the local authorities in combating the disease. The American Red Cross also came forward with assistance. As the epidemic spread, a temporary emergency influenza hospital was established and maintained by the United States Public Health Service at 612 F Street, NW. All the nursing activities of the District, including the Red Cross organization, were consolidated and operated under the immediate direction of the United States Public Health Service. In addition to the establishment of the emergency hospital, relief stations were located in various parts of the city. From these stations medical and nursing service was rendered. The nurses of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of the District, the public-school nurses, and the nurses of the Washington Diet Kitchen Association, acting in cooperation with the Red Cross, rendered most valuable service. With the continued spread of the disease, the facilities of the hospital at 612 F Street, NW., were found inadequate, and through the War Department a Government building at Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue NW. was secured for hospital purposes, and was maintained by the United States Public Health Service. The epidemic having practically subsided by the 1st of November, the commissioners on November 4, 1918, removed the restrictions placed on public gatherings of all kinds.

A recrudescence occurred about December 1, 1918, but was not nearly so serious as the original outbreak. With the recrudescence of the disease, the hospital at 612 F Street N. W. was reopened under the direction of the health department, and was maintained until March 15, 1919, when it was closed. The United States Public Health Service and the American Red Cross contributed from their funds toward the maintenance of the hospital until March 1, 1919, after which the District assumed all obligations.

On December 14, 1918, the commissioners asked Congress for a special appropriation to fight the disease, and on February 25, 1919, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made. Only a very small amount of the appropriation was expended, as the epidemic subsided shortly after the appropriation was made.

One hundred and seventy-six patients were treated at the smallpox hospital during the year and 182 persons were cared for at the quarantine station. In the isolating wards at Garfield Hospital a total of 5,340 patient days service was rendered during the year; 3,332 were for patients at public expense and 2,008 were for private patients. In the isolating wards at Providence Hospital 3,602 patient days service was rendered, of which 1,245 were at public expense and 2,357 private patients. The ambulance for transporting patients suffering from minor contagious diseases carried 373 patients during the year.

DISINFECTING SERVICE.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-six premises were disinfected, and 909 articles exposed to infection on such premises or in some other way were disinfected at the disinfecting station.

PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

Five hundred and seventy-nine bodies were cremated during the fiscal year 1919. The total cost of maintenance was \$1,904.43. In 82 cases bodies were cremated for persons who paid for such services, the fees from this source amounting to \$2,050. The revenue derived from the private cremations was in excess of the total cost of maintenance to the amount of \$145.57. Of the total of all bodies disposed of in the District during the past year, 3.69 per cent were cremated, most of them in the public crematorium.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Eighteen thousand two hundred and fifteen specimens sent to the laboratory for diagnosis were examined during the year.

SEROLOGICAL LABORATORY.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-one specimens were examined during the year.

DISPENSARIES.

Tuberculosis clinic.—A clinic for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis was opened September 10, 1918. The service has grown steadily since the clinic was opened. Up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 619 patients were treated. Eighty-one of these cases were in children of school age and gave a positive diagnosis for tuberculosis. Twenty deaths occurred among those

applying for treatment. Four physicians and three nurses are employed. Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six visits were made by the nurses during the year to homes of patients. The X-ray apparatus installed as a part of the clinic equipment has been of great aid in making diagnosis, particularly in children.

Venereal disease clinic.—This clinic was opened for patients November 21, 1918. This service has also had a rapid growth. From the date of the opening to June 30, 1919, 561 patients were treated. One hundred and seventy-six Wassermann examinations were made and 267 salvarsan injections given. One hundred and sixteen of the patients were found to have syphilis, 203 gonorrhea, 99 miscellaneous genito-urinary conditions, and 143 found to be free from venereal disease. A large amount of literature relating to venereal disease was distributed.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Dental clinics.—Owing to war conditions it was not possible to secure the necessary equipment to supply these clinics, nor was it possible to obtain dental operators and dental prophylactic operators until late in the fiscal year. Four clinics have now been established in the following-named school buildings: Curtis, Grover Cleveland, Tyler, and old M Street High School.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight food producing and vending establishments were registered at the close of the fiscal year, including commission houses, grocery stores, markets, hucksters, bakeries, confectioners, restaurants, soft-drink places, fish houses, and miscellaneous establishments. These places were inspected on an average of 16.57 times each. Three hundred and sixty-four cases were prosecuted for violation of the food and drugs act, the total amount of fines collected being \$4,246. Fifteen slaughterhouses were under inspection. These establishments were in operation only occasionally and engaged in local trade. They were not, therefore, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, as is the case with the more important slaughterhouses doing interstate as well as local business.

Fourteen hundred and thirty-five dairy farms were licensed at the close of the year to produce milk in the District of Columbia for sale or to produce milk in other jurisdictions for sale in the District, an increase of 304 over the previous year. Dairy cattle on these farms numbered 23,549. The average frequency of inspection of each farm during the year was 3.07 and the average frequency of inspection of cattle was 1.65.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Nine thousand one hundred and twenty-three samples were analyzed during the year, 9,090 in connection with the sanitary and food inspection service of the health department, 30 samples for the police department, and 3 samples for the coroner.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

During the year 8,883 complaints of nuisances were acted upon. These complaints necessitated 12,051 inspections to be made and 18,806 reinspections. Seventeen thousand five hundred and ninety-two inspections not based on complaints were made. Official calls for purposes other than inspection numbered 20,896. The total number of official visits made by the sanitary inspection force was 72,527. Violations of the laws and regulations were observed in 12,158 instances and appropriate action taken for their correction.

SMOKE INSPECTION.

Six hundred and seventy-nine plants were under observation during the year and 6,509 observations were made. Eight hundred and thirteen instances of violation of the smoke law were reported and cautionary notices sent to the responsible persons, and in 14 cases prosecution was instituted.

WEED LAW.

The enforcement of the weed law was given such time and attention as could be spared from other more important duties devolving upon the sanitary inspection service.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN.

The number of establishments coming within the purview of the eight-hour law for women during the year was 1,969. Thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four inspections were made and 84 complaints acted upon. Twenty cases were referred for prosecution for violations of the law regulating the hours of employment of females.

WASHINGTON DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION.

In the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, \$15,000 was appropriated for "clinical examination, advice care, and maintenance of children under six years of age, under a contract to be made with the Washington Diet Kitchen by the health department of the District of Columbia."

In accordance with the terms of the contract, 8 welfare stations were established and maintained during the year. Three thousand two hundred and eighty children were admitted to these clinics. Total number of visits to clinics was 16,465, and in addition 23,944 visits were made by nurses to the homes of children.

POUND SERVICE.

Four thousand nine hundred and ten animals were received at the pound during the fiscal year; 2,749 being dogs, 2,149 cats, 13 horses, and 1 mule. Dogs to the number of 1,798 were captured while running at large in violation of the law, and the remainder were surrendered for destruction or quarantine by the persons having custody of them. Money collected through the activities of the pound service amounted to \$1,311.05.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM RECORDS.

Nine hundred and sixty-five dollars in fees was collected for transcripts for the records of births, stillbirths, deaths, and marriages. Two hundred and twenty transcripts were issued without fee to the various bureaus and offices of the Government.

PERSONNEL.

The resignation of Dr. W. C. Woodward as health officer of the District, to take effect on August 1, 1918, was accepted. Dr. Woodward resigned to accept the position of commissioner of health of the city of Boston. Dr. William C. Fowler, assistant health officer was promoted to fill the vacancy.

Dr. John L. Norris, who was granted indefinite military leave, returned to his official duties as assistant health officer July 1, 1919.

Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, bacteriologist of the health department, who was granted indefinite military leave, died February 14, 1919, while still in the military service.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The report of the Board of Charities reviews the work of the various charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions of the District, and calls attention to needed improvements and enlargements. As in the preceding year, the great difficulty has been experienced in securing and retaining competent help. The number of changes, especially in the minor employees, has been such as to very greatly hamper the operation of the several institutions.

REFORMATORY AND WORKHOUSE.

The penal commission has approved the plans for permanent buildings at the reformatory, and appropriations have been requested to begin work on such structures. The railroad construction is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is believed that the railroad will be completed to the reformatory in time to handle the material for the buildings, if such buildings are authorized for the next fiscal year. The original workhouse buildings, which are of a temporary character, have deteriorated to such a point that it is exceedingly difficult to keep them in proper repair, and it is recommended that work on construction of permanent buildings be begun during the next fiscal year. It is planned, of course, to do most of the work of construction with the labor of prisoners and to use the brick manufactured by the institution. The daily average population at the workhouse has remained much less than it was a few years ago, although it increased during the past fiscal year from a daily average of 373 to 433. Prior to two years ago, the population seldom fell below 600.

The operation of the jail, reformatory, and workhouse under the direction of one superintendent, has facilitated the transfer of prisoners and has made easier the desired cooperation among the three institutions.

Earnest recommendation is made for the early enactment of an indeterminate sentence and parole law covering the jail, reformatory, and workhouse. A draft of a bill covering this subject has been prepared for the government of the three institutions named, and the board will formally submit this draft to the commissioners for consideration.

PRACTICALLY NO NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Practically no building work has been done during the year, because the appropriations for building were inadequate to meet the greatly increased cost. The board urges again the importance of beginning the erection of the Municipal Hospital buildings at the earliest possible moment. Conditions at the old Washington Asylum have long been disgraceful and no substantial betterment can be secured until the new buildings are available. The only new building undertaken is the addition to the Home for the Aged and Infirm, which is being erected by day labor under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the institution, it having been found impossible to have the building erected by contract for the amount available.

POPULATION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS DECREASED.

The population of the several charitable institutions during the year has been below the prewar record, just as was the case during the preceding year. The almost universal demand for all forms of productive labor at good wages has been reflected in the lessening of the population in charitable institutions. On the other hand, naturally the increased cost of supplies has greatly increased the cost of maintaining these institutions. In the case of the insane alone, the increased cost of District patients during the current year will be approximately \$350,000. This is based, not on increase in numbers, but on an increased rate. The hospital for the insane is operated under the Interior Department, and the District is charged for its patients the actual cost of maintenance. The rate which was 82 cents last year, has this year been increased to \$1.46 per day.

NEW SITE FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN RECOMMENDED.

Recommendation is made for the purchase of land for new site for the Industrial Home School for white children. It is proposed to take the school out into the country where sufficient land for agricultural and horticultural purposes can be obtained. The old buildings on the present cramped site in Georgetown are totally inadequate for the purposes of the school, and the present plant could readily be disposed of at a price that would purchase a sufficient site and erect thereon adequate modern buildings.

CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The board urges as the most important item in the care of dependent children, the earliest possible provision of a suitable institution for care of the feeble-minded. A bill for this purpose has been pending in Congress for several years, and the board urges its enactment as one of the most pressing needs in the entire District service.

THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

GROWTH OF WORK.

It is believed that at no time in the history of this board has it given a larger service. Each year brings fuller understanding of the needs of the children, which can not be considered separate from the present and future relation to their families and to the community at large.

MEDICAL WORK.

All children are given a careful physical examination as soon after commitment as possible; medical corrections are made at once, and and necessary follow-up work done.

MAGNITUDE OF WORK.

At the close of the fiscal year there were on the rolls a total of 2,026 wards. Five hundred and eighty-one complaints were investigated during the year, the homes of 405 families were investigated and in addition 189 other cases of carnal knowledge, nonsupport, incorrigibility, etc. (involving wards), were handled.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

There were 99 permanent, 12 temporary wards, and 70 others carried on the roll of feeble-minded. The need of an institution for feeble-minded children and adults, under the control of the district authorities, is again urgently submitted.

HOME FINDING AND PLACING.

It is not an easy task to find the proper foster homes for children. This makes it necessary to board a large proportion of the children, including those who, for various reasons, physical and otherwise, are not acceptable for normal home life. The board has many excellent homes, and would like many more. A larger number of placing officers is needed to find a sufficient number of good homes, and to properly supervise the care of the wards of the board after they are placed.

MOTHER'S PENSION BILL.

The board regrets that the mother's pension bill was not passed by Congress. If it should become a law it would enable mothers to remain at home to take care of their families, and prove the most profitable kind of an investment for the State. Children who can start with a normal family life at home, are later much less likely to become delinquent or to need any outside care.

TEMPORARY RECEIVING HOME.

The board should have a temporary receiving home where children can be sent for medical examination and observation, as soon as they are committed by the court.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

It is a subject for regret that Congress did not approve the appropriation asked by the commissioners for a new site for the Industrial Home School for white children. Up-to-date buildings, in ample grounds, and equipped for vocational training, should be substituted, with the expenditure of enough money for securing high-type teachers to direct such work.

One of the greatest needs of the board is an industrial school for colored girls. We have no institution to which we can send our large girls, who particularly need industrial training.

BABY FARMS AND DAY NURSERIES.

The enactment of necessary legislation to enable the health department to license and supervise all homes in which children are boarded apart from their families is also earnestly recommended.

NEW CHILD-LABOR BILL.

A new child-labor bill has been drafted by the board and will be submitted to the present Congress. The back-to-school drive showed that hundreds of children were working who should be in school.

The board of children's guardians states that it feels that no service of the year has been greater than that being given to Washington by the Russell Sage Foundation in its survey of child-helping organizations of this city, done under the direction of Mr. C. Spencer Richardson. The board is fortunate to have had this service given to it both for the sake of standardizing the work done here, and for the great benefit which must come to those most concerned—the children themselves.

COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

The commissioners of flour inspection, whose duty it is under the act of Congress approved December 21, 1878, to select the standard for each grade of flour for the guidance of the inspectors of flour provided for in that act, and to decide disputes between those inspectors and the owners of flour who deem themselves aggrieved by the findings of the inspectors, report that no request for their interposition was made during the period covered by this report.

• ALIENIST.

There were 1,112 cases examined and treated at the Washington Asylum Hospital, 670 of this number being mental suspects; 338 cases were acutely alcoholic, 43 were classed as chronic alcoholics, 28 delirium tremens, and 33 were drug addicts. Of the mental cases, 394 were transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital, 24 returned to the police department; 46 returned to jail; 108 discharged into the custody of relatives or friends; 30 cases were discharged to the Board of Charities; 6 to the medical ward of the hospital; 46 were discharged as cured and 16 died; 740 cases of mental diseases were examined at St. Elizabeths Hospital, 194 cases were examined at the juvenile court with recommendations for their care and treatment, making a grand total of 2,046 cases examined during the year, which was an increase of 1,122 cases over last year.

The salary of the stenographer and clerk to the alienist should be increased so as to be equal to that paid by the Government departments in the District of Columbia for like service, as it seems impossible to get a suitable permanent man for this position without paying the same compensation that is paid by the other departments of the Government.

A medical psychologist should also be provided, as an assistant of this kind is urgently needed by the alienist, especially for the work at the juvenile court. It has been impracticable to give mental tests to all the cases for this department of the work, and it has been the

exception when the medical examinations, so urgently required in these cases, could be prepared by volunteers, who have to be depended upon for this part of the examination.

Attention is again invited to the urgent need for an amendment to the code of laws of the District of Columbia relating to the insane, which has been prepared and indorsed by the Washington Board of Trade.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

This office reports that during the year 1919 25 horses were purchased, 53 were sold at public auction, 27 died from various causes, and 8 were destroyed, owing to injuries received.

Two hundred and thirty hogs were treated as a preventative against hog cholera at the Home of the Aged, and 70 cattle were tested for tuberculosis at the District workhouse at Lorton, Va.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The board of examiners in veterinary medicine reports that five applicants for licenses to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia were examined, but that only two of them passed.

The receipts and disbursements of the board were as follows:

Balance on hand at close of last audit, July 19, 1918.....	\$203.48
Amount received from applicants for examinations during the above period.....	50.00
	<u>253.48</u>
Amount expended during the above period, as follows:	
Paid to examiners.....	207.50
For miscellaneous supplies.....	6.60
Balance in Federal National Bank Sept. 2, 1919.....	¹ 39.38
	<u>253.48</u>

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

This board was created by an act of Congress approved May 7, 1906, as amended by an act approved February 27, 1907, which empowered and required it to issue licenses to practice pharmacy and to issue permits for the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia.

During the fiscal year 1919 61 applications to practice pharmacy were received, 39 of which were for examination for license, and 22 for license to practice through reciprocity.

Its receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Balance on hand.....	\$27.56
Cash.....	32.00
Applicants' fees.....	610.00
Permits and renewals.....	19.00
	<u>688.56</u>
Paid to members of the board.....	57.50
Paid to secretary for salary.....	200.00
Miscellaneous, stationery, postage stamps, etc.....	26.35
Balance on hand.....	344.71
	<u>688.56</u>

¹ Balance as shown by bank statements, \$65.93, less outstanding checks Nos. 41 and 42, \$26.60.

BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

During the year the board of medical supervisors examined 41 applicants for license to practice medicine in the District of Columbia, 35 of whom were passed, 4 failed, and 2 withdrew from the examination.

Nine applicants were passed by reciprocity with the several States, and two such applicants failed.

Receipts and disbursements.

Balance on hand July 1, 1918, as shown by bank book, and by cash book of the secretary-treasurer.....	\$707. 43
Total receipts during the fiscal year, as shown by cash book, being fees received from applicants.....	1,327. 28
	<hr/> 2,034. 71

Total disbursements during the fiscal year, as verified by canceled checks returned by the bank and by receipted bills in the invoice book.....	1,030. 48
Balance on hand June 30, 1919, as shown by bank book of District National Bank.....	1,004. 23
	<hr/> 2,034. 71

The balance was distributed as follows:

To board of examiners in midwifery.....	\$24. 00
To board of homeopathic medical examiners.....	8. 00
To board of medical examiners.....	120. 00
To board of supervisors.....	189. 00
To board of secretary-treasurer.....	650. 00
Reserved by the board.....	13. 23
Total.....	<hr/> 1,004. 23

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

This board was created and functions under the provisions of "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and to protect the people from empiricism thereto," approved June 6, 1892, and an act amendatory thereof, approved February 5, 1904. The board held two examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia at which 56 applicants were examined, with the result that 26 passed, 20 failed, and 10 were conditioned in practical work.

According to the rules of the board, those conditioned may take the practical work only at the next meeting of the board, when, if the examination is satisfactory, they will be granted a certificate, but if it is unsatisfactory they are unconditionally failed.

The financial report is as follows:

Amount received from candidates.....	\$648. 93
Expenses.....	94. 97
Balance.....	<hr/> 553. 96

The balance was distributed pro rata among the five members of the board.

NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD.

The board held 11 meetings during the year and 2 examinations for the registration of nurses. One hundred and one applications

for licenses were received subsequent to July 1, 1918. Ninety applicants for license were examined during the year, 15 of whom failed to pass. The number registered during the year was 78.

Finances.

Balance in bank July 1, 1918.....	\$759. 15
Receipts from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	513. 68

Total.....	1, 272. 83
Expended from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	1, 090. 71

Balance on hand July 1, 1919.....	182. 12
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Expenses:

Salary for board members year ending June, 1918.....	460. 00
Salary for board members year ending June, 1919.....	355. 00
Printing.....	129. 30
Rent.....	60. 00
Refunds.....	40. 00
Stamps and paper.....	34. 80
Sundries.....	11. 61

Total.....	1, 090. 71
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The following hospitals were inspected: Garfield, Children's, George Washington, Homeopathic, and Casualty.

CORONER.

The coroner reports that during the year embraced in this report he investigated 1,494 cases of deaths, of which 422 were of deaths from violence, that 188 autopsies were performed by his office, and that he held 176 inquests, or 58 more than during the preceding year.

ANATOMICAL BOARD.

Whenever a public institution has charge of a dead human body which is liable to be buried at public expense its officers must, upon application of the anatomical board, deliver such body to it for distribution to medical schools or boards properly entitled to receive the subject for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry only. But such body shall not be so used if it be demanded by relatives, kindred, or friends, or if the deceased during his late illness requested to be buried or cremated, or was a traveler who died suddenly.

This board reports that during the fiscal year 1919 it received and distributed to the various medical schools in the District 98 bodies.

The receipts of the board during the year, including a balance in hand of \$219.43, were \$1,202.93, which was disbursed as follows:

Morgue master's salary.....	\$749. 00
Secretary's salary.....	150. 00
Postage.....	13. 50
Investment.....	100. 00

Total.....	1, 012. 50
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Leaving available balance of \$190. 43.

MINIMUM-WAGE BOARD FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1918.

The District of Columbia minimum-wage law, enacted for the purpose of protecting "the women and minors of the District from conditions detrimental to their health and morals resulting from wages inadequate to maintain decent standards of living" was approved and went into effect September 19, 1918. On October 19, the following persons were appointed by the commission as members of this board: Miss Ethel Smith, Jesse C. Adkins, and Joseph A. Berberich. The term of Miss Smith was to be until January 1, 1919, that of Mr. Adkins to be until January 1, 1920, and that of Mr. Berberich to be until January 1, 1921. On December 30, Miss Smith was reappointed by the commissioners for the term ending January 1, 1922.

The president of the Board of Commissioners called an organization meeting of the board for October 30, at which Mr. Adkins was elected chairman.

The first matter to come before the board was the selection of a secretary. Numerous applications were received and many prospective candidates were interviewed or communicated with, in the hope that a person who had had experience with a minimum-wage commission might be obtained for the position. After considerable delay, Miss Clara Mortenson, of the staff of the War Labor Policies Board, was appointed secretary to the board on December 6, 1918. Miss Mortenson is a native of California and a graduate of the State university. Prior to her residence in Washington she was instructor in economics and labor at Bryn Mawr College.

In the short time which has passed since the organization of the staff, it has been impossible to do more than survey the field and outline a plan of action. It was necessary to determine the chief industries of the District and the approximate number of women engaged in each. To this end the services of two investigators, Miss Bertha Neinburg and Miss Caroline Wilson, were obtained for a few days. Their report, a copy of which is attached, shows that there are approximately 15,678 women workers who will come within the field of wage investigation. Of these, 7,103, or 45 per cent, are employed in mercantile establishments; 2,760, or 17.5 per cent, in the personal service industries (restaurants, hotels, hair dressing, etc.); 4,520, or 30 per cent, in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; and the remainder, 7½ per cent, in offices and in transportation. A list of representative firms in each industry was also compiled by these investigators.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics consented to bring its study of the cost of living in the District made in 1916 up to date for the use of the board. This material will be available on January 15, 1919.

With this data, it will be a comparatively simple task to determine if there are occupations in which "a substantial number of women workers are receiving wages inadequate to supply them with the necessary cost of living and maintain them in health and protect their morals."

From wage figures obtained from the United States Employment Service, the indications are that investigation will prove the necessity for calling conferences in a number of occupations. The order in which the board will proceed is dependent to a large extent upon the seasonal fluctuations in the trade concerned.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The accompanying table shows the area, in square yards, of new roadway pavements laid and old roadway pavements resurfaced during the year, with the totals in square yards and miles of the various kinds of pavements at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparative statement showing character and extent of roadway pavements.

	Existing amount June 30, 1918.		New pave- ment laid during the year (square yards).	Replaced with asphalt.	Existing amount June 30, 1919.	
	Square yards.	Miles.			Square yards.	Miles.
Sheet asphalt and coal tar	3,157,757	167.78	46,604	-----	3,204,361	170.10
Asphalt block	626,222	31.75	5,546	1,132	630,636	32.05
Durax block	12,294	.30	-----	-----	12,294	.30
Asphaltic or bituminous concrete:						
On concrete base	78,708	4.58	-----	-----	78,708	4.58
On broken-stone base	51,088	2.68	-----	-----	51,088	2.68
Cement concrete	116,230	6.71	52,343	334	168,239	8.99
Granite block and rubble	406,035	22.03	-----	14,104	391,931	21.44
Vitrified block	17,390	1.04	-----	-----	17,390	1.04
Cobble	62,336	3.01	-----	201	62,135	3.00
Macadam (estimated)	1,942,907	123.76	34,320	146,103	1,931,124	124.05
Gravel and unimproved	-----	153.49	-----	-----	-----	151.28
Gutters and asphalt streets	226,161	-----	2,875	-----	229,086	-----
Gutters on asphaltic concrete	11,201	-----	-----	-----	11,201	-----
Pavements maintained by street railways.	563,313	-----	1,212	-----	564,525	-----
Total	7,271,642	517.13	142,900	61,874	7,352,668	519.51

¹ Includes 19,196 square yards of concrete pavement.

NOTE.—9,381.29 square yards sheet asphalt and coal-tar pavements replaced, including 2,924.42 square yards asphalt surface on old base.

The sums appropriated for expenditures during the year under this head were as follows:

For paving new roadways and repairing old roadway pavements.....	\$750,600
For construction and repair of suburban roads.....	274,300
For grading streets, alleys, and roads.....	25,600

The dominating characteristic of the year's work in its first half was scarcity of labor and material, which was so pronounced that only construction work of a character essential to the conduct of the war was undertaken. Maintenance of streets and roads was emphasized, but no construction contracts, except for approaches to Government buildings, were made until the spring of 1919. At that time the year's construction was placed under contract except the construction of suburban roads. All street construction appropriations due to this enforced postponement of their expenditure were reappropriated as to their unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1920. It is believed that under contracts now made or under advertisement this entire construction program will be practically completed during the present working season, the asphalt portion by September.

The day labor activities were conducted under extreme difficulties and at high costs. The former conditions were ameliorated to a marked extent during the present working season, but the latter show no reaction.

The prices paid under contract for roadway pavements during the year were as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base.....	\$3. 00
Laying vitrified block with 6-inch concrete base.....	3. 40
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 5-inch concrete base.....	2. 80
Laying vitrified block with 5-inch concrete base.....	3. 20
Laying 6-inch concrete roadway.....	1. 94

The prices paid for resurfacing and repairing asphalt pavements under a one-year contract which expired June 30, 1919, are as follows:

Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression), with 6-inch concrete base, per square yard.....	\$2. 89
Laying sheet-asphalt surface (2½ inches before compression), per square yard.....	1. 09
Laying asphalt binder (in connection with resurfacing work), per cubic foot.....	. 43
Laying sheet-asphalt surface for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 75
Laying asphalt binder for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 60

SUBURBAN STREETS AND ROADS.

The total of the appropriations for the construction of suburban roads and streets for the year was \$275,800.

Concrete roadways appropriated for in 1918 but not completed, and those appropriated for for 1919, about 35 streets in all, were placed under contract in the latter part of the year and are progressing toward completion. Massachusetts Avenue and Rhode Island Avenue were macadamized to the District line, and at the close of the year the macadamizing of Sixteenth Street to Alaska Avenue was approaching completion under contract. A number of heavy grading contracts on various suburban streets were executed. Repairs to suburban roads were most inadequately carried out, the funds provided being entirely insufficient to cover the necessary field of work at the greatly increased cost of labor and material over those of former years.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT.

The District of Columbia has operated a portable municipal plant in the repair of asphalt pavements and macadam streets for the past eight years. During the year 1919 the plant was operated for a period of 240 days, with a total output of 169,392 cubic feet of material, or an average of 706 cubic feet daily. This was a decrease from the daily output for the fiscal year 1918 of 163 cubic feet. Additional asphalt material for street repairs, supplemental to that furnished from the asphalt plant, was purchased under contract from the Cranford Paving Co. to the amount of 41,697 cubic feet, the total repair material placed on the streets from both sources during the year being 211,089 cubic feet, or 25,137 cubic feet in excess of that used in 1918, heavy traffic and the desire to thoroughly maintain these surfaces requiring this procedure. Old material was used to a great extent in

the manufacture of the output. Old asphalt topping removed from the streets in resurfacing is crushed into a finely broken product, to which new material is added. All details of the cost of operation of the plant are contained in the report of the engineer of highways. The cost of the product laid on the streets is as follows:

Old material mixture, per cubic foot.....	\$0. 6265
Asphaltic concrete mixture, per cubic foot.....	. 7436
Topping mixture, per cubic foot.....	. 7463

The total cost of minor repairs to sheet-asphalt pavements during the year, representing the maintenance cost for the year, was \$97,068.13. This cost represents the maintenance of all asphalt streets not under guaranty by contractors—a total yardage of 3,157,757. The cost per square yard per year was about 3.07 cents. The like annual cost for previous years was as follows:

	Cents.		Cents.
1908.....	3. 8	1914.....	1. 9
1909.....	2. 3	1915.....	1. 9
1910.....	2. 6	1916.....	1. 8
1911.....	2. 2	1917.....	1. 5
1912.....	2. 4	1918.....	1. 7
1913.....	2. 0		

The municipal asphalt plant began operations in the year 1912. Repairs were made by contracts during the first quarter of that year and by the District, with the use of this plant, during the last three-quarters of the year. The work has been done by the plant continuously since that date. The marked reduction in the cost of repairs for the year 1917 was due to the fact that, by a law which became effective that year, repairs to asphalt pavements over one year old were charged to the repair appropriation instead of being done by paving contractors under five-year guaranty. The yardage of pavement repair was thus increased by nearly 700,000 square yards, on which practically no expenditures were needed as the pavements were only from 1 to 5 years old. The increase of 1919 over 1918 is entirely due to increased unit costs of labor and material.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

The sum of \$220,000 was appropriated for paving sidewalks and alleys in all parts of the District, and the sum of \$25,000 for laying sidewalks and setting curbs around Government reservations, Government buildings, and parks. Sidewalks are paved with cement under contract, and alleys are paved with vitrified block or asphalt block and cement concrete. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six square yards of vitrified block and 15,869 square yards of cement concrete pavement were laid in alleys. One-half the cost of curb, sidewalk, and alley paving is assessed against abutting property, except that abutting public buildings and public reservations.

The contract price for laying sidewalks during the year was as follows:

For large jobs adjoining paved streets, per square yard.....	\$1. 99
For large jobs adjoining unpaved streets and for all small jobs, per square yard.....	2. 19

The initiative in the matter of paving sidewalks and alleys is generally left with the owners of abutting property, the commissioners requiring a majority petition for such work before it is ordered. Exceptions are made, however, in cases where, on account of public danger or other public reason, the paving is demanded. The law requires the commissioners to advertise for two weeks their intention to lay sidewalks and curbs and to pave alleys and to give a hearing to the property owners affected. The work is ordered subsequent to such hearing when, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is necessary for the public safety, health, comfort, and convenience. The demand for this class of construction is constant, and increased appropriations for this work could be advantageously expended.

BRIDGES.

The viaduct over tracks of the steam railroads at Bennings Road crossing was practically completed and this dangerous grade crossing thereby eliminated. A viaduct over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks on the line of South Dakota Avenue was placed under contract and is well advanced in construction.

The wharf used by the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., which was destroyed by fire during the year, was rebuilt by day's labor from the proceeds of the fire insurance policies thereon and is approaching completion. Bids were asked, but none were received, for a new wharf on Water Street SW. between N and M. The funds available were insufficient and this fact deterred all bidders. Additional funds must be secured if this work is to be done.

Portions of the canal wall west of Georgetown were rebuilt by day's labor following the failure of the contractor for the work to carry out his contract. This work is still in progress. A number of culverts of major size were built.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work done by the surveyor is of two classes, viz, that done for private parties and that done for the United States and the District of Columbia. For the work done for private parties fees are charged in accordance with a schedule approved by the commissioners. The total amount collected for such work during the year was \$16,456.30 as compared with \$9,565.15 during the previous fiscal year. This shows an increase of about 73 per cent, most of which was taken in during the last six months of the year. The number of surveys made was 1,584 as compared with 718 the previous year.

The number of surveys made for the United States and the District of Columbia, for which no fee is charged, were 2,437 as compared with 1,372 the previous year.

PARKS.

During the war the matter of parks has somewhat laid dormant on account of pressing governmental activities in other matters, but there are few projects that deserve more serious consideration than the acquisition of park area. The city is growing rapidly and crowding out into the undeveloped section of the District, and many

places are being destroyed that should be preserved for all time for park purposes. The price of this sparsely settled land is now low, and citizens ride through it and use it for park purposes now, but the time is fast coming when it will not be available for park purposes, and it is urged that this matter be seriously considered before it is too late. Those which would seem to demand immediate attention are:

1. Piney Branch parkway, northeasterly from Sixteenth Street and Piney Branch.
2. The Klinge Road Valley.
3. Mount Hamilton, situated between Bladensburg Road and Eastern Branch.
4. Fort Drive, connecting Rock Creek Park by way of Fort Stevens, Fort Totten, Fort Bunker Hill, and the Eastern Branch Park.
5. Dean tract.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

Five street and alley cases were confirmed in court during the past year, and there are now pending in court 20 cases. The amount of damages allowed in the five cases confirmed was \$141,074.12, all of which is assessed against the property benefited.

A table appended to the report of the surveyor gives the status of all condemnation cases instituted by the District of Columbia where the proceedings have been taken or completed during the year.

ALLEYS.

An act approved September 25, 1914, known as the "alley law," was suspended by public act No. 156, approved May 23, 1918, for one year following the ratification of the treaty of peace. It is believed steps should be taken to amend the original act. With the present crowded housing conditions in the District, nothing should be done to increase that condition. To drive some eight or ten thousand people now in alley houses out of those houses would seriously increase the present overcrowded condition. It is believed a number of amendments should be made to this law.

RESUBDIVISIONS OF SMALL LOTS.

At present many small garages are being built, and it is thought the subdivision regulations should be amended so as to permit smaller lots than 800 square feet each, as now provided by the regulations, so that these small garages can be placed on their own individual lots.

TREES AND PARKINGS.

The number of trees planted along the curbs in the streets of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 104,254, a decrease under the preceding year of 363. The mileage of trees at the close of the year was 592.36, a decrease of 2.06 miles under the preceding year. The amount expended for the planting and care of trees during the year was \$62,716.33.

It has been the practice to transplant young trees from the nurseries to permanent positions on the streets as rapidly as the surface conditions justify the undertaking of such work and also to replace trees in vacant spaces caused by the removal of trees for various reasons. Due to the scarcity of labor, this work could not be undertaken extensively during the year, and as a result there are many improved streets where trees have not been planted.

The two municipal nurseries, well stocked with trees, containing about 30 acres of ground, were taken from us, one by the Housing Corporation and the other for the Gallinger Hospital, and no permanent provision has been made for a nursery up to the present time. We are now occupying a small piece of ground known as Fort Dupont under a permit granted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. This permit is revocable at will. Approximately 5,000 trees were transferred from the municipal nursery located at Iowa Avenue and Webster Street to the new site. The transfer of this stock was a very difficult matter at the time, due to the scarcity of labor, the constant changes in the personnel of the gangs, and the great amount of preparation required on the unimproved ground. A permanent nursery is an immediate need if the extension of the tree system of Washington is to be maintained at its present standard.

During the year all trees in the entire southwest section of the city were trimmed. In the area covered by this treatment all trees were cleared of dead, low, and other objectionable branches, with the result that they were much improved in appearance. Owing to the scarcity of labor, it was not practicable, without neglecting other urgent work, to cover more territory than this, but it is a matter of growing importance that all of the large trees should receive this attention annually. The "floating gang" accomplished much trimming on individual requests. There is a great amount of trimming necessary at this time which it is impossible to undertake extensively on account of the scarcity of skilled labor. The total number of trees trimmed during the year was 11,735.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING AND COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

The District of Columbia cleans the streets and alleys, collects the garbage, shipping it by railroad to Cherry Hill, Va., where it is reduced to grease and tankage.

Congress has authorized the commissioners, after July 1, 1919, to conduct as municipal functions the operations involved in the collection and disposal of city refuse of every kind. The ash service has been taken over and is now being performed by the District. This leaves but three such services still under contract, viz, the collection of miscellaneous refuse, the collection and disposal of dead animals, and the collection and disposal of night soil.

Street-cleaning cost----- \$387,985.05

The following table shows the cost per 1,000 square yards of the various methods of street cleaning for the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, inclusive:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Hand patrol.....	\$0.132	\$0.132	\$0.145	\$0.189	\$0.261
Machine sweeping.....	.149	.144	.171	.239	.354
Alley cleaning.....	.331	.326	.371	.603	.789
Squeegeeing.....	.115	.106	.121	.168	.625
Flushing.....	.194	.212	.285	.450	.497
Motor flushing.....				.314	.361

The increased cost is largely attributable to the higher wages paid laborers and drivers, which advanced from \$1.75 and \$2, respectively, in July, 1917, to \$2.88 and \$3.20 in October, 1918, in addition to which additional compensation of \$120 a year was allotted to each regular employee.

By reason of shortage of funds after March 4, it became necessary to stop all hand patrol work and until well into the month of June to limit the cleaning to sweeping with machines.

This was the first year the District collected garbage directly and operated the reduction plant. It was found necessary to make material replacements and betterments to the plant and equipment turned over to the District by the Washington Fertilizer Co. Including the cost of the plant purchased, the cost of entire garbage service from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, was \$495,491.51, but this is to be credited with products sold to the amount of \$230,328.97, making the net cost of plant and operation for the year \$265,162.54.

Garbage was collected regularly during the year from 66,565 places, as follows:

Private residences.....	62,178
Small apartments.....	816
Lunch rooms and cafés.....	403
Hotels and miscellaneous institutions.....	137
Combination residences and stores.....	966
Stores.....	2,065

The cost of this garbage service was considerably greater than when done under contract. This is to be accounted for by the scarcity and high price of labor during the past year, as well as by the low price received for the grease and tankage produced from January 1 to June 30.

A small experiment was made, but not concluded, during the fiscal year in feeding garbage to hogs. Two hundred pigs averaging 100 pounds in weight, were purchased and established on the District farm at Blue Plains. It has been demonstrated that at the present price of pork garbage may be disposed of profitably by this means.

The service rendered by the contractors for the ash and refuse collections was seriously affected by the shortage of labor and the increased cost of both labor and material.

Upon the recommendation of the commissioners, an item of \$22,000 was allowed by Congress for the adjustment of the ash contract, and this was paid the contractor in addition to his contract price of \$78,300.

The contract for the collection of miscellaneous refuse had been let to John G. Faircloth for a period of three years, beginning July 1, 1918. A plant for the separation and salvaging of this trash had been built in Virginia near the end of the Highway Bridge. This plant was burned down in February, 1919, and following this the contract was assumed by J. J. Whitehead Co., who have built and are now operating a new plant at Mount Olivet Road and Montello Avenue.

Recommendations are made:

1. For an appropriation of \$22,500 for the purchase of ground fronting on alleys and the erection thereon of 15 tool houses to take the place of properties which are now rented.
2. That the language of the next appropriation bill be changed so that funds arising from the sale of products from the disposal of city refuse will revert to the credit of the current appropriation instead of being covered into the Treasury.
3. For a change in the law which now permits the transportation by private individuals of table refuse to points outside of the District of Columbia to be fed to poultry and pigs.
4. For the acquisition of land and the erection thereon of three stables at points so located as to minimize hauling.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The estimated value of building operations, including repairs, etc., during the year, exclusive of buildings under construction by the Federal Government, is \$10,509,291, an increase over the preceding year of \$354,304.

The number of permits issued for all building construction work was 4,948, an increase of 1,042 over the fiscal year 1918. The total number of new buildings was 1,599, an increase of 642. Of these, 748 were dwellings, an increase of 217; 21 were apartments, an increase of 12; and 830 business buildings, an increase of 411. The number of repairs, etc., was 3,433, as against 2,610 the preceding year.

The estimated values of buildings and of repairs, etc., exclusive of awnings and signs, were distributed as follows:

	Buildings.	Repairs, etc.
Northeast.....	\$241,680	\$113,159
Southeast.....	276,745	111,017
Northwest.....	2,899,437	1,342,260
Southwest.....	252,900	74,507
County.....	4,716,958	480,628
Total.....	8,387,720	2,121,571
Sum total.....	10,509,291	

It is estimated that there are in the District of Columbia 66,629 brick buildings and 27,010 frame buildings. There were 1,267 brick buildings erected during the year and 332 frame buildings; 39 brick buildings razed and 128 frame.

It is worthy of note that during the last three months of the year—April, May, June—the estimated cost of building operations was, respectively, \$2,112,231, \$1,648,609 and \$2,780,986, the largest amount

estimated for any previous month of the fiscal year being \$951,570 in August. This is significant as showing the gain in building construction since the close of the war and partial recovery from its immediate after effects. And this despite the unprecedentedly high cost of building materials, the difficulty and uncertainty in the matter of delivery, and the unsettled condition of labor and high wages demanded.

Permits are issued upon the payment of a graduated scale of fees, which are designed to cover the expense incurred in the administration of the building inspector's office. Due to the slump in building, however, during the past several years, this end has not been gained by several thousand dollars; but if the prospects, as indicated by the last several months of the year, are realized, the fiscal year 1920 should show a balance between receipts and expenditures.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

During the year seven buildings were under construction as follows:

Building.	Location.
Fish Wharf and Market.....	Water Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets SW.
Elizabeth V. Brown School addition, No. 113.....	Connecticut Avenue, between McKinley and Northampton Streets NW.
Woodburn School, No. 101, addition for toilets.....	Riggs and Blair Roads, Woodburn, D. C.
Benning School, No. 43, addition for toilets.....	Anacostia Road, between Benning Road and F Street NE.
Foundry addition to McKinley Manual Training School, No. 130.	Seventh Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW.
Pavilion for Phelps School, No. 57.....	Vermont Avenue, between T and U Streets NW.
Head house and sheds on wharf used by the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.	Water and Seventh Streets SW.

Plans and specifications were prepared for 58 improvements. Owing to war conditions, no appropriations were made for new school buildings or additions to existing school buildings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. However, \$231,000 was appropriated for the construction and erection of portable school buildings, including the necessary grading, improvements, and toilet facilities. In this connection, 40 portable schools were erected in place of permanent buildings which could not be erected during the war.

Comparisons in the cubic cost of buildings erected during the year with buildings erected before the war show that frame or wooden buildings now cost as much as fireproof buildings formerly cost. Prior to the war, the noninflammable school buildings cost 17 cents per cubic foot, while the latest bids for such buildings show a cubic foot cost of 35 cents.

During the first half of the fiscal year building materials could not be obtained, and all building projects, except those directly connected with war work, were placed in the list of nonessentials. The scarcity of labor, the railroad embargoes, and the exhaustion of certain building materials required by the Government made it almost impossible to carry on construction work.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

All municipal buildings are kept in repair under the direction of the municipal architect. These include school buildings, engine houses, police stations, and the police court building. They number about 300 in all. The cost of repairs was much increased during the year, due to increases made in the wages of mechanics and laborers and increase in the cost of material.

In the report of the municipal architect will be found a memorandum on the subject of classroom ventilation which merits special attention.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

The report of the constructing engineer of the workhouse and reformatory is contained in the report of the municipal architect. This report shows the amount of construction work undertaken during the fiscal year. A system of bookkeeping has been adopted by which construction costs may be readily ascertained.

THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

The routine work incident to the care of the District Building involves several distinct functions, viz, the power plant; woodworking, paint, and electrical shops; blue prints and photo shop; printing shop; and the elevator, watch, and cleaning forces. During the year 1,915 tons of coal were consumed, a decrease of 398 tons as compared with the preceding year, due, no doubt, to the mild winter. The electric current generated and consumed amounted to 430,050 kilowatt hours, of which 285,300 kilowatt hours were used for lighting and 144,750 for power. Because of the shortage of labor a portion of the power plant was discontinued from 6 p. m. to 5 a. m. for a period of three months, during which time it became necessary to purchase from the Potomac Electric Power Co. 21,640 kilowatt hours at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per kilowatt hour. The electrical department installed separate lines to the health and police departments for supplying power. Thirty-two thousand and ninety-nine square feet of blue printing were completed, at a cost of \$1,022.93. Six hundred and thirty-one photographs were completed, at a cost of \$250.64.

The print shop did a business of \$8,724.27, an increase of \$3,951 as compared with the preceding year. The regular appropriation for the care of the building was \$23,000, and a deficiency appropriation of \$12,000 was made, principally for the purchase of coal.

CENTRAL GARAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, there were maintained and kept in running order by this department 41 automobiles. The garage was necessarily kept open day and night, all machines being washed, supplied with oil and gas by the night force, who also served as watchmen. The laboring force of eight men made the necessary repairs. A battery-charging outfit has been installed. Total expense for maintenance of these cars including gas, oil, tires, and miscellaneous supplies amounted to \$11,548.63, or an average of

\$0.0483 per mile. Repair parts amounted to \$2,707.40, or an average of \$0.0113 per mile. Average mileage for each car was 5,946 miles.

STABLES.

The stables located at First and Canal Streets SW. are used by the disbursing officer, sewer department, surface division, surveyor, department of weights, measures and markets, and assessor's office; those at U Street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW. by the repair shop, sewer department, and the surface division. The employees at these stables include 1 blacksmith, 1 driver, and 3 watchmen on the annual roll, and 41 drivers, 5 stablemen, and 1 watchman on the per diem roll. The number of animals being cared for is 82, i. e., 49 horses and 33 mules. The average cost of forage for an animal for a year was \$312.24.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 26,435 regular inspections compared with 25,995 during the preceding year. It is estimated that the total cost of new plumbing work installed in private buildings was \$778,969, and of repairs and remodeling work, \$561,870. The best available estimates of plumbing work done by the Housing Bureau, the Army, and other Government agencies is \$1,800,000, making a total of more than three millions for plumbing in the District of Columbia. The average number of inspections per day per man, field inspection force, was 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the greatest number in any one day by any one man was 38. There were 20 police court cases for violation of the plumbing law, only one of which was dismissed by the court, and fines amounting to \$122 were collected.

Under the compulsory drainage act, 41 cases were forwarded by the health department and other branches of the District government for the installation of sewer and water in those instances where the owner had failed to do the work after notice served upon him. In 16 of these cases the work was done by the owner or agent, in 4 of them the work was done by the District of Columbia and the cost assessed against the property, and there are 21 cases pending, principally on account of the appropriation being exhausted within the first quarter of the fiscal year.

PLUMBING BOARD.

During the year the plumbing board held 24 sessions for the examination of candidates for license as master plumber and gas fitter. The total number examined was 29. The number of original candidates examined for license for master plumber and gas fitter was 14, of whom 2 passed. Of the 15 who had previously been examined for license, 3 passed and 12 failed.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The number of steam boilers inspected by the inspector of steam boilers during the year was 431, including 35 for the District of Columbia, and 9 for the United States. Eight boilers were con-

demned as unfit for further use. The compensation of this official is received from fees paid by the owners of the boilers. The total amount of fees reported by him during the year was \$2,155 and the expenses of inspection \$320, leaving a net compensation to him of \$1,835.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The board of examiners of steam engineers held 52 examinations and examined 129 applicants, of whom 49 were found competent and 80 not. The board also conducted examinations of applicants for permits of operators of automobiles and motorcycles.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The four public convenience stations located at Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Thirteen-and-a-half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and Ninth and K Streets NW., and Fifteenth and H Streets NE., were operated during the year from 6 a. m. to midnight with two shifts of attendants, each working nine hours per day. The stations were used over 13,000,000 times during the year and the receipts from pay closets and privileges amounted to \$7,019.75, both being very great increases over last year. Plans for a fifth station at Eighth and F Streets NW. are complete, and locations for other stations are under consideration.

STREET LIGHTING.

There are 19,650 street lamps of all kinds in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Mantle gas.....	10,431
Electric are:	
6.6-ampere magnetite.....	280
4-ampere magnetite.....	515
Electric incandescent:	
250-candlepower, series.....	10
200-candlepower, multiple.....	64
100-candlepower, series.....	3,772
100-candlepower, multiple.....	98
60-candlepower, series.....	3,637
60-candlepower, multiple.....	318
Street designation lamps:	
Gas.....	394
Electric.....	131
Total.....	19,650

This was a net increase during the year of 144 lamps.

The improved incandescent electric lighting was extended during the year in completion of treatment of area Seventeenth and Twenty-third, B and E Streets NW. in vicinity of new Federal Government buildings, on B Street NE. between First and Second, and by the addition of one lamp on Sixteenth Street NW., at Colorado Avenue.

The 64 4-glowler Nernst lamps on Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek were rated as obsolete by reason of commercial conditions and replaced by 64 200-candlepower filament lamps, effecting a better illumination at less annual cost.

LIGHTS ALONG STEAM RAILROADS.

The situation with respect to the several suits brought by the District of Columbia against steam railroad companies to compel repayment for the sums expended by the District in maintaining lights along the respective rights of way of such companies has been affected only by the obtaining of a verdict and judgment for approximately \$11,000 in a suit against Washington Terminal Co., followed by appeal to Court of Appeals. Further suits have been entered on newly accrued claims.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS—FIRE-ALARM, TELEGRAPH, POLICE PATROL SIGNALS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

There were in service on June 30, 1919, 158,179 miles of underground cable, containing 6,301,206 miles of conductor. The aerial cable in service at the end of the year was about 5 miles, containing 164.71 miles of conductor. There were 1,357 telephones connected to the District system at the end of the year and 27 in use as portable sets by fire and electrical departments, a net increase of 41 in the year. There were 675 fire-alarm boxes in service at the end of the year, 573 on underground and 102 on overhead wires, an increase of 38 over the preceding year; 1,360 box fire alarms and 1,156 local alarms were received during the year, of which 246 box and 46 local were false.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

At the end of the year there were 18,123 line and 981 guy poles of all kinds in overhead electric wire constructions in the District of Columbia, a net increase of 187 and 33, respectively, during the year.

The total number of inspections of wires and apparatus for electric light, heat, and power purposes, not including distribution plant of public-service companies, made during the year was 11,837, an increase of 1,779 over the preceding year. The total amount of fees paid for permits for such installations was \$5,709, an increase of \$505.93. The pronounced falling off in building operations during the year did not result in a diminution in the number of electrical inspections. With resumption of building activity and by reason of growth in complexity as well as volume of business an increase of inspection force appears essential.

HARBOR FRONT.

The total amount received from the rental of wharves and river frontage placed by law under the direction of the commissioners was as follows:

Potomac River front.....	\$16,395.60
Anacostia River front.....	322.50
	<hr/>
	16,718.10

The actual water frontage in the District of Columbia devoted to commerce, with the exception of canals, is about 2 miles. The total available water frontage is about 18 miles, of which about 8 miles is set aside for parks and purposes of the United States.

The largest amount of wharf property under control of the commissioners is along the Washington Channel. The total frontage along this channel is 9,275 linear feet, of which 4,675 linear feet, between the grounds of the War College and the south curb line of N street south, are under the control of the United States. Of the remaining 4,600 linear feet, 4,021 linear feet are under the jurisdiction of the commissioners, and 559 linear feet, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, has been designated by Congress as the site of the Federal central heat, light, and power plant.

Along the frontage under the control of the commissioners are located the harbor police station and dock of the harbor boathouse and dock of the fire boat, the District morgue, the municipal fish wharves and market, and a District property yard. The balance of the frontage is leased to private parties.

On the morning of September 2, 1918, the structures used and occupied by the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. at the foot of Seventh Street SW. were destroyed by fire. The insurance available was not sufficient to replace the wharf, and an appropriation was obtained from Congress of \$51,000. The wharf and office buildings have been replaced and are again occupied by the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings held nine meetings and issued orders for the demolition of 116 buildings and the repair of 66 buildings.

Of the buildings ordered to be demolished, 71 were located on streets and 45 on alleys.

Since the creation of the board, May 1, 1906, it has examined 7,284 buildings, of which 2,265 were demolished and 1,700 repaired.

Of the buildings demolished, 1,529 were located on streets and 736 on alleys.

The estimated number of tenants required to secure other living quarters through the action of the board in the demolition of buildings since the creation of the board is 6,510.

The number of tenants benefited by repairs to buildings required to be repaired by the board is 5,796.

Estimated value of repairs required by the board for the year ended June 30, 1919, is \$15,750.

The act of Congress approved September 25, 1914, declaring the use or occupation of any building or other structures erected or placed on or along any alley as a dwelling or residence or place of abode by any person or persons is injurious to life, to public health, morals, safety, and welfare of the District of Columbia, and such use or occupation of any such building or other structure on, from, and after the 1st day of July, 1918, shall be unlawful, was amended by an act of Congress approved May 23, 1918, which amendment provides "that the operation of the second paragraph of section 1 (relating to the use or occupation of alley buildings as dwellings) in the same hereby is postponed until the expiration of one year following the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

There is being made at this time a careful study of the conditions in the alleys of the city, and a census is being taken of the inhabitants of the same. An inspection and enumeration are also being made of the alley buildings. This survey of the alley conditions and buildings is being made with the view of correctly determining the number of dwellings now occupied as such and the number of alley dwellings demolished or converted to some other use since the creation of the board; also to determine the feasibility of extending some of the existing 30-foot alleys now used for dwellings to the abutting streets, making minor streets of the same.

SEWERS.

The construction and maintenance of the sewerage system and the sewage disposal system of the District of Columbia is placed under a division in charge of the sanitary engineer, District of Columbia.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 7.98 miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers on June 30, 1919, was 738.82 miles, of which 147.79 miles are main sewers and 591.03 miles are pipe sewers. There was expended during the year on the sewerage system the sum of \$282,028.55, and on the sewage disposal system, \$83,337.33. The total cost of the sewerage system to June 30, 1919, was \$14,231,065. The cost of the sewage disposal system to the same date was \$4,803,662.25, making a total cost of the complete system to June 30, 1919, \$19,034,727.25.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

The following table shows the length and cost of sewers constructed during the year:

Section.	Length.	Cost.
	<i>Feet.</i>	
1. County west of Rock Creek.....	11,984.07	\$103,882.84
2. County east of Rock Creek.....	5,271.37	31,454.10
3. County west of Anacostia River.....	5,193.03	49,074.79
4. County east of Anacostia River.....	8,293.20	83,337.33
5. Washington City.....	11,526.67	97,616.82

In the informing report of the sanitary engineer will be found details of comprehensive drainage studies and continued consideration of river conditions as affected by sewage discharge. While the conditions of river waters at and below outfalls was generally very good, and throughout the year fair, yet they indicate the need in the future of the installation of sewage treatment works. The design of such works is under study.

Extracts from his report, relating to the sewage disposal system and the Metropolitan sewage district, follow:

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

The main sewerage pumping station was in continuous operation throughout the year, handling the sewage of practically the entire District and also the storm water from the 900-acre low area within the dike lines. At the main pumping station sewage to the amount

of 25,388,879,000 gallons and 865,155,000 gallons of storm water were pumped during the year, an increase of 1,713,879,000 gallons of sewage over the amount pumped the previous fiscal year. At the Poplar Point pumping station 469,052,000 gallons of sewage were pumped, a decrease of 8,748,000 gallons over the quantity pumped during the previous fiscal year. At the Woodridge pumping station sewage to the amount of 14,519,000 gallons were pumped during the year.

The main sewage outfalls of the disposal system at Grimes, on the Potomac River, were under observation throughout the year, and the river conditions in the vicinity were given careful study. The condition of the river waters in the vicinity of the main outfalls and below was generally very good throughout the year, the beaches were free from any evidence of sewage discharge, and the surface waters clear of the sleek produced from oily wastes. The drop in oxygen content, however, below 50 per cent for the first time in the history of the disposal works may be considered as a warning that the installation of primary treatment works can not be safely deferred for a much longer period. Under appropriation already made, the site for these treatment works is now being acquired, and within the next 12 months it is proposed to submit estimates for beginning construction.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT.

The Metropolitan sewerage project, which contemplates the removal of all sewage from Maryland towns now entering small streams which flow into and through the national parks in the District of Columbia, provides for connecting the Maryland interceptors to be laid along the lines of these streams with the sewage disposal system of the District of Columbia. While the work of completing the necessary interceptors within the District is far advanced, no actual construction has been begun by the sanitary commission organized by the State of Maryland of the interceptors within the State and no beneficial results can accrue under the authority granted by Congress and by the State until these Maryland interceptors are built. Meanwhile, the serious contamination of park streams by the discharge of raw sewage from these Maryland towns is increasing, and bacteriological examinations of the waters of the streams indicate that their purity is so affected as to render the spread of water-borne disease probable by children in the parks playing in these streams.

While war conditions unquestionably have had the effect of delaying the sewerage construction necessary to eliminate this stream pollution, it is believed that construction by the State should be begun without further delay in the interest not only of the national parks within the District of Columbia, but also in the interest of the Maryland communities themselves, which are polluting these small streams at their very doors.

This project was originally proposed in my annual report for the fiscal year 1909, from which the following is abstracted:

The only practical solution of this problem is believed to be in the formation of a Metropolitan district, under the control of a State and national board, with power to construct the necessary valley interceptors for the removal of the sewage, and that these interceptors be arranged so as to discharge at the State

line into the interceptors of the sewage disposal system of the District of Columbia, the District to be reimbursed for the cost of pumping and handling the sewage from the Maryland towns and villages by a State-collected tax levied upon the communities benefited, which would also defray the cost of construction and maintenance of the State system.

The condition of the streams where they enter the District of Columbia has been under observation throughout the year, and the increase in their pollution by bacteriological determinations has been appreciable. These undesirable conditions are becoming more apparent on account of recent construction of sewerage systems in the bordering Maryland towns where sewage is discharged directly into these streams.

WATER MAINS.

During the year 47,688 feet, or 9.03 miles, of water mains of various sizes were laid, making a total length of mains now in the service of 633.1 miles. The aggregate cost of the water-distribution system to June 30, 1919, was \$4,032,965.59. There were in service at the end of the year 3,610 fire hydrants, 233 public hydrants, 17 sanitary fountains, 156 horse fountains, 42 deep public wells, and 4 shallow wells.

WATER CONSUMPTION AND WASTE.

The per capita consumption of filtered Potomac water can not be given owing to the lack of information as to the present population of the District of Columbia, which has been largely augmented during the year on account of the influx of people due to the war. The total mean daily consumption for the year was 64,428,356 gallons, as compared with 59,606,970 gallons for the preceding year. This increase of practically 5,000,000 gallons per day is mainly owing to the increase in population, but to some extent is due to the large quantities of use and waste of water by the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. It is believed that the present water supply is ample for a population of 500,000 people if properly conserved, and this conservation can only be accomplished when all consumers, including the United States and the District of Columbia, pay for the water used. Neither the United States nor the District of Columbia is now charged for water used, and the only method of arriving at a proper charge would be by a valuation of the water supply and distribution systems and the charging of a proper rate based upon a fair return on the investment.

The cost of operating the pumping engines at the District pumping station was \$94,527.77. The total pumpage for the year was 11,253,358,880 gallons and the average daily amount pumped was 30,822,892 gallons. The amount of coal burned was 7,494.56 tons.

The underground leakage of water detected and prevented during the year was at the rate of 1,160,000 gallons per day, with an average waste per leak of 6,120 gallons per day. The principal cause of leakage was found in corroded iron services, and a large number of calked joints were found defective, indicating a severe leakage from this source. Most of the joint leaks were found in the old 6-inch mains, and but few were found in mains recently installed where sufficient calking was used. The cost of this leak investigation was

\$33,462.25 and the results based on the sale price of water at 4 cents per hundred cubic feet represents a 67 per cent return upon the investment.

WATER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues from all sources during the year, including a balance of \$199,780.73 brought forward, amounted to \$1,016,412.38. The expenditures of the distribution system amounted to \$676,548.99. Advances made on account of the Washington Aqueduct or supply system amount to \$251,548.03. The balance, including \$162,725.53 in the Treasury of the United States, \$3,223.83 in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and \$51,697.99 in the hands of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, is \$217,647.35. This balance is obligated to the extent of \$87,176.86, leaving an unobligated balance under date of June 30, 1919, of \$130,470.49. Of the total cost of the work during the year, 38.1 per cent was for new work and 61.9 per cent for maintenance.

WATER METERS.

During the fiscal year only 394 water meters have been installed, making a total number in use on June 30, 1919, of 61,299. The average cost of installing a meter in a private residence where the work is done by the District is \$18.83, made up as follows: Cost of meter, \$7.75; material, \$5.12; labor, \$5.96. The rate charged for water on metered services is 4 cents per hundred cubic feet for all used in excess of 7,500 cubic feet. The minimum charge to each premises, allowing the use of 7,500 cubic feet, is \$4.50 per annum. On unmetered services the rate for domestic purposes is charged according to stories and front feet. On all houses two stories high with a frontage of 16 feet or less the charge is \$5 per annum, and for each additional front foot or fraction thereof there is added 31 cents to the charges as computed above. For each additional story there is added one-third of the charges as computed above. For business premises not metered the rates vary from \$1 to \$25 per annum. Where the rate is \$25 or more a meter is required to be installed by the owner or occupant of the premises at his own expense. The amount of water rents collected under the flat-rate system was \$75,808.29 and under the meter system \$702,690.88. For water used in building construction the amount collected was \$3,660.19, making a total of \$782,159.36. In addition to this amount, the water revenues from other sources, such as water-main tax, charges for taps, etc., brought the total receipts up to \$816,631.65. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1921 are \$805,500. The total number of water services at the end of the fiscal year was \$71,275, of which 61,299 are metered and 9,976 not metered, making a percentage of services metered 86.

ANACOSTIA PARK.

The total appropriations for this work amount to \$1,175,000 and the total expenditures to August 31, 1919, were \$888,322.40. There are outstanding liabilities to the amount of \$58,196, and \$9,490 are covered by existing contracts.

The balance available on August 31, 1919, was \$218,991.60, and it is expected this balance will be expended by June 30, 1920.

The project is 35 per cent completed. This project is being executed under the direction of the Secretary of War, and the details of expenditures will be found in the annual report of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS BROWNLOW,
W. GWYNN GARDINER,
CHAS. W. KUTZ,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 15, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Cash receipts for the year amounted to \$19,694,612.09, made up as follows: Revenue collections account of general fund, from taxes, licenses, etc., \$9,847,518; amount paid by the United States on account of appropriations of the District of Columbia payable under the act of June 11, 1878, \$8,083,958.46; trust and special fund collections, \$1,763,135.63.

Cash expenditures for the year amounted to \$18,487,013.08; of which there was expended on account of appropriations, \$16,709,786.87; from trust and special funds, \$1,777,226.21.

Full details of the foregoing receipts and expenditures are fully set forth in the accompanying statements.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

3.65 BONDS.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year June 30, 1918, there was outstanding 3.65 bonds in the amount of \$5,579,750, less sinking fund assets on account of same, \$1,671,777.31, leaving a net indebtedness of \$3,907,972.69. During the year there were purchased and canceled bonds amounting to \$4,750, and during the same period there were bonds issued amounting to \$2,700, and investments made of moneys appropriated for the interest and sinking fund amounting to \$835,000, which sums, less decrease of cash balance at close of year under balance at beginning of year, \$5,045.71, making a total reduction in net indebtedness for the fiscal year of \$832,004.29, and leaving net bonded indebtedness at close of fiscal year, June 30, 1919, of \$3,075,968.40.

This balance is made up of outstanding 3.65 bonds, \$5,577,700, less sinking fund assets, \$2,501,731.60, leaving a net debt as above stated, of \$3,075,968.40.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES.

The cash revenues of the District of Columbia amounted to \$9,847,518, which, with the amount of unused appropriations of prior years charged off to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1919, \$197,220.99, gives a resulting credit of \$10,044,738.99.

Against the foregoing revenues there was charged during the fiscal year, on account of the District's share of appropriations, \$9,038,761.77, leaving a surplus of revenues over appropriations for the year of \$1,005,977.22, that is, for the current fiscal year itself.

Pursuant to certain provisions contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, the District of Columbia was required to reimburse the United States, on account of the construction and equipment of the District Jail, as provided in section 1097 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the sum of \$125,000, and on account of advances to pay teachers in the District public schools as provided by the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the payment of teachers in public schools in the District of Columbia, and providing for the levying of a tax to reimburse the same approved April 18, 1874," the sum of \$97,740.50, thus reducing said surplus by the above sums, leaving a net surplus for the fiscal year of \$783,236.72. Adding this amount to the amount of surplus at the close of the fiscal year 1918 of \$3,280,685.46, gives a surplus of District revenues over all appropriations and charges, June 30, 1919, of \$4,063,922.18.

This surplus is accounted for as follows: Cash to credit of general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, \$7,064,465.62; cash in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, on account of general fund, \$119,779; against which there is a liability of the District on account of appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department unadvanced June 30, 1919, of \$3,120,322.44; leaving a net free surplus over all charges and appropriations, as above stated, June 30, 1919, of \$4,063,922.18.

OFFICE WORK FOR THE YEAR.

The total net receipts for the year amounted to \$19,694,612.09; and the net expenditures for the same period amounted to \$18,487,013.08, making a total business for the year of \$38,181,625, as against a total business for the preceding fiscal year of \$33,616,082.73.

Very respectfully,

D. J. DONOVAN,
Auditor for the District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing cash incomes from all sources, net expenditures on account of appropriations, trust and special funds, reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, and balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1918.			
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
Appropriations.....	\$22,434.84		
Trust and special funds.....	12,073.19	\$34,508.03	
In the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	111,855.47		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1,121.14		
Trust and special funds.....	5,377.48		
Repayments to appropriations.....	178.90	118,532.99	
In Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	6,051,313.95		
Trust and special funds.....	407,227.61	6,458,541.56	
CASH INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR.			
Revenues collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia.....	9,847,518.00		
Amount paid by the United States on account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878....	8,083,958.46		
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds....	1,763,135.63	19,694,612.09	\$26,306,194.67
CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR.			
Net expenditures from—			
Appropriations.....	16,709,786.87		
Trust and special funds.....	1,777,226.21	18,487,013.08	
Reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, pursuant to provisions contained in District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918—			
To pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of the construction and equipment of the District Jail as provided in section 1097 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia.....	125,000.00		
To pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of advances to pay teachers in the public schools, as provided in the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the payment of teachers in public schools in the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same approved Apr. 18, 1874.".....	97,740.50	222,740.50	
CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1919.			
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of trust and special funds.....		81,124.80	
In hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	119,779.00		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1,477.51		
Trust and special funds.....	5,841.70		
Repayments.....	131.25	127,229.46	
In the Treasury of the United States on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	7,064,465.62		
Trust and special funds.....	323,621.21	7,388,086.83	26,306,194.67

STATEMENT B.—*Treasury of the United States, on account of cash, general fund of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.
Cash balance in the Treasury of the United States on account of general fund.....	\$6,051,313.95	
To revenues deposited during the fiscal year 1919.....	9,839,594.48	\$15,890,908.43
By advances account of District of Columbia appropriations.....	8,603,702.31	
By reimbursements to the United States for—		
Construction and equipment of District Jail, as provided in section 1097, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, act June 1, 1872 (District of Columbia appropriation bill, approved Aug. 31, 1918) ..	125,000.00	
Advances to pay teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, as provided in act of Apr. 18, 1874 (District of Columbia appropriation bill, approved Aug. 31, 1918).....	97,740.50	8,826,442.81
Cash balance to the credit of the District of Columbia June 30, 1919.....		7,064,465.62

STATEMENT C.—*Bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
June 30, 1918:			
3.65 bonds outstanding this date.....		\$5,579,750.00	
Less sinking fund assets—			
\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds.....	\$345,000.00		
\$875,000 3 per cent United States loan, 1908-1918.....	875,000.00		
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan, 1923.....	100,000.00		
\$337,500 4 per cent United States Liberty loan bonds.....	337,500.00		
Total bond investments held.....	1,657,500.00		
Cash balance June 30, 1918.....	14,277.31	1,671,777.31	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1918.....			\$3,907,972.69
Reduction in indebtedness during fiscal year—			
Purchase and cancellation of District of Columbia 3.65 bonds.....	4,750.00		
Sinking fund operations, investments purchased account of sinking fund—			
\$625,000 United States 4½ per cent Liberty loan bonds.....	625,000.00		
\$210,000 United States 4½ per cent Victory notes.....	210,000.00	839,750.00	
Less 3.65 bonds issued during fiscal year.....	2,700.00		
Less decrease in cash balance June 30, 1919, under June 30, 1918.....	5,045.71	7,745.71	832,004.29
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1919.....			3,075,968.40
June 30, 1919:			
3.65 bonds outstanding this date.....		5,577,700.00	
Less sinking fund assets—			
\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds.....	345,000.00		
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan, 1923.....	100,000.00		
\$210,000 4½ per cent United States Victory notes.....	210,000.00		
\$1,837,500 4½ per cent United States Liberty loan bonds.....	1,837,500.00		
Total bond investments held.....	2,492,500.00		
Cash balance June 30, 1919.....	9,231.60	2,501,731.60	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1919.....			3,075,968.40

¹ \$875,000 3 per cent United States bonds and \$337,500 4 per cent United States Liberty loan bonds converted into 4½ per cent United States Liberty loan bonds.

STATEMENT C-1.—*Statement of account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for reimbursement to be made on account construction and equipment of District Jail, as provided in section 1097, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, act June 1, 1872.*

Amount due the United States in accordance with the following act of Congress: "That the sum of \$125,000 shall be transferred to the credit of the United States from the amount in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia to pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of the construction and equipment of the District Jail, as provided in section 1097 of the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia" (sec. 7, D. C. Appn. bill, approved Aug. 31, 1918)..... \$125,000
 Amount reimbursed to the United States from the revenues, general fund, during the fiscal year 1919..... 125,000

STATEMENT C-2.—*Statement of account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for reimbursement to be made on account advances to pay teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, as provided in act of Apr. 18, 1874.*

Amount due the United States in accordance with the following act of Congress: "That the sum of \$97,740.50 shall be transferred to the credit of the United States from the amount in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia to pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of advances to pay teachers in the District public schools, as provided by the act entitled 'An act making appropriation for payment of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same,' approved Apr. 18, 1874" (sec. 8, D. C. Appn. bill approved Aug. 31, 1918)..... \$97,740.50
 Amount reimbursed to the United States from the revenues, general fund, during the fiscal year 1919..... 97,740.50

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1919.			
Cash revenues for fiscal year 1919.....	\$9,847,518.00		
Credit account of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations charged off and carried to credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1919..	197,220.99		
Total credits for fiscal year 1919.....		\$10,044,738.99	
Charges to above revenues on account of District of Columbia's share of appropriations for fiscal year 1919, as detailed below, on account of appropriations—			
Payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	16,998,064.91		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	539,729.32		
Total appropriations fiscal year 1919.....	17,537,794.23		
Proportional part of above appropriations chargeable to District of Columbia.....		9,038,761.77	
Surplus of current revenues over appropriations for fiscal year 1919 itself.....		1,005,977.22	
Charges to District revenues on account of reimbursements made to the United States June 30, 1919, on account of certain sums recharged by direction of following act of Congress:			
Section 7, District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918, provides "That the sum of \$125,000 shall be transferred to the credit of the United States from the amount in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia to pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of the construction and equipment of the District Jail, as provided in section 1097 of the Revised Statutes of the United States".....	125,000.00		
Section 8, District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918, provides "That the sum of \$97,740.50 shall be transferred to the credit of the United States from the amount in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia to pay the indebtedness of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of advances to pay teachers in the District public schools, as provided by the act entitled 'An act making appropriation for the payment of			

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Con.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY AND FISCAL YEAR 1919—continued.			
Charges to District revenues on account of reimbursements made to the United States—Continued. Teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same, approved Apr. 18, 1874".....	\$97,740.50		
Total cash reimbursement to United States on account of above charges for prior fiscal years.....		\$222,740.50	
Net surplus of 1919 revenues over all charges against said revenues during fiscal year 1919.....		783,236.72	
Add surplus of revenues June 30, 1918, over all appropriations and charges to said date on account of fiscal year 1918 and prior years.....		3,280,685.46	
Surplus of revenues June 30, 1919, over all appropriations and charges against same for the fiscal year 1919 and prior years.....			\$4,063,922.18
APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE JOINTLY BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Sundry civil act approved July 1, 1918:			
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1919.....	20,100.00		
Connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks, 1919.....	150,000.00		
National Zoological Park, 1919.....	115,000.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, 1919.....	2,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1919.....	307,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, 1919.....	27,300.00		
Tidal Basin, bathing beach, Potomac Park, 1919.....	48,000.00		
Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown.....	300,000.00		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, 1919.....	19,000.00		
Heating, lighting, and power plant, Providence Hospital, 1919.....	19,950.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, 1919.....	19,000.00		
Temporary quarters, etc., courthouse, Washington, 1919.....	8,000.00		
		1,035,900.00	
Deficiency act approved July 8, 1918:			
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses—			
1918.....	4,535.00		
1917.....	300.00		
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, 1917-1919.....	32,000.00		
Public schools, 1918-19.....	20,070.00		
Health department—			
1919.....	15,000.00		
1915.....	32.50		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court—			
1913.....	122.00		
1914.....	217.00		
1915.....	62.10		
Courts—			
1918.....	635.00		
1917.....	140.00		
1916.....	30.00		
Writs of lunacy, 1918.....	900.00		
Support of convicts, 1918.....	10,000.00		
National Training School for Girls—			
1918.....	5,000.00		
1917.....	75.94		
Eastern Dispensary—			
1918.....	10,500.00		
1917.....	1,186.85		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1918.....	1,800.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1919.....	10,000.00		
Reconstruction of courthouse, Washington.....	445,000.00		
Judgments.....	7,550.28		
Judgment, Court of Claims.....	4,606.25		
		569,762.02	
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved July 3, 1918:			
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, 1919.....	36,710.00		
Salaries, supreme court, 1919.....	43,100.00		
		79,810.00	

STATEMENT D.—Showing appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Con.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE JOINTLY BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
Urgent deficiency act approved Feb. 28, 1916: Public Utilities Commission, 1915-16.....		\$1,000.00	
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918:			
Salaries, offices, 1919.....	\$799,811.00		
Salaries, sinking fund office, 1919.....	500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1919.....	179,200.00		
Maintenance of Municipal Building, 1919.....	23,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, 1919.....	1,080,400.00		
Temporary services, war emergency.....	25,000.00		
War emergency improvements.....	100,000.00		
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, 1919.....	275,800.00		
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River, 1919.....	36,982.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, 1919.....	5,000.00		
Sewers, 1919.....	563,000.00		
Sewage disposal system, 1919.....	40,000.00		
Sewage treatment works.....	60,000.00		
Streets, 1919.....	1,016,117.00		
Public Utilities Commission, 1919.....	58,000.00		
District council of defense, 1919.....	25,000.00		
Care and maintenance of public convenience stations, 1919.....	14,700.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, 1919.....	2,500.00		
Electrical department, 1919.....	507,615.00		
Rock Creek Park, 1919.....	22,000.00		
Public schools, 1919.....	3,215,190.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	238,150.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, 1919.....	16,000.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, 1919.....	2,000.00		
Instruction of blind children, 1919.....	7,500.00		
Metropolitan police, 1919.....	1,301,158.66		
Fire department, 1919.....	950,160.00		
Health department, 1919.....	146,080.00		
Washington diet kitchen, 1919.....	15,000.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, 1919.....	2,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, 1919.....	10,000.00		
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, 1919.....	6,500.00		
Courts, 1919.....	108,435.00		
Probation system, 1919.....	4,785.00		
Wrists of lunacy, 1919.....	5,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, 1919.....	975,408.00		
Emergency fund, 1919.....	8,000.00		
Support of convicts, 1919.....	55,000.00		
Salaries, employees, courthouse, 1919.....	16,020.00		
Salaries, employees, Court of Appeals Building, 1919.....	4,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building, 1919.....	800.00		
Fees of jurors, supreme court, 1919.....	60,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, 1919.....	15,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, supreme court, 1919.....	27,200.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1919.....	18,750.00		
Washington Asylum and Jail, 1919.....	111,625.00		
Support of prisoners, 1919.....	65,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1919.....	4,000.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1919.....	63,292.00		
National Training School for Boys, 1919.....	65,000.00		
National Training School for Girls, 1919.....	34,980.00		
Reformatory, 1919.....	82,660.00		
Buildings, reformatory.....	35,000.00		
Workhouse, 1919.....	197,040.00		
Workhouse and reformatory, 1919.....	8,160.00		
Freedmen's Hospital, 1919.....	40,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1919.....	25,000.00		
Children's Hospital, 1919.....	17,000.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1919.....	10,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1919.....	26,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, 1919.....	25,000.00		
Buildings, Eastern Dispensary.....	10,000.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, 1919.....	5,000.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, 1919.....	6,000.00		
Buildings, Gallinger Hospital.....	353,590.00		
George Washington University Hospital, 1919.....	6,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1919.....	67,640.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1919.....	171,700.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1919.....	32,220.00		

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Con.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE JOINTLY BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918—Continued.			
Industrial Home School, 1919.....	\$36,540.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1919.....	9,900.00		
Washington Home for Foundlings, 1919.....	6,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1919.....	6,000.00		
Southern Relief Society, 1919.....	10,000.00		
Relief of the poor, 1919.....	16,190.00		
Temporary Home for ex-union Soldiers and Sailors, 1919.....	5,920.00		
Hope and Help Mission, 1919.....	4,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1919.....	453,000.00		
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats.....	75,000.00		
Militia, 1919.....	22,500.00		
Refund of erroneous collections, 1919.....	1,500.00		
National Library for the Blind, 1919.....	5,000.00		
Columbia Polytechnic Institute, 1919.....	1,500.00		
Temporary quarters, courthouse, 1919.....	5,000.00		
		\$14,164,108.66	
Deficiency act approved Nov. 4, 1918:			
Repairs to buildings injured by fire, 1919.....	51,000.00		
Courts, 1918.....	1,478.00		
Workhouse, 1919.....	24,000.00		
		76,478.00	
Deficiency act approved Feb. 25, 1919:			
Maintenance of Municipal Building, 1919.....	12,000.00		
Sewers, 1919.....	30,000.00		
Streets, 1919.....	220,000.00		
Public schools, 1919.....	6,000.00		
Fire department, 1919.....	12,800.00		
Health department, 1919.....	30,000.00		
		310,800.00	
Act of Mar. 4, 1919: Probation system, District of Columbia (indefinite).....		3,000.00	
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved Mar. 1, 1919:			
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, 1919.....	1,333.34		
Salaries, supreme court, 1919.....	2,833.34		
		4,166.68	
Increase of compensation, 1919.....		¹ 753,038.65	
Total appropriations, one-half of which is payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia One-half being.....		16,998,064.91	
			\$8,499,032.45
APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE WHOLLY FROM THE REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Sundry civil act approved July 1, 1918:			
Storage and distributing yards, Bureau of Mines, 1919.....	86,460.00		
Maintenance and operation of fuel yards, Bureau of Mines, 1919.....	230,817.60		
		317,277.60	
Deficiency act approved July 8, 1918: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, 1914.....		175.00	
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved July 3, 1918: Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1919.....		37,641.50	
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918:			
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds, 1919.....	28,000.00		
Salaries, playgrounds, 1919.....	42,030.00		
		70,030.00	
Deficiency act approved Nov. 4, 1918: Minimum Wage Board, 1919.....		3,750.00	

¹ Section 6, of the legislative, executive, and judicial act approved July 3, 1918, provides "That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, additional compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum: *Provided*, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than \$2,500 and less than \$2,620 shall receive additional compensation at such a rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of \$2,620, per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than 30 per cent of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rates of 5 and 10 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section.

STATEMENT D.—Showing appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Con.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE WHOLLY FROM THE REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
Act of June 11, 1878, and act of legislative assembly of Jan. 19, 1872: Refunding taxes, etc.		\$58,940.00	
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1913: Extension, etc., of streets and avenues.		51,915.22	\$539,729.32
Total proportional part of all appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.			9,038,761.77
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Tax collections:			
Real estate taxes	\$6,252,770.98		
Personal taxes	1,663,119.71		
Intangible personal taxes	822,292.70		
Special reimbursable taxes	996.70		
Insurance taxes	133,303.26		
Penalties and interest (all taxes)	68,517.02		
		8,941,000.37	
Licenses:			
Dog taxes	16,031.07		
Elevator operators	395.50		
Engineers	123.00		
Insurance	21,364.62		
Miscellaneous	117,771.53		
Motor-vehicle operators	34,420.00		
Plumbers	12.00		
		190,117.72	
Market rents:			
Eastern Market	6,953.70		
Western Market	6,141.53		
Georgetown Market	370.70		
Wholesale Producers' Market	10,422.45		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental	3,750.00		
		27,638.38	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Fish wharves, including wharfage fees	6,885.72		
Wharves, street termini, and buildings	8,778.05		
Old pipe lines	100.00		
Vault spaces	200.86		
		15,964.63	
Fines:			
Police court	255,045.05		
Juvenile court	515.00		
		255,560.05	
Fees:			
Advertising taxes in arrears	2,153.33		
Building permits	9,641.02		
Crematorium	1,025.00		
Electrical permits	2,854.50		
Health department	514.25		
Gas and meters	1,058.00		
Motor-vehicle tags	182,329.00		
Municipal court	12,974.32		
Electric meters	35.02		
Pound	651.12		
Public-convenience stations	3,246.92		
Railing, parking, etc., permits	324.00		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees	2,797.86		
Register of wills, surplus fees	9.83		
Sewer and gas permits	1,926.00		
Superintendent of weights, measures and markets	3,367.70		
Surveyor	8,228.15		
Tax certificates	3,301.50		
Court of appeals, surplus fees	2,284.29		
Water-service permits	773.00		
		239,494.81	
Sales:			
Old material	2,815.59		
Old houses on property bought by District	25.00		
District regulations	115.80		
Garbage reduction plant	105,457.47		
Workhouse	14,821.92		
Reformatory	1,583.10		
Sale of square 857 to Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	4,227.50		
Home for the Aged and Infirm	2,051.42		
Municipal lodging house	1.75		
Services and supplies	50.37		
		131,149.92	

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Con.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Board and care of insane.....	\$9,788.42		
Tuition of nonresident pupils in public schools.....	494.30		
Police court, unclaimed collateral.....	2,970.97		
Judgments.....	2,446.22		
Damages to District property.....	1,081.21		
Conscience fund.....	11.00		
East Washington Heights R. R. Co., maintenance			
Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge SE.....	200.00		
Sales, rents, etc., deposited to the District of Columbia revenues by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.....	2,943.21		
Care of influenza patients.....	134.00		
		\$20,069.33	
Special assessments:			
Street extensions, all.....	42,605.57		
Street extensions, one-half.....	2,901.00		
Assessment and permit work, sewers.....	19,940.76		
Interest.....	1,510.73		
Assessment and permit work, streets, sidewalks, curbs and alleys.....	37,928.80		
Interest.....	1,641.44		
Various sections.....	4,154.82		
Interest.....	54.99		
Suburban streets.....	1,798.30		
Interest.....	44.69		
Paving roadways, Borland amendment.....	75,275.75		
Interest.....	1,550.67		
Park improvements—			
Interior park.....	325.01		
Interest.....	76.11		
Small parks at intersection of streets.....	641.30		
Interest.....	72.85		
		\$190,522.79	
Gross revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1919.....		10,011,518.00	
Less amount deposited to the credit of the policemen and firemen's relief fund during the year from the general revenues of the District of Columbia.....		164,000.00	
Net revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1919.....			\$9,847,518.00

STATEMENT E.—*Appropriations, advances therefrom, and balances to the credit of same on books of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Balance of District of Columbia appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition on account of the fiscal year 1918 and prior years June 30, 1918.....		\$5,657,980.04	
Appropriations for the fiscal year 1919:			
Payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	\$16,998,064.91		
Payable wholly from District of Columbia revenues.....	539,729.32	17,537,794.23	
			\$23,195,774.27
Advances on account of above appropriations during fiscal year.....		16,688,202.63	
Amount of unexpended balances of appropriations lapsed and charged off by surplus warrant of June 30, 1919.....		380,031.71	
			17,068,234.34
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition on account of the fiscal year 1919 and prior years, June 30, 1919.....			6,127,539.93

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
<i>Appropriations—General fund.</i>			
I. General government.....		\$1,165,907.92	
II. Protection of life and property.....		2,250,832.35	
III. Health and sanitation.....		2,017,144.59	
IV. Highways.....		2,638,807.71	
V. Charities and corrections.....		1,872,578.75	
VI. Education.....		3,307,241.10	
VII. Recreation, parks, etc.....		1,126,128.31	
VIII. Miscellaneous, refunds, etc.....		955,868.89	
IX. Public-service enterprises, water supply, etc.....		399,898.25	
X. Interest and debt.....		975,408.00	
			\$16,709,786.87
<i>Trust and special funds.</i>			
I. General government.....		1,985.55	
II. Protection of life and property.....		245,832.66	
III. Health and sanitation.....		35,685.95	
IV. Highways.....		215,165.50	
V. Charities and corrections.....		36,182.33	
VI. Education.....			
VII. Recreation.....		62.30	
VIII. Miscellaneous, refund of deposit, etc.....		430,969.92	
IX. Public-service enterprises, water supply and distribution.....		811,342.00	
			1,777,226.21
Grand total of net expenditures for fiscal year.....			18,487,013.08
DETAIL.			
<i>I. General government.</i>			
1. Executive office:			
Commissioners—			
Salaries, 1919.....	\$10,000.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	660.84		
1918.....	191.99		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1919.....	1,125.00		
1918.....	63.86		
		12,041.69	
Secretary's office—			
Salaries of secretary, assistant secretaries, clerks, etc., 1919.....	20,114.44		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,390.18		
1918.....	424.72		
		21,929.34	
Municipal garage—			
Salaries, 1919.....	2,369.42		
Purchase of motor vehicles, 1919.....	7,946.00		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1919.....	15,295.99		
1918.....	2,386.08		
		27,997.49	
2. Finance offices:			
Auditor's office—			
Salaries 1919.....	37,346.75		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,047.25		
1918.....	134.51		
		38,528.51	
Disbursing officer's office—			
Salaries, 1919.....	10,455.57		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	330.46		
1918.....	176.32		
		10,962.35	
Assessor's office—			
Salaries.....			
1919.....	76,836.10		
1918.....	26.67		
Temporary clerk hire—			
1919.....	496.67		
1918.....	163.50		
Extra clerk hire, personal tax board, 1919.....	1,997.30		
Special assessment division, salaries—			
1919.....	7,250.00		
1918.....	17.50		
			61,968.52

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
2. Finance offices—Continued.			
Assessor's office—Continued.			
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	\$3,671.36		
1918.....	1,499.07		
Maintenance of motor vehicle, 1918.....	11.50		
Field party, vault space, 1917.....	4.38		
		\$91,974.05	
Collector's office—			
Salaries, 1919.....	43,694.19		
Preparation of tax sale certificates, 1918.....	13.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	3,841.86		
1918.....	395.37		
Collections by distraint, salaries of bailiffs, 1918.....	66.25		
Advertising taxes in arrears—			
1919.....	3,500.00		
1918.....	12.50		
		51,523.67	
Sinking fund office, salaries, 1919.....		500.00	
			\$193,488.58
3. Law offices:			
Corporation counsel's office—			
Salaries, 1919.....	20,275.72		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	457.37		
1918.....	239.60		
1917.....	7.75		
Judicial expenses, printing of briefs, witness fees, abstracts of title, and expert services in District cases before the supreme court—			
1919.....	4,878.69		
1918.....	777.04		
		26,636.17	
4. Miscellaneous executive offices:			
Plumbing board, salaries, 1919.....		431.25	
Board of examiners of steam engineers, salaries, 1919.....		900.00	
Permit division:			
Salaries, 1919.....	1,770.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	140.70		
1918.....	82.57		
		1,993.27	
License bureau—			
Salaries, 1919.....	10,593.61		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	2,599.19		
1918.....	184.22		
Motor vehicle tags—			
1919.....	9,994.00		
1918.....	729.12		
		24,105.14	
Municipal architect's office—			
Salaries, 1919.....	14,045.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	141.83		
1918.....	82.58		
One new motor truck in lieu of one truck exchanged, 1919.....	1,875.00		
		16,144.41	
Chief clerk's office and record division of engineer department—			
Salaries, 1919.....	13,960.01		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,045.35		
1918.....	165.15		
		15,170.51	
Public Utilities Commission—			
Salaries, 1919.....	20,751.55		
Expenses—			
1919.....	12,818.04		
1918.....	2,011.94		
1915-16.....	1,000.00		
Inspector of gas and meters, salaries—			
1919.....	5,599.99		
1918.....	32.50		
		42,214.02	
			127,594.77

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
5. District Building:			
Salaries, care of—			
1919.....	\$36,552.53		
1918.....	3.33		
Salaries of mechanics and laborers—			
1919.....	6,141.47		
1918 repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—692.24		
Fuel, light and miscellaneous supplies—			
1919.....	9,093.97		
1918.....	5,271.42		
1917.....	6.89		
Contingent expenses, office of superintendent, 1919.....	66.81		
		\$56,444.18	
6. Courts:			
Court of Appeals, District of Columbia—			
Salaries, 1919.....	36,847.20		
Contingent expenses, 1919.....	1,000.00		
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building—			
1919.....	4,800.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—206.62		
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building—			
1919.....	800.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—85.43		
		43,155.15	
Supreme Court, District of Columbia—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	45,413.55		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—225.00		
Fees of witnesses—			
1919.....	15,000.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—343.72		
Fees of Jurors—			
1919.....	60,000.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—986.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc.—			
1919.....	26,100.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—158.81		
Miscellaneous expenses—			
1919.....	18,436.11		
1918.....	1,439.70		
1917.....	76.40		
1915.....	62.10		
1914.....	217.00		
1913.....	122.00		
		165,153.33	
Courthouse—			
Salaries of employees—			
1919.....	15,067.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—12.00		
Reconstruction—			
Indefinite.....	361,011.42		
1917-18.....	5.18		
Furnishing, etc., temporary quarters.....	77.00		
Rent, temporary quarters—			
1919.....	10,023.54		
1918.....	2,990.32		
		389,162.46	
Probation system—			
Salary of supreme court probation officer and assistants—			
1919.....	3,912.49		
1918.....	166.68		
Salary of police court probation officer, 1919.....	496.67		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	126.55		
1918.....	255.66		
1917.....	3.75		
Maintenance of motor vehicle, 1919.....	241.00		
Register of wills office, copies of papers relating to realty—			
1919.....	825.00		
1918.....	75.00		
		5,202.80	
		900.00	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
6. Courts—Continued.			
Police court—			
Salaries, 1919.....	\$33,230.00		
Witness fees—			
1919.....	1,029.75		
1918.....	83.25		
1917.....	18.00		
Jurors fees—			
1919.....	6,822.00		
1918.....	1,980.00		
Repair and replacement of furniture—			
1919.....	89.30		
1918.....	140.20		
Repairs to buildings—			
1919.....	1,014.57		
1918.....	302.11		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,919.96		
1918.....	550.66		
		\$47,179.80	
Juvenile court—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	25,285.34		
1918.....	185.00		
1917.....	140.00		
1916.....	30.00		
Juror's fees—			
1919.....	96.00		
1918, repayment in excess of expenditures..	-243.00		
Rent—			
1919.....	1,833.34		
1918.....	166.67		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,919.92		
1918.....	295.60		
Meals of jurors—			
1919.....	38.76		
1918.....	3.30		
Repairs to building, furniture, fixtures, and equipment—			
1919.....	323.23		
1918.....	242.00		
		30,316.16	
Municipal court—			
Salaries, 1919.....	21,896.93		
Rent—			
1919.....	3,300.00		
1918.....	300.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	959.06		
1918.....	153.67		
Moving and equipment, new quarters, 1917-18..	276.50		
		26,886.16	
Coroner's office—			
Salary of coroner and morgue attendants, 1919...	\$3,600.00		
Contingent expenses of coroner's office and morgue expenses of autopsies and inquests witness and juror's fees—			
1919.....	4,781.38		
1918.....	1,143.43		
1917.....	235.75		
		9,760.56	
Writs of lunacy; expenses incident to inquiries and commitments of insane to Government..			
Hospitals for the Insane—			
Salary of alienist and clerk, 1919.....	2,275.00		
Witness and docket fees—			
1919.....	2,984.39		
1918.....	653.10		
1917.....	1.25		
		5,913.74	
Purchase of reports of opinions, court of appeals of the District of Columbia, 1917.....		110.00	
7. Minimum Wage Board:			
Services, 1919.....	2,304.39		
Supplies, 1919.....	307.32		
		2,671.71	
Grand total, general government.....			1,165,907.92

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property.			
1. Metropolitan Police:			
Salaries—			
1919.....	\$1,015,985.15		
1918.....	36,684.42	\$1,052,669.57	
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	32,766.06		
1918.....	12,430.60		
1917.....	659.23		
Flags and halyards, 1919.....		45,855.89	
Aid in support of National Bureau of Criminal Identification—		147.00	
1919.....	460.00		
1918.....	40.00		
Fuel—		500.00	
1919.....	2.50		
1918.....	1,692.40		
Repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds—		1,694.90	
1919.....	7,575.89		
1918.....	913.78		
House of detention for women and children—		8,489.67	
Salaries—			
1919.....	8,867.83		
1918.....	383.34		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	5,584.60		
1918.....	1,885.91		
Motor wagon, 1919.....		16,721.68	
Harbor patrol—		998.50	
Salaries—			
1919.....	3,481.67		
1918.....	116.67		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	1,262.97		
1918.....	685.75		
Motor vehicles, maintenance—		5,547.06	
1919.....	10,032.96		
1918.....	4,001.59		
Additional motor vehicles—			
1919.....	900.00		
1918.....	2,000.00		
Site for suburban station house between the ninth and tenth precincts.....	3.00	16,934.55	
Erection of station house in suburban section between the ninth and tenth precincts.....	398.50		
		401.50	
Militia and armories:			\$1,149,960.32
1919.....	35,964.90		
1918.....	13,228.06		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	— 4,553.34		
1. Fire department:		44,639.62	
Salaries—			
1919.....	663,383.73		
1918.....	23,604.30		
Contingent expenses—		686,988.03	
1919.....	24,976.44		
1918.....	3,415.02		
1917.....	50.98		
Forage—		28,442.44	
1919.....	19,486.57		
1918.....	4,783.58		
		24,270.15	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
3. Fire department—Continued.			
Fuel—			
1919.....	\$3,723.20		
1918.....	8,669.90		
1917.....	145.10		
		\$12,538.20	
Hose—			
1919.....	33.78		
1918.....	3,241.50		
		3,275.28	
Horses—			
1919.....	2,835.00		
1918.....	2,835.00		
		5,670.00	
Repairs and improvements to engine houses and grounds—			
1919.....	14,402.14		
1918.....	1,515.78		
		15,917.92	
Repairs to apparatus and motor vehicles—			
1919.....	13,919.57		
1918.....	2,117.61		
1917.....	64.72		
		16,101.90	
Repairs to fire boat—			
1919.....	41.12		
1918.....	4,994.91		
		5,036.03	
Installing steam heat in engine and truck houses—			
1919.....	5,999.70		
1918.....	3,448.00		
		9,447.70	
One motor fire engine, 1918.....	8,000.00		
Four motor combination chemical and fire engines, 1918.....	20,750.00		
One motor aerial hook and ladder truck, 1918.....	12,000.00		
		40,750.00	
			\$848,437.65
4. Miscellaneous inspection:			
Building inspection division—			
Salaries, 1919.....	25,397.08		
Salaries of temporary additional inspectors, 1919.....	1,430.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	875.10		
1918.....	165.14		
Allowance for use of bicycles for inspectors—			
1919.....	84.00		
1918.....	12.50		
Allowance for use of motor cycles by elevator inspectors—			
1919.....	318.00		
1918.....	24.00		
Transportation—			
1919.....	1,011.00		
1918.....	75.00		
		29,391.82	
Plumbing inspection division—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	15,870.68		
1918.....	18.75		
Salaries of temporary inspectors and laborers—			
1919.....	1,937.76		
1918.....	239.52		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	188.38		
1918.....	82.58		
Allowance for use of bicycles for inspectors—			
1919.....	184.61		
1918.....	17.00		
Maintenance of motorcycles by inspectors—			
1919.....	447.00		
1918.....	36.00		
		19,022.28	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
11. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
Miscellaneous inspection—Continued.			
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets office—			
Salaries, 1919.....	\$12, 673. 31		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1, 266. 18		
1918.....	179. 86		
Purchase of small quantities of groceries, meats, provisions, etc., in connection with the investigation and detection of sales of short weights and measures—			
1919.....	74. 64		
1918.....	57. 86		
Purchase of motor vehicles, 1919.....	738. 50		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1919.....	716. 62		
1918.....	354. 44		
		\$16, 061. 41	
5. Pound:			\$64, 475. 51
Salaries, 1919.....	3, 676. 66		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	641. 45		
1918.....	104. 84		
Motor wagon maintenance—			
1919.....	341. 67		
1918.....	4. 74		
Paving the inclosure occupied by pound and stable, 1919.....		4, 769. 36	
		509. 33	
6. Miscellaneous:			5, 368. 61
Surveyor's office—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	19, 802. 37		
1918.....	79. 17		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	734. 59		
1918.....	165. 14		
Temporary employees and field parties, salaries and miscellaneous expenses—			
1919.....	5, 248. 60		
1918.....	189. 75		
Insurance department—		26, 219. 62	
Salaries, 1919.....	10, 670. 56		
Temporary clerk hire, 1919.....	240. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	695. 49		
1918.....	332. 00		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures...	— .27		
Electrical department—		11, 937. 78	
Salaries, 1919.....	46, 923. 99		
General supplies—			
1919.....	9, 344. 81		
1918.....	4, 162. 83		
1917 repayment in excess of expenditures...	— 2. 75		
Extension of police patrol system, 1918.....	367. 63		
Purchase of fire-alarm boxes—			
1919.....	3, 750. 00		
1918.....	806. 56		
Placing wires of fire alarm, telegraph, police patrol and telephone service underground—			
1919.....	684. 47		
1918.....	449. 69		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures...	—18. 87		
1916, repayment in excess of expenditures...	— 4. 37		
Replacing police patrol signaling system, 1918...	87. 92		
Purchase of motor cycles, 1919.....	1, 040. 00		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1919.....	56. 25		
1918.....	167. 19		
1917.....	28. 66		
		67, 844. 01	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
11. <i>Protection of life and property</i> —Continued.			
6. Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Repairs to buildings injured by fire—			
1919.....	\$6,291.85		
1918.....	861.59		
		\$7,153.44	\$113,154.85
7. District council of defense:			
Services, 1919.....	2,536.32		
Supplies, 1919.....	166.66		
			2,702.98
8. Temporary services, war emergency, 1919.....			22,063.73
Grand total, protection of life and property.....			2,250,803.35
III. <i>Health and sanitation.</i>			
1. Health department:			
Salaries—			
1919.....	75,676.80		
1918.....	170.84		
Drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances—			
1919.....	958.88		
1918.....	1,055.93		
Preventing sale of adulterated drugs and foods—			
Services, 1919.....	73.75		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	897.58		
1918.....	132.39		
Bacteriological laboratory, maintenance—			
1919.....	820.68		
1918.....	186.13		
Bacteriological laboratory new apparatus, 1915.....	32.50		
Traveling expenses of inspectors—			
1919.....	3,240.85		
1918.....	562.47		
Allowance for horses and vehicles—			
1919.....	2,208.57		
1918.....	134.14		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	2,401.40		
1918.....	373.83		
Repairing old emergency hospital for laboratory, 1917-18.....	2,592.28		
Enforcement of act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia; salaries of inspectors and clerks—			
1919.....	4,280.00		
1918.....	106.67		
Chemical laboratory, maintenance—			
1919.....	661.36		
1918.....	210.56		
			96,777.60
2. Quarantine and contagious disease hospital:			
Contagious disease service, preventing spread of contagious diseases, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, etc.—			
Supplies—			
1919.....	17,961.63		
1918.....	3,753.70		
1917.....	11.25		
Services—			
1919.....	21,009.83		
1918.....	422.61		
New refrigerating machine, 1918.....	1.10		
Diagnosis of diseases, 1919.....	336.06		
		43,496.18	
Disinfecting service—			
1919.....	5,930.84		
1918.....	808.30		
		6,739.14	
			50,235.32
3. Sewers and sewage disposal:			
Salaries—			
1919.....	41,497.70		
1918.....	88.00		
		41,585.70	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
III. Health and sanitation—Continued.			
3. Sewers and sewage disposal—Continued.			
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	\$930.65		
1918.....	330.29	\$1,260.94	
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins—			
1919.....	70,549.37		
1918.....	3,266.89	73,816.26	
Operation and maintenance of sewage pumping service—			
1919.....	67,188.24		
1918.....	10,309.49	77,497.73	
Main and pipe sewers, construction of—			
1919.....	86,038.42		
1918.....	16,329.11		
1917, repay in excess of expenditure.....	—201.51		
		102,166.02	
Suburban sewers, construction of—			
1919.....	61,031.40		
1918.....	88,863.82		
1917.....	25,974.78	175,870.00	
Assessment and permit work, sewers, construction of—			
1919.....	64,745.46		
1918.....	11,332.22	76,077.68	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for public sewers—			
1919.....	41.30		
1918.....	33.54	74.84	
Construction of sewage disposal system—			
Anacostia main interceptor, 1917.....	32,393.86		
Rock Creek main interceptor, 1917.....	1,153.81		
Upper Potomac interceptor—			
1919.....	13,090.25		
1918.....	52,482.80		
1917.....	24,960.84	124,081.56	
Purchase or condemnation of land, etc., to provide for treatment of raw sewage.....		20,336.15	\$692,766.88
4. Street cleaning:			
Salaries, street-sweeping office—			
1919.....	42,200.52		
1918.....	125.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	933.14		
1918.....	150.20		
Purchase and exchange of motor cycles, 1919.....	380.00		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1919.....	750.07		
1918.....	472.75		
1917.....	14.00	45,025.68	
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys, snow removal, and dust prevention—			
1919.....	339,920.02		
1918.....	21,182.02		
1917.....	4,047.14	365,749.18	
Paving yard at street-cleaning stables—			
1918.....	2,381.11		
1917-18.....	88.63	2,469.74	
Street-cleaning stables, construction of shed and storeroom, 1917.....		2,264.87	
5. Disposal of city refuse, collection and disposal of garbage, dead animals, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, and night soil:			415,509.47
1919.....	735,158.09		
1918.....	10,140.76		
			745,298.85

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
III. Health and sanitation—Continued.			
6. Miscellaneous:			
Condemnation of insanitary buildings—			
Personal services, 1919.....	\$1,987.50		
Supplies, 1919.....	2.29	\$1,989.79	
Public convenience stations—			
Care and maintenance—			
1919.....	14,061.56		
1918.....	501.36		
Construction, No. 5, Eighth and F Streets N.W.....	3.75	14,566.67	\$16,556.46
Grand total health and sanitation.....			2,017,144.59
IV. Highways.			
1. Administration, surface division, engineer department:			
Salaries, 1919.....	62,528.11		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,077.03		
1918.....	247.73		
Motor vehicles, maintenance, superintendent of streets, 1918.....	18.25		63,871.12
2. Streets:			
Inspector of asphalts and cements office, salaries, 1919.....	6,695.01		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	361.11		
1918.....	247.73	7,303.85	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs and resurfacing asphalt pavements—			
1919.....	323,022.46		
1918-19.....	46,469.26		
1918.....	1,500.90		
1917.....	2,400.00	373,392.62	
Repairs to suburban roads and suburban streets—			
1919.....	197,631.64		
1918-19.....	677.99		
1918.....	26,608.64		
1917, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-144.73	224,773.54	
Grading streets, alleys, and roads—			
1919.....	20,448.18		
1918.....	2,461.74	22,909.92	
Paving streets—			
Northwest schedule—			
1919.....	464.79		
1918.....	36,600.53		
Southwest schedule—			
1919.....	161.68		
1918.....	173.31		
Southeast schedule—			
1919.....	705.39		
1918.....	9.56		
Northeast schedule—			
1919.....	352.66		
1918.....	9.56	38,477.48	
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvement of various city streets—			
Approaches to United States buildings, 1919...	82,835.42		
Allison Street NW., Seventh to Eighth Streets, pave, 1919.....	42.00		
Adams Mill Road, Clydesdale Place to Howard Street, grade, 1919.....	200.00		
Albemarle Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-eighth Street, grading and repairing, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-239.49		
Adams Mill Road, Clydesdale Place to Howard Street, 1918.....	173.61		

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Allison Street NW., Fourteenth to Fifteenth Streets, pave, 1918.....	\$2,602.98		
Allison Street NW., Fourteenth to Fifteenth Streets, pave, 1918-19.....	834.30		
Allison Street NW., Georgia Avenue to Iowa Avenue, 1918-19.....	2,954.85		
Belmont Street NW., Sixteenth Street to Crescent Place, 1918.....	7,578.22		
Belmont Street NW., Sixteenth Street to Crescent Place, 1918-19, repay in excess of expenditures.....	-331.28		
Buchanan Street NW., Fourteenth to Sixteenth Streets, pave, 1918.....	6,364.14		
Buchanan Street NW., Fourteenth to Sixteenth Streets, pave, 1918-19, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-775.33		
Canal Road, retaining wall, construction, 1919 ..	540.31		
Canal Road, retaining wall, construction, 1918 ..	4,993.50		
Canal Road, retaining wall, construction, 1918-19 ..	4,463.96		
Canal Road, retaining wall, construction, 1917 ..	2,924.49		
Crittenden Street NW., Fourteenth to Fifteenth Streets, 1919.....	82.38		
Concord Avenue NW. to NE., First Place NW. to Blair Road NE., 1918.....	2,122.21		
Concord Avenue NW. to NE., First Place NW. to Blair Road NE., 1918-19.....	28.80		
Crescent Street NW., east of Belmont Street, 1918.....	2,268.10		
Crescent Place NW., east of Belmont Street, 1918-19, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-272.74		
Douglas, Polk, and Olive Streets, NE., 1919.....	222.75		
D Street NW., Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, 1918.....	3,374.20		
Douglas Street NE., Tenth to Twelfth Streets, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-853.60		
Evarts Street NE., Tenth to Twelfth Streets, 1919.....	260.12		
First Street NW., Pennsylvania Avenue to B Street 1918, repay in excess of expenditure....	-291.00		
First Street NW., Deftrees to I Streets, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-35.00		
Fifteenth Street NW., Webster to Buchanan, Streets, 1918.....	4,068.91		
First Street NW., Seventh to Ninth Streets, 1919.....	709.50		
Fifth Street NE., W Street to Rhode Island Avenue, 1919.....	1,890.00		
Hamlin Street NE., Mills Avenue to Twenty-sixth Street, 1919.....	21.00		
Hamlin Street NE., Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, 1918.....	55.03		
Iowa Avenue NW., Georgia Avenue to Webster Street, 1919.....	200.00		
Iowa Avenue NW., Webster to Allison Streets, 1918-19.....	3,183.00		
Irving Street NE., Fourteenth to Seventeenth Streets, 1918.....	89.60		
Jocelyn Street NW., east of Connecticut Avenue, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-327.51		
Kalorama Road NW., Champlain Street, etc., 1919.....	18,865.04		
K Street NW., Washington Circle to Twenty-sixth Street, 1918.....	14,485.99		
K Street NW., Twenty-sixth Street to Rock Creek, 1918.....	11,394.28		
Kanawha Street NW., east of Connecticut Avenue, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-357.60		
Kearney Street NE., Twentieth to Twenty-second Streets, 1918-19.....	153.87		
Kearney Street NE., Twentieth to Twenty-second Streets, 1918.....	549.34		
Legation Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-614.35		

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Livingston Road S E., Giesboro Road to District line, 1918.....	\$7,508.63		
Livingston Road S E., Giesboro Road to District line, 1918-19.....	47.76		
Livingston Road S E., Giesboro Road to District line, 1919.....	48.16		
Longfellow Street N W. and N E. and various other streets 1918.....	14,588.84		
Longfellow Street N W. and N E. and various other streets, 1918-19.....	13,158.24		
Longfellow Street N W. and N E. and various other streets, 1919.....	374.50		
Lowell Street N W., Wisconsin Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, 1918.....	6,645.29		
Lowell Street N W., Wisconsin Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, 1918-19, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-2,646.97		
Monroe Street N E., Twenty-eighth Street to Hoover Road, 1919.....	355.68		
McKinley Street N W., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-590.29		
Morrison Street N W., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street, 1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-808.04		
Mount View Place S E., Morris Road to Talbert Street, 1918.....	827.46		
New Hampshire Avenue N W., Georgia Avenue to Park Road, 1919.....	29,783.61		
Massachusetts Avenue, Nebraska Avenue to District line, 1917.....	12,134.55		
Massachusetts Avenue, Nebraska Avenue to District line, 1917-1919.....	7,637.70		
Massachusetts Avenue, Nebraska Avenue to District line, 1919.....	26.52		
New York Avenue and U Street N E., Florida Avenue to Bladensburg Road, 1918.....	19,207.62		
New York Avenue and U Street N E., Florida Avenue to Bladensburg Road, 1918-19.....	202.28		
New York Avenue and U Street N E., Florida Avenue to Bladensburg Road, 1919.....	6.68		
Ninth Street N W., Georgia to Kansas Avenues, 1918.....	19.50		
Ninth Street N W., Georgia to Kansas Avenues, 1918-19.....	3,695.46		
Nichols Avenue, Fourteenth to Upsal Streets, 1917.....	1,494.47		
New Hampshire Avenue, Grant Circle to Oregon Avenue, 1917-1919.....	94.24		
Otis Street N E., Tenth to Twelfth Streets, 1918.....	280.93		
Phelps Place N W., Florida Avenue to S Street, 1919.....	2,342.15		
Portland Street S E., Nichols Avenue to Fourth Street, 1917, grade, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-3,195.20		
Portland Street S E., Nichols Avenue to Fourth Street S W., 1917, G. & M.....	763.07		
Portland Street S E., Nichols Avenue to Fourth Street, grade, 1917-1919.....	38.00		
Park Road N W., New Hampshire Avenue to Fourteenth Street, 1917-1919.....	15,005.46		
Rhode Island Avenue and Fourth Street N E., 1919.....	2,416.52		
Rhode Island Avenue N E., South Dakota Avenue to District line, 1917.....	9,034.97		
Rhode Island Avenue N E., South Dakota Avenue to District line, 1917-1919.....	153.82		
Railroad Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue to Twenty-second Street, 1918.....	3,416.62		
Railroad Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue to Twenty-second Street, 1918-19, repay in excess of expenditure.....	-762.31		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvements of various city streets—Continued.			
Sixty-first Street NE., East Capitol Street to Eastern Avenue, 1918.....	\$4,652.73		
Sixty-first Street NE., East Capitol Street to Eastern Avenue, 1918-19.....	3,282.28		
Seventh Street NW., Rock Creek Road to Taylor Street, 1918-19.....	10.95		
Shepherd Street, Georgia Avenue to Fourteenth Street, 1918-19.....	17,881.91		
Shepherd Street NW., Fourth to Fifth Streets, 1918-19.....	21.00		
Sixteenth Street NE., Brentwood Road to Rhode Island Avenue, 1918-19.....	575.30		
Sixteenth Street NW., Montague Street to Alaska Avenue, 1917.....	7,666.11		
Sixteenth Street NW., Montague Street to Alaska Avenue, 1917-1919.....	15,250.43		
South Dakota Avenue NE., Carlton Avenue to Vista Street, 1917.....	98.25		
Twelfth Street NW., B to C Streets, 1919.....	7,015.96		
Thirty-fifth Street NW., Woodley Road to Newark Street, 1919.....	200.00		
Thornton Place NW., Wyoming Avenue to Kalorama Road, 1919.....	3,004.07		
Twelfth Street NE., Rhode Island to Montana Avenues, 1919.....	200.00		
Twenty-sixth Street NE., Franklin Street to South Dakota Avenue, 1919.....	200.00		
Thirteenth Street NE., Franklin to Girard Streets, 1918.....	1,712.60		
Thirteenth Street NE., Franklin to Girard Streets, 1918-19.....	5.00		
Twenty-eighth Street NW., Biltmore Street to Kalorama Road, 1918.....	5,038.42		
Twenty-eighth Street NE., Jackson to Lawrence Streets, 1918.....	616.85		
Twenty-eighth Street NE., Jackson to Lawrence Streets, 1918-19, repay in excess of expenditure.	-153.87		
Twenty-fifth Street SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to Q Street, 1918.....	2,054.46		
Twenty-fifth Street SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to Q Street, 1918-19.....	8.00		
Thirty-third Street NW., Rittenhouse Street to Pinehurst Circle, 1918.....	509.66		
Thirty-third Street NW., Rittenhouse Street to Pinehurst Circle, 1918-19.....	241.48		
Thirty-eighth Street NW., Massachusetts Avenue to Macomb Street, 1918-19.....	12,043.59		
Van Ness Street NW., Connecticut to Idaho Avenues, Van Ness Street to Pierce Mill Road, 1918-19.....	232.30		
W and Fifth Streets NE., 1919.....	1,338.75		
Whittier Street NW., Georgia Avenue to Piney Branch Road, 1919.....	4,319.92		
Webster Street NW., Georgia to Iowa Avenues, 1918-19.....	2,079.24		
Woodley Road NW., Connecticut Avenue to Twenty-seventh Street, 1918-19.....	34.50		
Woodley Road NW., Wisconsin to Idaho Avenues, 1918-19.....	908.84		
Wyoming Avenue, Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Streets NW., 1918.....	3,727.78		
Purchase of construction material.....	24,143.10		
Condemnation of land for streets, roads, and alleys—		\$438,659.50	
1919.....	179.38		
1918.....	254.38		
1917.....	209.62		
Street extension division—		643.38	
Salaries, 1919.....	3,295.00		
Fessenden Street NW., between Reno Street and Belt Road, 1919, condemnation.....	25.00		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Street extension division—Continued.			
Widening Wisconsin Avenue, Garfield Street to District line, 1919, awards.....	\$24,579.84		
Concord Avenue, between Fifth Street and New Hampshire Avenue—			
Awards, 1918.....	603.78		
Condemnation, 1918.....	685.60		
Fifth Street N.E., west to Rhode Island Avenue—			
Awards, 1918.....	4,787.40		
Condemnation, 1918.....	111.10		
Arkansas Avenue, between Thirteenth and Sixteenth, Webster and Allison Streets, between Arkansas Avenue and Fourteenth Street, condemnation, 1918.....	16.60		
Forty-sixth Street, between Van Ness Street and Massachusetts Avenue, condemnation, 1918....	209.05		
Extension of Central Avenue, condemnation, 1918.....	47.65		
Widening of Wisconsin Avenue, condemnation, 1918.....	4.25		
Opening Calvert Street, awards, 1918.....	287.82		
Montana Avenue N.E., between Rhode Island Avenue and Bryant Street, condemnation, 1918.....	11.10		
Fessenden Street, between Reno Street and Belt Road, condemnation, 1918.....	355.00		
South Dakota Avenue, Vista Street to Bladensburg Road—			
Awards, 1918.....	18.00		
Condemnation, 1918.....	47.65		
Kenyon Street, Seventh Street to Mount Pleasant—			
Awards, 1918.....	2.85		
Condemnation, 1918.....	60.00		
Widening of Bennings Road from Fifteenth Street, east to Oklahoma Avenue, condemnation, 1918.....	1,527.15		
Opening Thirty-ninth Street, condemnation, 1918.....	1.15		
Opening of Thirteenth Street N.W., condemnation, 1918.....	6,060.47		
Kenyon Street, Mount Pleasant to Seventeenth Street, condemnation, 1917.....	10.35		
Widening Bennings Road, Fifteenth Street, east to Oklahoma Avenue, condemnation, 1917.....	954.15		
Widening of Rhode Island Avenue, South Dakota Avenue to District line, awards, 1917....	437.50		
Cathedral Avenue N.W., condemnation, 1914.....	175.00		
Opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets—		\$44,373.46	
Awards for land taken, expenses of condemnation, and services in connection therewith.....	9,152.71		
Amount of repayments account of collections of special assessments for improvements, repaid to appropriations for alleys during the year.....	14,120.70		
		—4,967.99	
Sidewalks and curbs:			\$1,145,565.76
Sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings—			
1919.....	13,883.35		
1918.....	12,849.08		
1917.....	1,246.46		
		27,978.89	
Assessment and permit work including paving of alleys—			
1919.....	163,528.17		
1918.....	100,804.90		
1917.....	386.25		
		264,719.32	
			292,698.21

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
4. Bridges:			
Salary of engineer of bridges, bridge keepers and inspectors, 1919.....		\$6,150.00	
Anacostia Bridge, maintenance and operation—			
1919.....	\$2,792.27		
1918.....	182.49		
		2,974.76	
Benning Road Viaduct and Bridge, construction of, 1917–18.....			146,923.42
Highway Bridge across Potomac River, maintenance and operation—			
1919.....	19,660.00		
1918.....	39,996.53		
1917, repay in excess of expenditure.....	—397.53		
		59,259.00	
Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown, construction of.....			467,000.00
South Dakota Avenue Bridge, construction of, 1919.....			4,667.03
Construction and repair of bridges—			
1919.....	20,211.62		
1918.....	7,325.06		
Repairs to M Street Bridge over Rock Creek, 1917.....	273.71		
		27,810.39	
			\$714,784.60
5. Elimination of grade crossings, purchase of land, grading, etc.....			977.92
6. Street lighting:			
Gas, oil and electric lighting—			
1919.....	364,822.70		
1918.....	54,925.47		
1917.....	1,161.93		
			420,910.10
Grand total, highways.....			2,638,807.71
V. Charities and corrections.			
1. General supervision, Board of Charities:			
Salaries, 1919.....	18,887.78		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	2,212.39		
1918.....	842.15		
Traveling expenses—			
1919.....	132.13		
1917.....	2.00		
Maintenance of motor ambulance—			
1919.....	578.94		
1918.....	175.51		
Purchase of motor ambulance, 1918.....	5.98		
			22,836.88
2. Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	16,103.40		
1918.....	654.67		
Temporary labor—			
1919.....	947.67		
1918.....	11.30		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	37,984.17		
1918.....	11,018.00		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1919.....	2,862.49		
1918.....	840.33		
Materials for roads—			
1919.....	289.96		
1918.....	188.68		
Fire protection, 1918.....	850.00		
Renewal of heating system, 1918.....	414.15		
Renewal of roofs—			
1919.....	269.96		
1918.....	905.00		
Purchase of new electric generators—			
1919.....	1,056.31		
1918.....	182.31		
Building, extension of colored women's ward.....	2,695.34		
		77,273.74	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
Poor in institutions—Continued.			
Municipal lodging house—			
Salaries, 1919.....	\$2,033.33		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	1,250.30		
1918.....	340.15		
Building, new municipal lodging house.....	445.95	\$4,069.73	
Washington Home for Incurables, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	4,521.39		
1918.....	827.85	5,349.24	
Southern Relief Society, care and maintenance of indigent and infirm men, women and children under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	8,019.00		
1918.....	492.26	8,511.26	
			\$95,203.97
3. Outdoor poor relief:			
Relief of the poor, medicines and medical attendance furnished the poor—			
1919.....	9,135.64		
1918.....	1,329.27		
1917.....	5.95	10,470.86	
Transportation of paupers—			
1919.....	762.41		
1918.....	100.07	862.48	
Payment to destitute women and children, under the act of Mar. 23, 1896, making it a misdemeanor to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or her children in destitute or necessitous circumstances—			
1919.....	1,030.75		
1918.....	39.00	1,069.75	
			12,403.09
4. Care of children:			
Board of Children's Guardians—			
Salaries, 1919.....	17,029.83		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	3,351.74		
1918.....	363.36		
Maintenance of feeble-minded children—			
1919.....	24,700.90		
1918.....	5,574.28		
Board and care of children—			
1919.....	115,198.34		
1918.....	12,691.67		
1917.....	.60		
Board and care of children, payments to sectarian institutions—			
1919.....	1,380.37		
1918.....	425.57		
Burial expenses of wards, 1919.....	48.00	180,764.66	
Hope and Help Mission, care and maintenance of women and children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1919.....	2,120.70		
1918.....	234.14	2,354.84	
Industrial Home School—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	9,847.67		
1918.....	416.00		
Temporary labor, 1919.....	367.50		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	19,684.94		
1918.....	2,500.68		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures....	-4.50		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V Charities and corrections—Continued.			
4. Care of children—Continued.			
Industrial home school—Continued.			
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1919.....	\$1,769.85		
1918.....	108.08		
		\$34,690.22	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	8,828.16		
1918.....	332.50		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	14,331.69		
1918.....	3,641.39		
Temporary labor—			
1919.....	499.87		
1918.....	9.00		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1919.....	1,471.55		
1918.....	144.19		
Manual training equipment—			
1919.....	13.46		
1918.....	18.46		
Materials for roads and sidewalks—			
1919.....	496.08		
1918.....	46.98		
Materials for permanent fence, 1919.....	497.40		
Fire protection, 1918.....	161.65		
		30,492.38	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children, care and maintenance of children under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	5,093.17		
1918.....	739.32		
		5,832.49	
National Training School for Boys, care and maintenance of boys committed by the courts under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	56,668.44		
1918.....	5,115.40		
		61,783.84	
National Training School for Girls—			
Salaries and maintenance—			
1919.....	31,326.91		
1918.....	3,720.51		
1917.....	75.94		
		35,123.36	
St. Anns Infant Asylum, care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1919.....	5,234.54		
1918.....	490.17		
		5,724.71	
Washington Home for Foundlings, care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1919.....	3,911.05		
1918.....	95.30		
		4,006.35	
5. Miscellaneous charities:			\$360,772.85
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors—			
Salaries, 1919.....	1,902.00		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	2,796.84		
1918.....	1,143.48		
		5,842.32	
Burial of indigent soldiers—			
1919.....	495.00		
1918.....	189.60		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures..	—182.12		
		502.48	
			6,344.80

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
6. Hospitals:			
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1919.....	\$21,961.25		
1918.....	4,021.65	\$25,982.90	
Children's Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	10,941.25		
1918.....	1,125.75	12,067.00	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	11,970.30		
1918.....	641.45		
1919 (expended under Superintendent of Capitol)	17,795.92		
1918 (expended under Superintendent of Capitol)	2,244.30	32,651.97	
Eastern Dispensary, emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	12,004.10		
1918.....	8,824.45		
1917.....	1,186.85		
Rebuilding, remodeling and refitting building..	10,000.00	32,015.40	
Washington Diet Kitchen, clinical examination, advice, care, and maintenance of children under 6 years of age under contract with the health officer of the District of Columbia, 1919.....		13,750.00	
Freedman's Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1919.....	33,870.45		
1918.....	2,713.05	36,583.50	
Gallinger Hospital, buildings.....		5,940.20	
Garfield Memorial Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities, 1919.....	12,084.65		
Maintenance of isolating wards for contagious diseases—			
1919.....	6,028.26		
1918.....	146.14	18,259.05	
Georgetown University Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with the Board of Charities, 1919.....		2,104.91	
George Washington University Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1919.....	2,331.95		
1918.....	370.35	2,702.30	
Providence Hospital—			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients under contract with Surgeon General, United States Army, 1919.....	14,250.00		
Maintenance of isolating ward—			
1919.....	4,316.40		
1918.....	463.60		
Heating, lighting, and power plant.....	17,970.00	37,000.00	
Tuberculosis Hospital—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	20,382.15		
1918.....	852.50		
Temporary services—			
1919.....	801.00		
1918.....	10.00		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	37,680.79		
1918.....	7,725.43		

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STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
6. Hospitals—Continued.			
Tuberculosis Hospital—Continued.			
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1919.....	\$2,002.69		
1918.....	10.44		
Establishment and maintenance of a dispensary or dispensaries for treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and of persons suffering from venereal diseases—			
1919.....	11,946.54		
1918.....	9,803.41		
		\$91,214.95	
7. Insane in institutions:			
Hospital for the Insane—			
Support of Insane—			
1919.....	450,000.00		
1918.....	37,281.20		
1917 repayment in excess of expenditure.....	—506.10		
Deportation of nonresident insane, 1919.....	3,000.00		
		489,775.10	
8. Prisons and reformatories:			
Workhouse and Reformatory—			
Salaries (overhead), 1919.....			
Support of Prisoners—		5,429.00	
Salaries of guards and attendants—			
1919.....	24,048.10		
1918.....	1,178.77		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	40,331.21		
1918.....	9,674.70		
		75,235.78	
Conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and jail—			
Salary of driver of van—			
1919.....	805.00		
1918.....	35.00		
Maintenance of van—			
1919.....	1,100.77		
1918.....	791.49		
		2,732.26	
Washington Asylum and Jail—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	25,744.31		
1918.....	989.39		
Temporary labor—			
1919.....	947.96		
1918.....	37.50		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	51,397.88		
1918.....	11,295.00		
1917.....	29.52		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1919.....	2,590.46		
1918.....	623.88		
Maintenance of motor vehicle, 1919.....	293.00		
Kitchen equipment, 1918.....	1,151.50		
Building for hospital kitchen.....	558.92		
Maintenance of X-ray laboratory, 1917.....	11.33		
		95,670.65	
Reformatory—			
Salaries, 1919.....			
1919.....	18,166.85		
Maintenance, 1919.....	44,952.76		
Supplies, 1918.....	10,272.90		
Supplies, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—202.40		
Services, 1918.....	801.27		
Fuel for maintenance—			
1919.....	5,199.46		
1918.....	69.44		
Construction of permanent buildings.....	17,837.74		
Enlargement of central power plant.....	10,943.12		
Site.....	490.50		
Architect and expense of commission.....	293.54		
		108,825.18	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
8. Prisons and reformatories—Continued.			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration—			
1919.....	\$4,631.33		
1918.....	221.67		
Operation—			
1919.....	4,562.18		
1918.....	240.84		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	36,419.39		
1918.....	1,239.59		
Maintenance and operation—			
1919.....	82,485.71		
1918.....	14,235.08		
Fuel for maintenance—			
1919.....	13,339.36		
1918.....	378.22		
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, oils, and repairs to plants—			
1919.....	37,218.38		
1918.....	6,094.84		
Materials for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks—			
1919.....	3,623.84		
1918.....	713.71		
Dairy and forage building.....			
	2,373.82	\$207,777.96	
Support of convicts—			
1919.....	51,760.49		
1918.....	27,538.56	79,299.05	
			\$1,064,744.98
Grant total for charities and corrections.....			1,872,578.75
VI. Education.			
1. Public schools:			
Salaries—			
Officers—			
1919.....	53,907.94		
1918.....	4,304.30		
Attendance officers—			
1919.....	4,196.66		
1918.....	308.34		
Teachers—			
1919.....	1,631,703.35		
1918.....	172.00		
Clerks and librarians—			
1919.....	24,286.68		
1918.....	453.57		
Longevity pay—			
1919.....	420,824.81		
1918.....	918.27		
Allowance to principals—			
1919.....	33,171.20		
1918.....	3,588.00		
Teachers and janitors in night schools—			
1919.....	39,361.61		
1918.....	5,546.44		
Janitors—			
1919.....	172,334.32		
1918.....	14,478.51		
Care of small buildings and rented rooms—			
1919.....	8,869.40		
1918.....	801.00		
Custodian and bookkeeper of textbooks and supplies—			
1919.....	2,395.92		
1918.....	167.34		
Medical inspectors—			
1919.....	7,794.66		
1918.....	750.05		
School nurses—			
1919.....	8,069.38		
1918.....	555.60		

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STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Salaries—Continued.			
Cabinetmaker for repairing school furniture—			
1919.....	\$1, 116.66		
1918.....	83.34		
School matrons—			
1919.....	4, 041.65		
1918.....	362.53		
Dental clinics, 1919.....	437.23		
Vacation school playgrounds, 1919.....	8, 424.90		
		\$2, 453, 425.66	
Contingent expenses—			
Miscellaneous—			
1919.....	48, 801.61		
1918.....	24, 759.72		
1917.....	542.05		
		74, 103.38	
Books of reference and periodicals—			
1919.....	1, 164.48		
1918.....	1, 240.13		
1917.....	136.55		
		2, 541.16	
Livery of horse or garage for superintendent of schools and superintendent of janitors—			
1919.....	2, 296.00		
1918.....	125.00		
		2, 421.00	
Night schools—			
1919.....	2, 864.78		
1918.....	1, 234.05		
		4, 098.83	
Kindergarten supplies—			
1919.....	2, 882.96		
1918.....	1, 586.43		
		4, 469.39	
Purchase of sanitary paper towels and fixtures for dispensing same, 1919.....			
Transportation for pupils attending schools for tubercular children—			
1919.....	275.00		
1918.....	100.00		
		375.00	
Manual training and industrial instruction—			
1919.....	21, 969.87		
1918.....	14, 942.22		
1917.....	396.12		
		37, 308.21	
Textbooks and school supplies for use of pupils of first eight grades—			
1919.....	72, 390.80		
1918.....	9, 379.29		
		81, 770.09	
Purchase of United States flags, 1919.....			
Rent of school buildings, repair shop, storage and stock rooms—			
1919.....	11, 622.00		
1918.....	4, 492.50		
1917.....	195.00		
		16, 309.50	
Equipment and supplies in connection with the enforcement of the compulsory education law and the instruction of atypical and ungraded classes—			
1919.....	3, 234.23		
1918.....	2, 508.98		
1917.....	123.90		
		5, 867.11	
Fuel, gas, electric light, and power—			
1919.....	57, 607.97		
1918.....	14, 123.89		
1917.....	538.29		
		72, 270.15	
Repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, and repairing and renewing heating, plumbing, and ventilating apparatus—			
1919.....	139, 306.59		
1918.....	33, 723.31		
1917.....	345.04		
		173, 374.94	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Utensils, material and labor, establishment and maintenance of school gardens—			
1919.....	\$2,089.29		
1918.....	.62		
		\$2,089.91	
Apparatus and equipment for physical department—			
1919.....	718.02		
1918.....	779.82		
1917.....	172.29		
		1,670.13	
Fixtures, apparatus, specimen, and material for chemical and biological laboratories—			
1919.....	655.75		
1918.....	1,058.66		
1917.....	69.29		
		1,783.70	
School playgrounds, maintenance and repairs—			
1919.....	86.22		
1918.....	2,061.00		
1917.....	223.14		
School equipment and improvement—			
1919.....	416.36		
1918.....	498.54		
		3,285.26	
Dental clinic and supplies, 1919.....		1,067.10	
Furniture and equipment—			
Dunbar High School, 1918-19.....	143.00		
Three kindergartens—			
1919.....	238.35		
1918.....	503.54		
Two sewing schools—			
1919.....	334.84		
1918.....	187.79		
1918-19.....	28.40		
Two manual training shops—			
1919.....	590.36		
1918.....	782.29		
1918-19.....	1.70		
1917.....	138.55		
One cooking school, 1919.....	106.62		
Two cooking schools—			
1918.....	558.11		
1918-19.....	138.06		
Portable schools, 1919.....	7,856.00		
Purchase of pianos, 1918.....	100.00		
E. V. Brown School, 1918.....	4,485.23		
E. V. Brown School, 1918-19.....	39.50		
Typewriters for Business High School, 1919.....	15,994.95		
		32,227.29	
Removal of portable schools—			
1919.....	22.41		
1918.....	444.73		
		467.14	
Extension of telephone system, 1918.....		550.00	
Community forums and civic centers—			
1919.....	17,540.35		
1918.....	8,353.16		
		25,893.51	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings—			
Toilet for Benning School No. 48.....	6,046.40		
Additional ground for Addison School No. 53.....	222.25		
Additional ground for Garrison School No. 76.....	78.45		
Site new Eastern High School, No. 85.....	1,105.95		
8-room addition E. V. Brown School, No. 113.....	33,137.85		
8-room addition Takoma School, No. 118.....	453.18		
Ground adjoining Armstrong Manual Training School, No. 129.....	1,687.67		
Foundry, McKinley Manual Training, No. 130.....	8,342.74		
8-room addition Powell School, No. 157.....	320.10		
Greenhouse, Wilson Normal School, No. 162.....	11.00		
4-room addition Burrville, No. 170.....	1,011.86		
4-room building Burrville, No. 170.....	71.06		
Building, new M Street High School, No. 174.....	2,920.05		
16-room building west of Soldiers' Home, No. 175.....	253.22		
Building, new Eastern High School, No. 176.....	1,436.69		
5-room building, fifth division, No. 177.....	.72		
Addition to Phelps, No. 57.....	2.94		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings—Contd.			
Toilet rooms, Woodburn School, No. 101.....	\$3,866.83		
Additional ground and building, Gage School, No. 143.....	1,501.62		
Additional ground, Wheatley School, No. 136. .	12,593.30		
Portable schools, construction and erection of...	73,565.84		
Furniture and equipment—			
New Central High School, No. 173.....	25,129.81		
New M Street High School, No. 174.....	1,463.57		
Normal School, colored, No. 169.....	339.54		
		\$175,562.64	\$3,176,030.92
2. Special education:			
Instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the Dis- trict of Columbia, 1919.....		14,997.76	
Education of colored deaf mutes at Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes—			
1919.....	700.00		
1918.....	875.00		
		1,575.00	
Instruction of blind children in the Maryland School for the Blind—			
1919.....	3,450.00		
1918.....	6,700.00		
		10,150.00	
Aid and support National Library for the Blind, 1919.....		5,000.00	
To aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind—			
1919.....	1,353.56		
1918.....	125.00		
		1,478.56	
			33,201.32
3. Libraries—Free public libraries and Takoma Park Branch, Public Library:			
Salaries—			
1919.....	61,917.89		
1918.....	2,466.03		
Extra services—			
1919.....	2,279.94		
1918.....	156.28		
Temporary services—			
1919.....	2,499.61		
1918.....	201.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	7,070.27		
1918.....	2,428.64		
Purchase of books—			
1919.....	11,368.87		
1918.....	2,617.98		
Binding—			
1919.....	3,845.67		
1918.....	1,156.18		
			98,008.86
Grand total, education.....			3,307,241.10
VII. Recreation.			
1. Parks:			
Small parks, condemnation of small park areas at intersections of streets outside the limits of the original city of Washington, expenses of condem- nation, 1917.....		885.75	
Improvement and care of public grounds and parks—			
1919.....	309,896.64		
1918.....	90,885.16		
		400,781.80	
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, proportion payable by the District, 1919.....		37,641.50	
Lighting public grounds and parks—			
1919.....	27,286.04		
1918 repay in excess of expenditures.....	—230.00		
		27,056.04	
Continuing the reclamation and development of Anacostia River flats from the Anacostia River Bridge northeast to District line, 1919.....		191,000.00	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VII. Recreation—Continued.			
1. Parks—Continued.			
National Zoological Park, salaries, care and improvement, subsistence, etc.—			
1919.....	\$107,044.83		
1918.....	4,991.30		
1917 repay in excess of expenditures.....	—21.09		
		\$112,015.14	
Connecting parkway between Rock Creek Park and Potomac Park.....		120,000.00	
Rock Creek Park, care and improvement of—			
1919.....	21,977.48		
1918.....	1,630.25		
1917.....	1,961.83		
		25,568.76	
Trees in streets—			
Salary of superintendent of trees and parking, inspectors, and clerks, 1919.....	8,352.50		
Expenses of parking commission, for labor, cart hire, planting and care of trees, packing, etc.—			
1919.....	55,341.48		
1918.....	13,160.81		
		76,854.79	
2. Public playgrounds:			\$991,803.78
Salaries—			
1919.....	36,300.46		
1918.....	1,235.50		
Maintenance, repairs, equipment, and supplies for outdoor playgrounds—			
1919.....	18,576.70		
1918.....	4,001.01		
Swimming pool, construction, 1919.....	7.74		
Operating swimming pools—			
1919.....	1,445.83		
1918.....	224.60		
			61,791.84
3. Bathing beach:			
Salaries, superintendent and assistants, 1919.....	1,720.00		
Maintenance—			
1919.....	2,941.12		
1918.....	781.75		
Repairs to buildings, pools, and upkeep of grounds, 1919.....	1,251.82		
		6,694.69	
Tidal Basin bathing beach, to establish and maintain at a suitable place upon the shore of the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park a public bathhouse with necessary equipment, etc.—			
1919.....	48,000.00		
1917-18.....	17,838.00		
		65,838.00	
			72,532.69
Grand total, recreation.....			1,126,188.31
VIII. Miscellaneous.			
1. Miscellaneous officers:			
Purchasing officer's office—			
Salaries—			
1919.....	34,602.24		
1918.....	74.17		
Temporary labor, 1919.....	159.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	1,414.86		
1918.....	239.13		
Purchase of construction material, reimbursable fund.....		36,489.90	
Veterinarian, salary, 1919.....	1,200.00	49,307.69	
Medicines, surgical and hospital supplies—			
1919.....	347.54		
1918.....	313.69		
1917.....	158.27		
Repair division—		2,019.50	
Salaries, 1919.....	14,026.33		
Contingent expenses—			
1919.....	295.10		
1918.....	82.58		
Remodeling repair shop and new storage sheds.....	2,249.76		
		16,653.77	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
1. Miscellaneous officers—Continued.			
Engineer stables, salary of superintendent and assistants, 1919.....		\$4,912.33	
Building, central garage.....		302.90	
Equipment, new central garage, 1918.....		82.58	
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of various offices, printing of pay rolls and vouchers, proposals and contracts for general supplies and miscellaneous items—			
1919.....	\$3,982.23		
1918.....	519.69		
Printing annual and special reports, 1919.....	9,050.54		
Stock, storehouse and supplies—			
1919.....	257.50		
1918.....	774.22		
Postage on official mail matter—		14,584.18	
1919.....	15,269.02		
1918 repay in excess of expenditures.....	—90.00		
General advertising authorized and required by law—		15,179.02	
1919.....	4,695.15		
1918.....	432.75		
Emergency fund, for use in all cases not otherwise sufficiently provided for—		5,127.90	
1919.....	3,982.44		
1918.....	1,063.86		
		5,046.30	
			\$149,706.07
2. Judgments:			
Damages, payments in settlement of minor damages to persons and property—			
1919.....	343.95		
1918.....	588.25		
Damages to frame house located on lot 812, square 2690, to grade, caused by filling of Spring place.....	300.00		
		1,232.20	
Judgments at law.....		7,474.33	
Judgments, Court of Claims, 1919.....		4,606.25	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc., 1919—			
Taxes.....	41,824.59		
Fines.....	3,645.25		
Licenses.....	12.00		
		45,481.84	
Refund of erroneous collections—			
Fees—			
1919.....	428.74		
1918.....	74.50		
Special assessments—			
1919.....	472.00		
1918.....	159.79		
		1,135.03	
3. Salaries offices, District of Columbia:			
Advances to the disbursing officer on account of salaries.....		3,000.00	
1918 repay in excess of expenditures.....		—5,000.00	
Increase of compensation—			
1919.....	722,417.00		
1918.....	5,205.97		
Increase of compensation, outside disbursing agents—			
1919.....	20,324.20		
1918.....	286.00		
			57,929.65
			748,233.17
NOTE.—The above sum was paid in strict accordance with section 10 of the District of Columbia act, approved Mar. 3, 1917, making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and section 6 of the legislative, executive, and judicial act approved July 3, 1918.			
Grand total miscellaneous.....			955,868.89

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IX. Public service enterprises.			
1. Markets:			
Salary of market master and assistants, 1919.....		\$5,817.33	
Maintenance and repairs to markets—			
1919.....	\$2,205.91		
1918.....	513.39		
Repairs to pavements in courtyard of Western Market, 1919.....	411.14		
Repainting interior of Eastern Market, 1918.....	55.00		
Repainting interior of Western Market, 1918.....	602.17		
Repainting exterior of Western Market, 1918.....	7.70	3,795.31	
Farmers' produce market, salary of market master and assistants, 1919.....	3,045.00		
Hauling refuse from market—			
1919.....	450.00		
1918.....	35.00	3,530.00	
Fish wharf and market—			
Salary of market master and assistants, 1919.....	1,980.00		
Maintenance and repairs—			
1919.....	200.90		
1918.....	285.74		
Lighting, 1918.....	2.73	2,469.37	
Construction of building.....		25,997.40	\$41,609.41
2. Public crematory, maintenance and operation:			
1919.....	1,799.77		
1918.....	70.91		1,870.68
3. Extension of water mains:			
Reservoir Street and New Cut Road, 1918.....	6,620.97		
1918-19—			
24-inch main in Twenty-first Street, L Street to Virginia Avenue.....	54,354.73		
24-inch main in Twenty-first Street, Virginia Avenue to B Street.....	29,770.11		
20-inch main in Missouri Avenue between Four-and-a-half Street and Sixth Streets.....	3,911.07		
12-inch main in the Mall between Seventh and Ninth Streets.....	1,081.25		
16-inch main in B Street between Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth Streets.....	16,627.25		112,365.38
4. Extension of water mains to United States buildings.....			28,550.93
5. Fuel, storage, and distributing yards, Bureau of Mines, 1919.....		84,572.26	
Maintenance and operation, fuel yards, Bureau of Mines, 1919.....		130,929.59	215,501.85
Grand total, public service enterprises.....			399,898.25
X. Interest and debt.			
Net expenditures account interest and sinking fund, 1919.....			975,408.00
Grand total, interest and debt.....			975,408.00
XI. Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.			
General government, miscellaneous trust fund deposits:			
Recording tax sale.....	600.05		
Duplicate auto tags.....	1,385.50		1,985.55
Protection of life and property:			
Policemen and firemen's relief fund, police pensions. Miscellaneous trust fund deposits—	123,607.66		
Salaries of special policemen at street-railway crossings.....	49,198.95		
Increase of compensation, crossing police.....	14,514.44		
Allowance to policemen out of clothing and helmet for damages to clothing.....	144.61	187,465.66	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund, firemen's pensions.....		56,564.63	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total
DETAIL—continued.			
XI. <i>Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds—Continued.</i>			
Protection of life and property—Continued.			
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits—			
Gas and inspection and laboratory expenses....	\$1,753.85		
Installation of fire-alarm boxes, electrical supplies and wiring.....	70.52		
Services in connection with traffic survey, repay in excess of expenditure.....	—22.00		
		\$1,802.37	
Health and sanitation, miscellaneous trust fund deposits, construction of sewers paid from deposits of property owners, paid for this purpose.....	35,662.04		\$245,832.66
Central heating and power plant.....	23.91		
			35,685.95
Highways, miscellaneous trust fund deposits:			
Repairs to cuts in improved streets, sidewalks, etc.; repairs to and paving within street railway space, changes in tracks of street-railway companies, laying cement sidewalks, repairs to cuts in streets paid from deposits from plumbers and sundry persons and corporations for said work.....	215,161.50		
Street lighting and moving street lamps, paid from deposits for this purpose.....	4.00		
			215,165.50
Charities and corrections:			
Industrial Home School fund.....	2,062.34		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—			
1919.....	117.50		
1918.....	150.77		
Amount to credit of fund for fiscal year 1917, unexpended, deposited to the credit of revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, on account of lapsed appropriation, per surplus warrant of June 30, 1919.....	3.52		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, payments for support and maintenance of children from moneys paid into said fund on order of juvenile court under the act of Mar. 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.....	32,997.75		
Payments from interest derived from investment of Matthew Wright Legacy to—			
Ebenezer Station Sunday School.....	\$60.00		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	395.22		
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	395.23		
	850.45		
			\$6,182.33
Recreation, miscellaneous trust fund deposits, planting of trees in streets and parkings, paid from deposits for this purpose.....			62.30
Miscellaneous, miscellaneous trust fund deposits:			
Refund of unused balances of deposits for sundry purposes.....	213,658.60		
Blue printing and printing, various offices and departments, repayment in excess of expenditure....	—1,333.23		
		212,295.34	
Norfolk & Washington Steamboat fire fund, repairs to wharf property injured by fire.....		14,135.35	
Deposit of Alexandria Fertilizer Co., freight on tankage.....		889.50	
Towel account, towel service furnished various public convenience stations.....		529.98	
Washington redemption fund, redemption on tax-sale certificates.....		195,657.34	
Permit fund, refund of unused balances of deposits for half cost work and permit system.....		6,677.71	
Surplus fund, refund of surplus amount paid at tax sale.....		781.00	
Outstanding liabilities, payments on account of checks of disbursing officer, said checks being outstanding three years or over.....		3.70	
			430,969.92

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
XI. <i>Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds—Continued.</i>			
Public service enterprises, water fund, water department:			
Salaries—			
Revenue and inspection branch—1919.....	\$37,073.80		
Distribution branch—			
1919.....	43,647.37		
1918, repay in excess of expenditure.....	—560.71		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenditures—			
1919.....	3,947.68		
1918.....	873.65		
General expenses—			
1919.....	31,874.13		
1918.....	16,564.23		
1917.....	26.70		
High service, extension and maintenance of high service system, laying trunk mains and pipe for low service, and purchase and installation of water meters in private residences and business places—			
1919.....	343,188.96		
1918.....	24,871.86		
Indefinite.....	12,067.82		
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes.....	1,976.49	\$515,551.98	
Increase of compensation, water department, District of Columbia.....		36,502.65	
Washington Aqueduct, amount of advances under above appropriation, for expenses of maintenance and operation of Washington Aqueduct, filtration plant, and accessories, paid from revenues of the water department—			
1919.....	210,157.94		
1918.....	25,032.48	235,190.42	
Increase of compensation, Washington Aqueduct, 1919.....		8,437.76	
Emergency fund, Washington Aqueduct, 1918.....		3,915.55	\$799,598.36
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, payments for water mains, meters, fire hydrants, and miscellaneous work from deposits made for said work.....			11,743.64
Grand total, payments from trust and special funds.....			1,777,226.21

STATEMENT G.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balance to credit of same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Fund.	Balances July 1, 1918.	Collections made during fiscal year.	Net expenditures for fiscal year.	Balances June 30, 1919.		
				In United States Treasury.	In hands of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia.	In hands of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia.
Water fund.						
Washington redemption fund.	\$199,780.73	\$317,464.98	\$799,598.36	\$162,725.53	\$51,697.99	\$3,223.83
Permit fund.	25,349.25	195,106.14	195,657.34	17,952.82	9,192.55	452.38
Surplus fund.	13,012.65	7,359.93	6,677.71	11,372.65	2,208.52	118.00
Industrial Home School fund.	2,399.05	4,480.76	2,062.34	1,470.05	208.10	173.92
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund:	2,178.72			3,473.58	943.64	
1919.				112.83	11.47	124.30
1918.	100.23	241.80	117.50	40.08	32.38	72.46
1917.	3.52	123.00	150.77			
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.	3.52	13.52	13.52			
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.	20,100.46	\$189,518.17	180,172.20	20,474.00	8,972.34	29,446.34
Outstanding liabilities.	143,646.28	548,625.39	592,001.68	87,734.82	10,861.90	100,269.99
Sinking fund.	2,216.61	38.67	3.70	2,231.58		2,251.58
Washington special tax fund.	25.17			25.17		25.17
Redemption of tax lien certificates.	11,554.94			11,554.94		11,554.94
Redemption of assessment certificates.	3,039.07			3,039.07		3,039.07
Escrowed estates relief fund.	1,167.65			1,167.65		1,167.65
Militia fund from fines.	103.95	176.79		176.79		176.79
Total.	424,678.28	1,763,135.63	1,777,226.21	323,621.21	81,124.79	5,841.70

1 Unexpended balance of fund, fiscal year 1917, charied off by surplus warrant to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.
 2 Policemen and firemen's relief fund. The collections on account of this fund are made up from the following sources:

From the general revenues of the District of Columbia.	\$164,000.00	Sale of abandoned property.	\$1,255.67
Fines imposed upon policemen.	627.00	Donations.	277.82
Amounts retained from pay of members of police department.	14,877.69		
Amounts retained from pay of members of fire department.	8,882.08	Total collections.	189,518.17

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 101

STATEMENT II.—Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Detail.	Total.
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1918.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$22,434.84	
Water fund.....	7,373.92	
Washington redemption fund.....	377.14	
Permit fund.....	1,732.77	
Surplus fund.....	789.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	143.90	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 91.....	43.15	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	1,189.93	
		\$34,508.03
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	13,329,217.25	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	189,000.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,000.00	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1919.....	128.97	
1918.....	140.00	
Water fund.....	634,332.16	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	502,000.00	
Permit fund.....	6,000.00	
Surplus fund.....	200.00	
Washington redemption fund.....	201,473.05	
Outstanding liabilities.....	3.70	
		14,866,495.13
Amount of checks canceled and repaid on account of the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn.....		17,535.27
		14,918,538.43
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of—		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	12,622,510.77	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	180,451.04	
Industrial Home School fund.....	3,200.26	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1919.....	117.50	
1918.....	150.77	
Water fund.....	629,004.89	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	495,328.33	
Surplus fund.....	781.00	
Washington redemption fund.....	195,657.44	
Permit fund.....	5,528.25	
Outstanding liabilities.....	3.70	
		14,132,733.95
REPAYMENTS.		
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn on account of—		
		704,679.68
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1919.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpended balances of the several appropriations for general expenses, trust, and special funds.....		81,124.80
		14,918,538.43

102 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT I.—*Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the period July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE JULY 1 1918.			
Balance due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector, being amount of collections of June 30, 1918, deposited after close of fiscal year on account of—			
General fund.....	\$111,855.47		
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States.....	1,121.14		
Trust and special funds.....	5,377.48		
Repayment to appropriations.....	178.90		
		\$118,532.99	
Balance due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes.....	1,373,641.21		
Personal taxes, tangible.....	421,699.07		
Personal taxes, intangible.....	34,291.69		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,514.31		
		1,841,145.68	
Total balances due June 30, 1918.....			\$1,959,678.67
DEBITS.			
To amount of levy based on new assessment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	6,219,260.20		
Personal taxes.....	1,794,631.70		
Intangible personal taxes.....	880,519.34		
		8,894,411.24	
To amount of increases in levies, per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	36,561.74		
Personal taxes.....	6,031.66		
Intangible personal taxes.....	4,328.72		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	2,076.65		
		48,998.77	
To amount of collections on account of penalties:			
Realty taxes.....	65,337.26		
Personal taxes.....	3,076.67		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	12.03		
		68,425.96	
To amount of collections on account of miscellaneous items:			
One-half District of Columbia.....	367,885.18		
All District of Columbia.....	828,067.79		
One-half United States.....	367,885.19		
All United States.....	140.44		
		1,563,918.60	
To amount of collections on account of trust and special funds:			
Water fund.....	816,631.65		
Washington redemption fund.....	195,106.14		
Permit fund.....	7,359.93		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	548,625.39		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	176.79		
Industrial Home School fund.....	2,807.44		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1919.....	164.14		
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	1,533.49		
		1,572,404.97	
To amount of collections account of repayments to various appropriations.....	33,549.92	33,549.92	
			12,181,709.46
			14,141,388.13
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	6,252,770.98		
Personal taxes.....	1,663,119.71		
Intangible personal taxes.....	822,292.70		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	996.70		
		8,739,180.09	
Penalty—			
Realty taxes.....	65,337.26		
Personal taxes.....	3,076.67		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	12.03		
		68,425.96	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 103

STATEMENT I.—*Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the period July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS—continued.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, on account of—Continued.			
Miscellaneous items—			
One-half District of Columbia.....	\$367,885.18		
All District of Columbia.....	828,007.79	\$1,195,892.97	
		10,003,499.02	
General fund collections deposited after the close of fiscal year 1918.....		111,855.47	
		10,115,354.49	
Less amount of deposits after the close of the fiscal year on account of general fund.....		119,779.00	
		9,995,575.49	
Trust and special funds..... \$1,572,404.97			
Less amount deposited after the close of the fiscal year..... 5,841.70		1,566,563.27	
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States..... 368,025.63			
Less amount deposited after the close of the fiscal year..... 1,477.51		366,548.12	
Repayments to appropriations..... 33,549.92			
Less amount deposited after the close of the fiscal year..... 131.25		33,418.67	
Add the following sums collected and deposited to the several funds after the close of the fiscal year:—			
Miscellaneous receipts..... 1,121.14			
Trust and special funds..... 5,377.48			
Repayment to appropriations.... 178.90		6,677.52	
		11,968,783.07	
Total deposits with the Treasurer of the United States.....			
By amount of reduction in levies per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes..... 10,177.14			
Personal taxes..... 11,428.78			
Intangible personal taxes..... 14,295.18		35,901.10	
		12,004,684.17	
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1919.			
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector, being amount of collections of June 30, 1919, deposited after the close of fiscal year on account of—			
General fund..... \$119,779.00			
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States..... 1,477.51			
Trust and special funds..... 5,841.70			
Repayments to appropriations..... 131.25	127,229.46		
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes..... 1,366,515.03			
Personal taxes..... 547,813.94			
Intangible personal taxes..... 82,551.27			
Special reimbursable taxes..... 12,594.26	2,009,474.50		
		2,136,703.96	
Total balances due June 30, 1919.....			\$14,141,388.13

104 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Detail of balance due the District of Columbia June 30, 1919, on account of uncollected taxes, as above stated:

Realty taxes:		Realty taxes—Continued.	
1919.....	\$376,442.17	1883.....	\$1,948.20
1918.....	93,153.99	1882.....	2,378.51
1917.....	86,189.14	1881.....	4,114.59
1916.....	64,901.33	1880.....	10,557.88
1915.....	54,795.61	1877.....	8,772.21
1914.....	44,379.99		
1913.....	19,712.19	Total.....	1,366,515.03
1912.....	16,022.57		
1911.....	15,774.82	Personal taxes:	
1910.....	14,534.77	1919.....	177,529.81
1909.....	2,242.51	1918.....	39,701.40
1908.....	3,245.80	1917.....	31,308.76
1907.....	4,334.25	1916.....	24,370.15
1906.....	1,962.36	1915.....	23,771.65
1905.....	1,944.09	1914.....	50,303.51
1904.....	1,394.58	1913.....	35,636.49
1903.....	740.83	1912.....	22,176.38
1902.....	1,497.56	1911.....	17,587.02
1901.....	1,269.97	1910.....	15,971.06
1900.....	1,702.53	1909.....	15,779.37
1899.....	1,892.43	1908.....	17,287.48
1898.....	2,558.79	1907.....	25,129.02
1897.....	2,791.77	1906.....	19,518.45
1896.....	4,267.84	1905.....	12,779.95
1895.....	2,559.70	1904.....	11,670.21
1894.....	3,154.70	1903.....	7,293.20
1893.....	2,104.13		
1892.....	1,816.88	Total.....	547,813.94
1891.....	1,963.95		
1890.....	1,747.46	Intangible personal taxes:	
1889.....	1,438.02	1919.....	67,146.28
1888.....	1,337.75	1918.....	15,404.99
1887.....	1,375.50		
1886.....	1,025.15	Total.....	82,551.27
1885.....	1,313.63	Special reimbursable taxes.....	12,594.26
1884.....	1,154.88		

STATEMENT J.—Showing certain collections made by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Detail.	Total.
Fees:		
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	\$2,153.32	
Building permits.....	9,641.02	
Crematorium.....	1,025.00	
Electrical department permits.....	2,854.50	
Gas and meters.....	1,058.00	
Health department.....	514.25	
Municipal court.....	12,974.32	
Pound.....	651.13	
Railings, etc.....	324.00	
Public convenience stations.....	3,246.91	
Sewer and gas permits.....	1,926.00	
Surveyor's fees.....	8,228.15	
Tax certificates.....	3,371.50	
Water service permits.....	773.00	
Sealer of weights and measures.....	3,367.70	
Electric meters.....	35.03	
		\$52,073.83
Rents:		
Wharves, street termini, buildings, etc.....	8,778.05	
Fish-wharf rents and fees.....	6,885.72	
Washington Market Co.....	3,750.00	
Vault space—		
1918.....	192.86	
1917.....	8.00	
		19,614.63
Sales:		
Old material.....	2,815.58	
Houses.....	25.00	
District regulation.....	115.80	
Service and supplies.....	50.38	
Workhouse.....	14,821.91	
Reformatory.....	1,583.11	
Garbage—		
Tankage.....	18,987.57	
Grease.....	86,460.21	
Hogs.....	9.68	
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	2,051.42	
		126,920.64

STATEMENT J.—*Showing certain collections made by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.
Special assessments:		
Assessment and permit work, sewers.....	\$19,940.77	
Interest.....	1,510.73	
Suburban streets.....	1,798.30	
Interest.....	44.70	
Sidewalks, curbs, alleys—		
Assessment and permit work.....	37,928.79	
Interest.....	1,641.44	
Paving various sections.....	4,154.82	
Interest.....	54.99	
Paving roadways.....	75,275.75	
Interest.....	1,550.67	
Park improvements—		
Interior Park.....	325.01	
Interest.....	76.11	
Small parks.....	641.30	
Interest.....	72.84	
Street extensions.....	1,958.82	
Interest.....	942.19	
		\$147,917.23
Miscellaneous:		
Board and care of insane.....	9,788.42	
Tuition of nonresident pupils.....	494.30	
Police court, unclaimed collateral.....	2,970.96	
Judgments.....	2,446.23	
Damages to District property.....	1,081.21	
East Washington Heights Traction Co.....	200.00	
Increase of compensation.....	16.22	
Sale of square No. 857 (District of Columbia act Sept. 1, 1916).....	4,227.50	
Care of influenza patients.....	134.00	
		21,358.84
Sale of alley in square 490 (wholly United States).....		140.44
		368,025.63

STATEMENT K.—*Showing balance of certain accounts June 30, 1919, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.*

Accounts.	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering items other than contractors' retents.....	\$5,797.34	
Cash collections, special improvement tax.....		\$901.50
Principal 3-year Emery bonds.....		100.00
Interest:		
3-year Emery bonds.....		10.95
5 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		181.50
7 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		217.00
20-year funding bonds.....		30.00
30-year funding bonds.....		120.00
10-year Bowen bonds.....		51.00
Washington registered stock.....		773.38
Registered canal stock.....		22.50
Georgetown registered stock.....		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent unpaid interest of board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent), act of Aug. 17, 1894.....		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors, pending authority to pay proper parties.....		105.88
Contingent account, less disbursements to date.....		361.51
Cash received from sale of District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds.....		764.43
Unpaid checks held for delivery in case of Samuel Strong v. District of Columbia.....		385.25
	5,797.34	5,797.34

STATEMENT K.—*Showing balance of certain accounts June 30, 1919, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia—Continued.*

Accounts.	Debits.	Credits.
SECURITIES HELD FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer of the United States ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for the account of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	\$104,419.72	\$75,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds.....		9,270.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal certificates of indebtedness.....		15.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, unpaid coupon.....		20,134.72
District of Columbia board of audit certificates.....		
	104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS—CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States on account of cash retained and held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors.....	132.51	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors on account of retents under contracts.....		132.51
	132.51	132.51

STATEMENT L.—*Statement of bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for certain beneficiaries named in his will, recorded May, 1847, the interest derived from the investment of said bequest and payments made therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total.
INVESTMENT.		
Bonds in the custody of the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, May 1, 1888, for safe keeping and for the collection of interest thereon:		
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242 of the denomination of \$5,000 each.....	\$20,000.00	
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00	
Coupons 3.65 District of Columbia bonds Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of \$50 each.....	300.00	
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Matthew Wright legacy.....		\$23,300.00
DEPOSITS OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.		
Interest received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, in "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits".....		\$50.45
Amount of checks issued by the Disbursing officer, charged to fund, in favor of—		
Ebenezer Station Sunday School.....	60.00	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	395.22	
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	395.23	
		\$50.45

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 107

STATEMENT M.—*Investment of bequest of \$2,000 made by will of William Galt, deceased, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be invested and the proceeds of the same to be used for securing medals or other suitable rewards for deserving scholars in the public schools—Account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.*

	Detail.	Total
CASH ACCOUNT.		
Cash balances to the credit of fund July 1, 1918, in—		
Treasury of the United States account Miscellaneous trust fund deposits..	\$539.00	
District National Bank	61.19	
Received on account of interest on investments	80.90	
		\$681.09
Cash balance to the credit of fund June 30, 1919, in—		
Treasury of the United States account Miscellaneous trust fund deposits..	619.00	
District National Bank	62.09	
		681.09
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.		
Liberty loan bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest		2,000.00

STATEMENT N.—*Operation of centennial inaugural relief fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. The fund of surplus receipts, paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the Centennial inaugural committee and subsequent inaugural committees, for investment, the interest on said investment to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor.*

	Detail.	Total.
CASH ACCOUNT.		
Cash balance to the credit of fund in District National Bank July 1, 1918		\$1,481.61
Receipts from—		
Interest on investments	\$2,090.00	
Interest on bank deposits	36.55	
Inaugural committee of 1909	2,800.00	
		4,926.55
		6,408.16
Expenditures on account of payments to beneficiaries by checks of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in favor of the Citizen's Relief Committee of the District of Columbia	1,900.00	
Cash balance to the credit of fund in District National Bank, June 30, 1919	4,508.16	
		6,408.16
INVESTMENTS.		
First trust notes, bearing interest at 5.5 per cent. of W. S. Hoge & Bro. (Inc.), secured on property of said corporation, located on C Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets, SW., otherwise known as lots 8 and 9 in William S. Hoge and Bro.'s subdivision of square south of square 463 (said notes dated Sept. 29, 1916; interest payable semiannually, March and September)		38,000.00

STATEMENT O.—*Receipts and expenditures account Firemen's and Policemen's Coffee Fund during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. This fund is made up of donations received for the purchase of coffee and sandwiches for members of the fire and police departments while attending fires.*

	Detail.	Total.
Cash balance to the credit of fund in Commercial National Bank, July 1, 1918 ..	\$1,458.81	
Donations received during the year	30.00	
Interest on bank deposit	29.24	
		\$1,518.05
Invested in United States Victory bonds		1,200.00
Cash balance to credit of fund in Commercial National bank, June 30, 1919		318.05
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.		
Victory loan bonds bearing interest at 4½ per cent.		1,200.00

STATEMENT Q.—*Statement of certain donations made to the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1919.*

Donation of Hon. James T. Du Bois to Henry Pastor Memorial fund of the Free Public Library: 1 Washington Railway & Electric Co's consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bond, No. 7116, for \$1,000, payable Dec. 1, 1951, with coupons of \$20 each, June, 1913, to December, 1951, inclusive, payable June and December; the title to the same to be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the proceeds to be used for scientific periodicals, all periodicals so purchased to be stamped with the name of the Library Pastor Memorial fund.	\$1,000.00
Donation of Woman's Anthropological Society for the benefit of the Free Public Library: 100 shares of Washington Sanitary Improvement Co's stock (certificate No. 793) par value \$10, the income to be devoted to the purchase of periodicals and works relating to the science of anthropology, the same to be stamped to indicate the society from whose gift they are bought.	1,000.00
Total.....	2,000.00
Interest and dividends on above turned over to librarian of Free Public Library by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:	
Washington Railway & Electric Co., bond.....	40.00
Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., stock.....	50.00
Total.....	90.00

STATEMENT R.—*Statement of donations made to the public schools of the District of Columbia by Dr. George M. Kober, the income from said donations to be distributed annually in prizes among the best students in domestic science, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.*

Received from dividends.....	\$25.00
Cash balance to credit of fund, June 30, 1919.....	25.00

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

50 shares stock of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Co. of \$10 per share. Certificate No. 1483.	500.00
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STATEMENT S.—*Estimates of the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 (exclusive of the Water Department revenues).*

Tax collections:	
Realty taxes.....	\$6,300,000.00
Personal taxes.....	1,600,000.00
Special reimbursable taxes.....	500.00
Intangible property taxes.....	850,000.00
Insurance taxes.....	105,000.00
Penalties and interest on all taxes.....	60,000.00
Licenses:	
Dog taxes.....	14,000.00
Elevator operators.....	200.00
Engineers.....	100.00
Insurance.....	20,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	110,000.00
Motor vehicle operators.....	30,000.00
Plumbers.....	50.00
Rents:	
Markets.....	20,000.00
Wharves, street terminal and buildings.....	12,000.00
Fish wharves and pipelines.....	5,000.00
Vault spaces.....	8,000.00
Fines:	
Police court.....	150,000.00
Juvenile court.....	400.00
Fees:	
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,500.00
Building permits.....	10,000.00
Crematorium.....	400.00
Electrical permits.....	3,000.00
Health department.....	300.00
Gas and meter inspection.....	1,000.00
Motor vehicle tags.....	175,000.00
Municipal court.....	15,000.00
Pound.....	500.00
Public convenience stations.....	2,500.00
Railing permits, etc.....	200.00
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	10,000.00
Register of wills, surplus fees.....	100.00
Sewer and gas permits.....	2,000.00

STATEMENT S.—*Estimate of the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, (exclusive of the Water Department revenues)*—Continued.

Fees—Continued.	
Superintendent weights, measures and markets.....	\$3,500.00
Surveyor.....	5,000.00
Tax certificates.....	2,500.00
Water service permits.....	1,000.00
Supreme court, surplus fees.....	2,000.00
Special assessment:	
Street extension, all.....	50,000.00
Street extensions, one-half.....	5,000.00
Assessment and permit work—including sidewalks, curbs, alley paving and sewer construction.....	87,000.00
Street paving, Borland amendment.....	30,000.00
Special park improvements.....	2,000.00
Miscellaneous:	
Sale of old material.....	2,000.00
Sale of District regulations.....	100.00
Sales—Workhouse.....	15,000.00
Sales—Reformatory.....	1,000.00
Sales—Municipal Lodging House.....	50.00
Board and care of insane.....	10,000.00
Tuition of nonresident pupils public schools.....	200.00
Damages to District property.....	1,500.00
Railroad passenger tax—Highway Bridge.....	9,000.00
East Washington Heights Traction Railway Co.	
Account—Maintenance of Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, Southeast.....	200.00
	9,727,800.00
Less estimated amount required for policemen and firemen's relief fund—estimated appropriations.....	\$200,000.00
Less rentals and fines to be deducted from pay of policemen and firemen.....	20,000.00
	180,000.00
To all.....	9,547,800.00

REPORT OF DISBURSING OFFICER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1919.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the disbursing office of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

The total amount disbursed was \$14,132,733.95, of which amount nearly \$4,000,000 was in cash, involving over 250,000 transactions with employees, merchants etc., all of which were without loss by error in calculation or identification, and all of which payments were subjected to the careful and scrutinizing audit of the auditor of the District of Columbia and the accounting officials of the United States as to their accuracy and technical legality.

During the year the total sum of \$14,866,495.13 was placed to the official credit of the disbursing officer, the unexpended balances from the previous year was \$34,508.03, and the canceled checks and special deposits amounted to \$17,535.27, making a grand total of \$14,918,538.43 to be accounted for.

The amount of checks drawn against the said total charged was \$14,132,733.95, and the amount of repayments to appropriation was \$704,679.68, leaving a net balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on June 30, 1919, of \$81,124.80.

During the year 119,047 checks were issued by this office, an increase of 16,389 over the preceding year. The number of vouchers upon which checks and cash were disbursed was 26,237, or 1,566 more than was issued during the fiscal year 1918.

Approximately 2,300 payments were made to witnesses and jurors in the police court, juvenile court, lunacy proceeding and the coroner's office.

Five thousand one hundred and seventy four checks were mailed to pensioners of the police and fire departments, and during the year approximately 4,500 checks were mailed to beneficiaries under the the act of Congress providing for the support of abandoned wives and nonsupported children.

Over 2,000 written communications were received, a majority of which required and received a written response.

By direction of the commissioners beginning June, 1918, all laborers are now paid weekly instead of semimontly as heretofore, practically doubling the number of individual payments and proportionately increasing the chances of error in disbursements and identification. In this connection it is a pleasure to commend the efficiency and loyalty of the employees of the disbursing office, who by working overtime without extra compensation have made prompt payment of salaries, thereby maintaining friendly relations with the labor forces, and have accomplished the increased work without the loss of a penny.

A detailed statement of all financial transactions for the year is submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. R. LUSBY,
Disbursing Officer, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 111

Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Detail.	Total.
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1918.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpected balances of requisitions on account of—		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$22,434.84	
Water fund.....	7,373.92	
Washington redemption fund.....	377.14	
Permit fund.....	1,732.77	
Surplus fund.....	789.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	143.90	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1918.....	43.15	
Policemen and Firemen's relief fund.....	423.38	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	1,189.93	
		\$34,508.03
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	13,329,217.25	
Policemen and Firemen's relief fund.....	189,000.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,000.00	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1919.....	128.97	
1918.....	140.00	
Water fund.....	634,332.16	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	502,000.00	
Permit fund.....	6,000.00	
Surplus fund.....	200.00	
Washington redemption fund.....	201,473.03	
Outstanding liabilities.....	3.70	
		14,866,495.13
Amount of checks canceled and repaid on account of the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn.....		17,535.27
		14,918,538.43
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of—		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	12,622,510.77	
Policemen and Firemen's relief fund.....	180,451.04	
Industrial Home School fund.....	3,200.26	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1919.....	117.50	
1918.....	150.77	
Water fund.....	629,004.89	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	495,328.33	
Surplus fund.....	781.00	
Washington redemption fund.....	195,657.44	
Permit fund.....	5,528.25	
Outstanding liabilities.....	3.70	
		14,132,733.95
REPAYMENTS.		
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn on account of.....		704,679.68
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1919.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpended balances of the several appropriations for general expenses, trust and special funds.....		81,124.80
		14,918,538.43

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the assessor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the service.

The act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every two years. The assessment beginning July 1, 1918, i. e., for the fiscal year 1919, is as follows:

Washington City and county:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$208,097,025.00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	206,513,666.00

Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.....	414,610,691.00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, Washington City and county.....	6,219,160.37

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia was as follows:

Washington City and county:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$209,377,939.00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	200,795,670.00

Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....	410,173,609.00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, Washington City and county.....	6,152,604.14
Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....	2,373,066.38

Total real estate and personal tax.....	8,525,670.52
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Personal tax levy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Personal property at 1½ per cent.....	\$843,397.66
Building and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings.....	26,572.06
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings less interest paid depositors.....	24,936.45
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	89,549.16
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	99,889.80
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	88,053.24
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	168,679.02
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	168,022.25
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts.....	284,443.97
Washington Market Co., 4 per cent on gross earnings from conduits.....	483.69
Georgetown Barge & Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	604.44
Total.....	1,794,631.70

Increase of 1919 over 1918 personal tax levy (tangible).....	\$312, 344. 72
Intangible personal property tax, 1919, rate three-tenths of 1 per cent.....	880, 519. 34
Grand total, tangible and intangible.....	2, 675, 151. 04

Number of accounts, tangible only.....	8, 706. 00
Number of accounts, intangible only.....	7, 012. 00
Number of accounts having both classes.....	20, 352. 00

Grand total of accounts.....	36, 070. 00
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Summary of new buildings and additions, improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1919 for assessment in the fiscal year 1920.

New buildings.....	\$21, 425, 400. 00
Additions and improvements.....	3, 505, 700. 00
Gas mains, conduits, railways, etc.....	201, 877. 00

Total.....	25, 132, 977. 00
Off.....	163, 200. 00

Remaining assessment.....	24, 969, 777. 00
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Value of buildings exempt from taxation.

United States.....	\$16, 593, 000. 00
District of Columbia.....	299, 000. 00
Churches, schools, etc.....	652, 900. 00

Total.....	17, 544, 900. 00
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Recapitulation.

Remaining assessment.....	\$24, 969, 777. 00
Exempt from taxation.....	17, 544, 900. 00

Net assessment (taxable).....	7, 424, 877. 00
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Number of new buildings.

Brick.....	769
Frame.....	404
Metal, concrete, etc.....	800

Total.....	1, 973
Number of buildings removed.....	117

Increase in number of buildings.....	1, 856
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Comparison of annual assessment of improvements for the fiscal years 1904 to 1920, inclusive.

Year.	Assessment of new buildings.	Additions and improvements.	Conduits, railroads, etc.	Total.	Off.	Remaining.	Exempt.	Net assessment (taxable).
1904.....	\$5, 761, 600	\$1, 008, 500	\$127, 945	\$6, 898, 045	\$320, 345	\$6, 577, 700	\$1, 917, 800	\$4, 659, 900
1905.....	5, 983, 100	1, 153, 000	12, 300	7, 148, 400	339, 500	6, 808, 900	1, 214, 700	5, 594, 200
1906.....	4, 606, 500	847, 900	73, 346	5, 527, 746	305, 800	5, 221, 946	259, 900	4, 962, 046
1907.....	13, 331, 000	816, 042	108, 642	14, 255, 684	386, 800	13, 868, 884	5, 166, 000	8, 702, 884
1908.....	6, 609, 900	594, 500	1, 283, 471	8, 487, 871	294, 900	8, 192, 971	243, 800	7, 949, 171
1909.....	6, 601, 500	651, 100	1, 281, 670	8, 534, 270	552, 900	7, 981, 370	418, 200	7, 563, 170
1910.....	11, 391, 500	638, 200	171, 707	12, 201, 407	221, 300	11, 980, 107	3, 693, 600	8, 286, 507
1911.....	10, 136, 400	2, 076, 500	165, 710	12, 376, 110	296, 200	12, 079, 910	1, 306, 200	10, 773, 710
1912.....	8, 603, 600	1, 483, 000	150, 660	10, 237, 260	589, 500	9, 647, 760	945, 100	8, 702, 660
1913.....	8, 293, 250	2, 032, 700	179, 550	10, 505, 500	419, 550	10, 085, 950	603, 600	9, 482, 350
1914.....	6, 625, 350	1, 971, 050	154, 412	8, 750, 812	321, 100	8, 429, 712	1, 117, 200	7, 312, 512
1915.....	7, 566, 500	1, 148, 500	51, 769	8, 766, 769	778, 900	7, 987, 869	2, 405, 600	5, 582, 269
1916.....	8, 490, 400	813, 400	123, 010	9, 426, 810	159, 000	9, 267, 810	3, 320, 700	5, 947, 110
1917.....	7, 191, 550	1, 418, 400	133, 044	8, 742, 994	586, 700	8, 156, 294	762, 200	7, 394, 094
1918.....	9, 825, 100	1, 583, 700	-----	10, 408, 800	280, 200	10, 128, 600	2, 394, 200	8, 734, 400
1919.....	10, 479, 550	2, 077, 300	104, 070	12, 660, 920	117, 200	12, 543, 720	6, 329, 500	6, 214, 220
1920.....	21, 425, 400	3, 505, 700	201, 877	25, 132, 977	163, 200	24, 969, 777	17, 544, 900	7, 424, 877

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Assessments of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1889 to 1919, inclusive, as shown in yearly reports.

Year.	Land.	Improvements.	Total.
1889.....	\$56,585,903	\$58,899,450	\$115,485,353
1890.....	76,714,819	60,901,600	137,626,419
1891.....	76,561,141	65,049,750	141,609,891
1892.....	76,441,028	69,010,250	145,451,278
1893.....	75,928,026	71,006,250	147,024,276
1894.....	112,830,383	78,587,421	191,417,804
1895.....	112,616,575	79,938,471	192,555,046
1896.....	107,953,010	80,969,333	188,922,343
1897.....	104,719,983	75,656,925	180,376,908
1898.....	102,955,859	78,300,425	181,256,284
1899.....	102,901,846	80,254,525	183,156,371
1900.....	98,836,663	77,730,886	176,567,549
1901.....	98,881,576	80,470,235	180,331,641
1902.....	98,580,564	83,945,044	182,525,608
1903.....	119,129,061	89,390,375	208,519,436
1904.....	119,068,238	94,182,180	213,250,418
1905.....	118,912,580	98,695,716	217,608,296
1906.....	136,843,419	102,618,566	239,461,985
1907.....	136,774,399	110,532,095	247,306,494
1908.....	137,200,589	118,124,245	255,324,834
1909.....	151,887,660	125,683,292	277,570,952
1910.....	151,711,966	133,441,805	285,153,771
1911.....	151,616,821	143,150,726	294,767,547
1912.....	169,648,481	160,674,006	330,322,487
1913.....	169,153,985	170,045,005	339,198,990
1914.....	169,212,099	175,912,045	345,124,144
1915.....	208,279,494	182,029,781	390,309,278
1916.....	207,173,905	187,035,999	394,209,904
1917.....	207,355,359	194,743,873	402,099,232
1918.....	209,377,939	200,795,670	410,173,609
1919.....	208,097,025	206,513,666	414,610,691

The amount of special assessment work under the charge of Mr. J. W. Daniel is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1919. The number of notices served during the year was 7,527.

The assessments for sidewalks, curbing, and alleys are levied under the act of August 7, 1894; assessments for street extensions under various special acts, and public act No. 435, approved March 4, 1913. The assessments of roadways are levied under the act of July 21, 1914, and public act No. 250, approved September 1, 1916.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$74,756.75	
Paving roadways.....	175,197.13	
		\$249,953.88
Assessments levied by juries, street extensions.....		75,316.76
Total.....		325,270.64

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1919 had a grand total of \$2,675,151.04, derived from three different classes of assessment. First, an amount derived from a levy of 1½ per cent on household furniture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or what is commonly known as tangible personal property; second, from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and public service corporations; third, from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property.

The following table shows the amount of tax levied for the various years under the act of July 1, 1902, for the assessment of personal property:

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 115

Year.	Tangible personal property at 1.5 per cent.		Tax on public-service corporations, banks, etc., per cent on gross earnings.	Tax on intangible personal property.	Total.
	Value.	Tax.			
1903.....	\$14,872,536.00	\$223,095.49	\$340,437.57	-----	\$563,533.06
1904.....	15,932,894.00	238,983.56	398,422.05	-----	637,415.61
1905.....	17,624,805.00	264,373.08	401,875.12	-----	666,248.20
1906.....	18,806,086.00	282,091.47	442,243.22	-----	724,334.69
1907.....	20,700,403.00	310,506.06	495,181.94	-----	805,688.00
1908.....	22,402,990.00	336,044.85	527,837.25	-----	863,882.10
1909.....	23,182,110.00	352,100.50	567,352.78	-----	919,453.28
1910.....	25,192,361.00	377,885.41	629,137.00	-----	1,007,022.41
1911.....	27,550,662.00	413,259.93	676,280.86	-----	1,089,540.79
1912.....	29,609,766.00	444,146.49	687,799.14	-----	1,131,945.63
1913.....	32,122,407.00	481,836.11	713,219.19	-----	1,195,055.30
1914.....	32,319,713.00	484,795.70	745,296.17	-----	1,230,091.87
1915.....	34,530,823.00	517,962.35	757,864.96	-----	1,275,827.31
1916.....	35,041,985.00	525,629.77	792,712.95	-----	1,318,342.72
1917.....	38,316,667.00	574,750.01	796,624.90	-----	1,371,374.91
1918.....	43,140,336.00	647,105.04	835,181.95	\$890,779.39	2,373,066.38
1919.....	56,226,510.50	843,397.66	951,234.04	880,519.34	2,675,151.04

BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The biennial assessment of real estate for the years 1920 and 1921 has been completed and is now being entered upon the ledgers.

The field work was finished and open for inspection on the first Monday in January, 1919, and subject to appeal till the first Monday in June, 1919.

The rule of assessment followed can be best stated from the report of last year. It is obvious that to give full weight to high prices in building material and labor would raise the assessment value of nearly every home in the District, both large and small, and put a price on it far above what could be obtained. The board of assessors had to weigh carefully this condition in making their new assessment, as the first consideration is the equalization of taxation following the requirement of law that the assessment shall be not less than two-thirds of the true value. The assessors were confronted with the choice of two propositions, either to appraise the dwellings at the abnormal prices created by the war, or at what they considered would be a fair value under normal conditions. They adopted the latter course. The selling value of property previous to the war, together with a certain allowance for the probable condition of the market after a number of years, will have to be the clew for present values.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

The new biennial assessment for 1919 and 1920 shows some increases in the ground values in the business section, particularly in the squares lying just west of Seventeenth Street, and south of Pennsylvania Avenue NW., in the section adjacent to McPherson Square; on the south side of F Street, from Ninth to Thirteenth; and on the west side of Seventh Street between Pennsylvania Avenue and E Street. Recent sales throughout the business section are generally in line with our new assessment.

Under the act of 1894 (28 Stats., 282), the annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1919, and

added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year, the total assessment of the new improvements being a little over \$7,000,000 as against a little over \$6,000,000 for the previous year.

GENERAL.

The high prices of labor and material referred to in our last report are still being maintained. In fact, there has been a further increase during the past year. Building operations are still very much curtailed, although showing some improvement since last spring. The high cost of labor and material, together with the restriction of building operations, has resulted in all improved properties being held at high figures.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

The construction of apartment houses has shown a decided falling off since the beginning of the war. For the year ending June 30, 1917, 41 new apartment houses were completed with a full value of \$4,709,950; for the year ending June 30, 1918, 35 new apartment houses were completed with a full value of \$4,748,003; and for the year ending June 30, 1919, 8 apartment houses, including the Wardman Park Inn, were completed, with a full value of \$3,823,140. Exclusive of Wardman Park Inn, which is a combination apartment and hotel, there were only 7 apartment houses completed during the past year with a full value of \$940,778.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

The construction of private dwellings, which has been so much below normal during the war period, is now showing some improvement. However, restricted building operations, excessive cost of labor and supplies, and the limited supply of desirable dwellings, has resulted in a still further advance in the price of this class of property. The supply of dwellings in no sense meets the demand and a still further increase in prices is possible.

DESIGNATION OF CITY PROPERTY FOR TAXATION PURPOSES.

On January 6, 1919, there was recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, for aid in taxation of real estate, a set of maps embracing all the squares within the city of Washington, including what was formerly Georgetown. These squares are numbered from 1 to 1301 with a distinctive lot number for each house or individual holding of ground, and have been drawn up under authority of Public Act No. 221, approved March 3, 1899. Most of the work has covered a period of two years, as only a very limited number of squares had been platted between the years 1899 and 1916 because of lack of funds. By reason of additional clerical help given to the office three years ago, the work has been taken up and carried to a finish.

This work, as stated above, applies only to city squares. The system of designating county property was put into effect on November 1, 1906, and the results have been highly beneficial in simplifying the assessment of property and in affording a ready reference to the

ownership of all lots or parcels of property in the county. The preparation of the county maps was done under a special appropriation and many of them were lithographed with very great advantage to the carrying on of assessment work.

When the city was first laid out into blocks and lots they were numbered, so that the deed merely referred to the lot number. As these lots were too large for convenient building purposes, they became divided, through deeds, into various lots or parcels described by metes and bounds. This necessitated an abbreviated description to be carried on the tax records. Thus, lot 1 became divided into east 20 feet front by full depth, the west 30 feet front by full depth, and the middle front by full depth. These abbreviations were often faulty in description and have resulted in the cancellation of many sales. New numbers will result in saving clerical work and in saving space on cards, ledgers, and field books.

The maps were prepared under the superintendency of C. M. Davis, who has been engaged on the work since October 1, 1916. Mr. Davis has been handling the records of this office for nearly 20 years and was peculiarly fitted to take up this class of work. He has had the assistance of two draftsmen from the office.

In the biennial assessment completed by the three assistant assessors on January 6, 1919, the assessors used the new numbers shown on the maps recorded with the surveyor on the above-mentioned date.

In making this new assessment blueprint maps were struck from the tracings, and the use of such maps materially helped the work of equalizing the ground assessment through comparisons of the depths and shapes of the various pieces of property. It will be necessary to use new maps in future assessments and it is equally desirable to have extra copies for the collector, engineer department, and special assessment division. The lithographing of such maps, too, will enable the public to obtain information without handling the original copies.

The changes in renumbering have been very great, and it will be necessary to apprise the public of these changes in the designation of their holdings with as much dispatch as possible of just what these changes consist of, and of the new numbers that apply to each individual ownership of property. This is the reason why we should have lithographs made in the near future. An appropriation of \$2,000 for lithographing was asked for by the commissioners and inserted in the District bill this year by the Senate, but was not agreed upon by the House. It is a small amount, but of such vital need that it is suggested the sum be requested through a special bill or in the deficiency appropriation.

WATER-MAIN TAX DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the water-main tax division levied assessments in the amount of \$27,484.45, as against \$21,239.07 last year. The collections follow: Current tax accounts, \$24,169.70; tax sales, March 19, 1919, \$1,625.18; interest, \$2,364.55; total, \$28,179.43.

About 438 notices were delivered and 13,157 tax certificates received the attention of this office.

Attention is again invited to the fact that this division is required to note pending assessments on all tax certificates. The work would be greatly facilitated if the office was furnished with notification of all proposed work and abandoned projects.

TRANSFERS AND SALES OF PROPERTY.

During the past year this office has entered data relating to the transfer of 10,772 pieces of property, as compared with 7,736 of last year. One clerk is employed continually in examining deeds in the land records of the District of Columbia (recorder of deeds office) and a short reference or brief of each transfer is entered on loose leaves, afterwards being permanently bound in book form, which become transfer books of ready reference. Since April the number of deeds recorded per month has been double the corresponding months of last year.

FIELD WORK.

A field force of five men, designated to aid in the assessment of real estate, have prepared cards showing the transfer of nearly 10,700 pieces of property during the past year, and out of this number have found about 3,500 where the transactions have been a money consideration. The amounts paid have been obtained either from the seller, purchaser, or agent, and verified by two sources of information. Some progress has been made in measuring and obtaining the cubic contents of buildings, principally in the business section, and ascertaining the rents and leases of certain classes of property. Data in book form to be used by the assessors in the annual and biennial assessment of real estate, was prepared by the same force.

The unprecedented number of sales, the sharp advance in rentals, the high cost of labor and material, and the consequent jump in the selling price of new structures, make it imperative that we should have additional help on our field force in order that the office may be fully equipped to keep our records of sales, rents, etc., up to date, and thus provide the board of assistant assessors with full information when they go into the field to make the assessment.

SUMMARY.

The office has prepared 28 assessment ledgers, giving a complete record of all taxable real and personal property within the District of Columbia. The accounts in these ledgers are arranged alphabetically according to the name of the individual or corporation owning real estate or personal property.

In addition to the above the office recently revised its cards and records to correspond to the new set of lot numbers in the city. This work required the making or comparing of records involving about 70,000 holdings of property.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

In compliance with the commissioners' order of July 11, 1919, a committee, consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes, prepared and submitted on August 24, 1919, a statement of the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia (exclusive of the

revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1921. The estimate is as follows:

Tax collections:	
Realty taxes.....	\$6, 400, 000
Personal taxes.....	1, 700, 000
Special reimbursable taxes.....	500
Intangible property taxes.....	800, 000
Insurance taxes.....	120, 000
Penalties and interest on all taxes.....	60, 000
Licenses:	
Dog taxes.....	15, 000
Elevator operators.....	300
Engineers.....	100
Insurance.....	20, 000
Miscellaneous.....	120, 000
Motor vehicle operators.....	30, 000
Plumbers.....	50
Rents:	
Markets.....	25, 000
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	10, 000
Fish wharves and pipe lines.....	6, 000
Vault spaces.....	5, 000
Fines:	
Police court.....	200, 000
Juvenile court.....	500
Fees:	
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2, 500
Building permits.....	10, 000
Crematorium.....	1, 000
Electrical permits.....	3, 000
Health department.....	500
Gas and meter inspection.....	1, 000
Motor vehicle tags.....	200, 000
Municipal court.....	15, 000
Pound.....	500
Public convenience stations.....	3, 000
Railing permits, etc.....	300
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	3, 000
Register of wills, surplus fees.....	100
Sewer and gas permits.....	2, 000
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets.....	3, 500
Surveyor.....	8, 000
Tax certificates.....	3, 500
Water-service permits.....	1, 000
Court of appeals, surplus fees.....	2, 000
Special assessments:	
Street extensions, all.....	40, 000
Street extensions, one-half.....	5, 000
Assessment and permit work, including sidewalks, curbs, alley paving, and sewer construction.....	70, 000
Street paving, Borland amendment.....	100, 000
Special park improvements.....	1, 000
Miscellaneous:	
Sale of old materials.....	2, 500
Sale of district regulations.....	100
Sales, workhouse.....	15, 000
Sales, reformatory.....	1, 000
Sales, home for the aged and infirm.....	2, 000
Sales, garbage reduction plant.....	100, 000
Board and care of insane.....	10, 000
Tuition of nonresident pupils, public schools.....	300
Damages to District property.....	1, 000
Railroad passenger tax, highway bridge.....	9, 000
East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Co.....	200
Total.....	10, 129, 450

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Less estimated amount required for policemen's and firemen's relief funds:

Estimated appropriations.....	\$220, 000	
Less retents and fines to be deducted from pay of policemen and firemen.....	25, 000	
		\$195, 000

Net revenues available..... 9, 934, 450

In the appendix I have given the estimates of the assessor's office for the fiscal year 1921.

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1921.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1920.	Estimated, 1921.
W. P. Richards.....	Assessor.....	\$3, 500	\$3, 500
A. McKenzie, W. L. Beale, J. W. Beale.....	3 assistant assessors at \$3,000 each.....	9, 000	9, 000
R. J. Jones.....	Assistant assessor at \$2,000.....	2, 000	2, 000
J. T. Bardroff, F. A. Gunther, L. S. Johnson, C. H. Stone, C. L. Sweeney.....	5 field men at \$2,000 each.....	10, 000	10, 000
A. F. Entwisle.....	Record clerk at \$1,800.....	1, 800	1, 800
R. Hamilton, E. B. Fletcher.....	2 record clerks at \$1,500 each.....	3, 000	3, 000
D. W. Fleming.....	Record clerk at \$1,200.....	1, 200	1, 200
	2 record clerks (who shall also be typists) at \$1,400 each.....		2, 800
	The office is in need of these clerks to aid the board of assistant assessors and to assist in the preparation of the annual assessment roll.		
K. C. Berry, Lydie Addison, C. D. Clayton.....	3 clerks at \$1,400 each.....	4, 200	4, 200
E. E. Fisher, E. E. Fogarty.....	2 clerks at \$1,200 each.....	2, 400	2, 400
H. Naylor, L. Gardiner, M. G. Walsh, D. S. Fegan.....	4 clerks at \$1,000 each.....	4, 000	4, 000
A. W. Herndon.....	Clerk at \$900.....	900	900
Blanche Gross.....	Clerk at \$720.....	720	720
Mortimer Clarke, jr.....	Draftsman at \$1,600.....	1, 600	1, 600
Harry B. Reed, R. E. Nelson.....	2 draftsmen at \$1,200 each.....	2, 400	2, 400
G. C. Locke, Clara Santelmann.....	2 stenographers and typewriters at \$1,200 each.....	2, 400	2, 400
F. A. Griffin.....	Assistant or clerk.....	900	900
Helen Forrest.....	Messenger.....	600	600
C. S. Cotton.....	Clerk to board of assistant assessors.....	1, 500	1, 500
W. J. North.....	Vault clerk.....	900	900
Mary M. Gardiner.....	Messenger and driver.....	600	600
	1 clerk at \$1,600.....		1, 600
	This position is needed to provide for a clerk who shall have charge of the water-main tax records and will enable that branch of the office to perform its work without any transfer of funds from the water department. At the present time the Water Department is assigning one of its clerks, at \$90 per month, to assist in this work.		
	Temporary clerk hire.....	500	500
	Statement required by sec. 10 of sundry civil act approved Aug. 1, 1914:		
	Expended, 1919.		
	2 clerks.....\$80 per month)		
	1 clerk.....\$75 per month.....		
	1 clerk.....\$65 per month)		
	Estimated, 1921.		
	1 clerk.....\$80 per month. \$500.00		
	Total.....	54, 120	58, 520

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 121

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1921—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1920.	Estimated, 1921.
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
J. W. Daniel.....	Special assessment clerk.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
W. H. De Shields.....	Clerk at \$1,400.....	1,400	1,400
Augustus Willige, F. M. Langston, H. A. Darneille.....	3 clerks at \$1,200 each.....	3,600	3,600
J. G. Scheitlin.....	Clerk.....	900	900
W. Moten.....	Clerk.....	750	750
	Total.....	8,650	8,650
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.			
B. F. Adams, C. A. Russell, F. D. Allen.....	3 assistant assessors of personal taxes at \$3,000 each.....	9,000	9,000
D. H. Edwards.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	1,800	1,800
M. C. Fitzgerald.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,499
H. W. Davidson.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	1,000
G. W. Popkins, M. G. Granville.....	2 inspectors at \$1,200 each.....	2,400	2,400
	Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
	Statement required by sec. 10 of the sundry civil act approved Aug. 1, 1914.		
	Expended, 1919.		
	1 clerk...\$133.33 per month)		
	3 clerks... 100.00 per month)		
	1 clerk... 80.00 per month)\$1,997.30		
	1 clerk... 75.00 per month)		
	1 clerk... 65.00 per month)		
	Estimated, 1921.		
	1 clerk...\$100.00 per month)\$2,000.00		
	1 clerk... 80.00 per month)		
INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
A. Williams, G. D. Holmes.....	2 clerks at \$1,500 each.....	3,000	3,000
Arthur B. Evans, H. S. Baker, W. W. Dent, L. O. Mallory, Wm. L. Swormstedt.....	5 inspectors at \$1,200 each.....	6,000	6,000
A. L. Cheney.....	Clerk to board of personal tax appraisers.....	1,800	1,800
D. M. Cridler, Chas. T. McDonald.....	2 clerks at \$1,200 each.....	2,400	2,400
	1 chief inspector of personal property at \$2,000.....		2,000
	The Act of Congress providing for the assessment and taxation of intangible personal property has greatly increased the amount of work heretofore performed by this branch of the office. The duties of the chief inspector will be to supervise the work of the various inspectors, and the creation of such a position would greatly aid the office in the preparation of the annual assessment roll.		
	Total.....	30,800	32,800

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LICENSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1919.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the work of the license bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, together with tables showing the amount of revenues collected. I also respectfully present such recommendations as I believe will be a benefit to the District.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, providing that all automobiles be registered annually, failed to make provisions for prorating fees for same. In view of the numerous complaints that have been made against this omission, it is the opinion of this office that an unjust tax is imposed upon automobile owners who pay a fee for 12 months when the tag is in use only a portion of the year. The prorating of motor-vehicle tags is in force in practically all of the States. In view of these facts, it is respectfully recommended that Congress be requested to provide that fees for motor-vehicle tags be prorated quarterly, April 1, July 1, and October 1, of each year.

On April 18, 1919, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia issued the following order: "*Provided further*, That permits that have become worn and obliterated by use, but on which the name and number may be deciphered, shall be duplicated by the automobile board without charge. * * * *And be it further provided*, That lost permits shall be duplicated on the payment of \$2 when the applicant is identified by his signature written in the presence of the superintendent of licenses, said signature to be compared with the original signature on file in the office of the superintendent of licenses."

Since the enforcement of this order, up to and including the 30th of June, 1919, \$1,182 has been collected. If Congress would permit the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to so deposit this money that it could be used for extra clerk hire during the busy periods it would be unnecessary to request additional clerks in the 1921 estimates.

Report of motor-vehicle tags and operators' permits, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

	Number.	Amount.
Tags:		
Automobile—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$3.....	18,109	\$54,327
District of Columbia owners, at \$5.....	8,990	44,950
District of Columbia owners, at \$10.....	2,736	27,360
Nonresident, at \$3.....	6,768	20,304
Nonresident, at \$5.....	3,092	15,460
Nonresident, at \$10.....	1,100	11,000
Motorcycle—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$2.....	2,152	4,304
Nonresidents, at \$2.....	376	752
Dealers—		
District of Columbia, at \$6.....	457	2,742
Nonresident, at \$6.....	143	858
Commercial vehicles—		
District of Columbia.....	4,495	
Nonresident.....	1,407	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 123

Report of motor-vehicle tags and operators' permits, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—
Continued.

	Number.	Amount.
Tags—Continued.		
Gasoline.....	43,233	
Electric.....	642	
Steam.....	48	
Total number of tags.....	43,923	\$182,057
Duplicate tags, at \$1.....	820	820
Permits:		
District of Columbia residents, at \$2.....	12,462	24,924
Nonresidents.....	4,157	8,314
Duplicate.....	591	1,182
Total number paid operators' permits.....	17,210	34,420
Free:		
District of Columbia.....	338	
Nonresidents.....	20	
Duplicate tags for motor-vehicles.....	820	820
Recapitulation for the fiscal year:		
Motor-vehicle tags.....	43,923	182,057
Operators.....	17,210	34,420

Receipts for licenses during the year ended June 30, 1919.

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.
Alcohol, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing.....	\$1,290.00		\$440.00	120
Apothecaries.....	1,410.00	\$29.50		241
Auctioneers.....	1,025.00	74.99		11
Auctioneers' permits.....	145.00	95.00		11
Automobile storage.....	5,332.44	887.66		94
Banks and bankers.....	1,000.00		500.00	2
Billposters.....	48.33		5.00	3
Billiard, pool, other tables, shooting gallery.....	7,646.00		428.00	149
Boarding houses.....	63.00		122.00	3
Baths, mediums, clairvoyants.....	1,510.45	129.18		69
Cattle dealers.....	155.00	52.50		11
Commission merchants.....	1,410.02	570.00		39
Cigar dealers.....	18,915.00	1,769.00		1,727
Contractors (building).....	1,382.10	78.66		64
Confectionery establishments.....	854.00	57.00		78
Dealer in second-hand personal property.....	10,253.48	139.96		279
Dealer in markets.....	2,150.47	157.13		440
Dealer in oils and gasoline.....	1,807.58		252.49	1,067
Drivers public vehicles.....	1,443.00	608.00		1,443
Employment agencies.....	368.75		102.09	17
Entertainments (all kinds).....	1,317.00		166.00	160
Fuel hucksters.....	176.25	9.98		39
Florists.....	492.50	2.50		34
Hotels.....	5,590.34	1,284.84		50
Laundries.....	1,912.51		45.82	178
Livery stables.....	577.00		106.00	14
Peddlers.....	818.95	293.89		68
Produce dealers.....	7,568.00	2,429.00		712
Public halls.....	6,891.68	299.97		70
Public parks.....	216.67	175.00		4
Public passenger vehicles.....	7,817.50	617.00		1,236
Restaurant and eating-houses.....	11,395.50	3,315.50		698
Real estate.....	11,867.00	802.83		267
Slot machines.....	149.92		9.26	5
Theaters.....	683.43	8.33		7
Transfer fees.....	91.50	3.50		183
Undertakers.....	1,506.25	197.91		64
Washington Stock Exchange.....	500.00			1
Total.....	117,771.53	14,088.83	2,176.66	10,728

Receipts from licenses, 1918-1919.....	\$117,771.53
Receipts from licenses, 1917-1918.....	105,859.36
Total increase.....	11,912.17
Receipts from 41 engineer licenses (steam).....	123.00

During the past fiscal year there was collected a grand total of \$334,371.53 from the following sources: Motor-vehicle tags, \$182,057; operators' permits, \$34,420; miscellaneous licenses, \$117,680.03; transfers, \$91.50; engineer licenses, \$123. During the same period last year, \$292,430.36 was collected, net increase for this fiscal year being \$41,941.17.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of license bureau for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1921.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1920.	Estimated, 1921.
Wade H. Coombs.....	Superintendent of licenses (who shall also be secretary to the automobile board, without further additional compensation).	\$2,000	\$2,500
James P. Kernan.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,600
Louis B. du Fief.....	do.....	1,400	1,400
K. V. W. Brodhead.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
S. C. Reinberg.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
Edw. E. Bailey, jr.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
G. C. McCauley.....	Inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,200
Wm. C. Jacques.....	Assistant inspector of licenses.....	1,000	1,000
J. Grover Hayden.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
A. C. Buettner.....	do.....	900	1,000
S. R. Waters, jr.....	Messenger.....	600	600
Total.....	.....	13,100	13,900

WADE H. COOMBS,
Superintendent of Licenses.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of business transacted in the office of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

The total collections for the year ending June 30, 1919, were \$11,977,479.54.

The amount credited to the general fund is \$10,003,499.02. The collections this year show an increase of \$961,378.89. The increase of realty taxes was \$193,806.47.

The increase in tangible personal taxes was \$204,490.04. There was a decrease in the collection of intangible personal taxes of \$853.75 owing to the fact that several large accounts were held up pending adjustment by personal tax board; the accounts have since been paid. There was also an increase in the miscellaneous collections of \$245,936.30, trust and special funds increase collection of \$168,016.21, and miscellaneous collection to the United States show an increase of \$156,254.30.

The increase collection of penalties on real, personal, and special reimbursable taxes show an increase of \$930.41.

The trust funds collected this year amounted to \$1,572,404.97.

There was also collected on account of miscellaneous receipts credited to the United States \$368,025.63.

The total water fund collections, including rents, etc., was \$816,631.65.

The real-estate tax sale of March, 1919, amounted to \$165,294.46.

The number of lots sold was 3,686.

Very respectfully,

BEN. L. PRINCE,
Collector of Taxes.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary of collections.

On account of:	
Realty taxes.....	\$6,252,770.98
Personal taxes:	
Tangible.....	1,663,119.71
Intangible.....	822,292.70
Special reimbursable tax.....	996.70
Penalties.....	68,425.96
Miscellaneous collections.....	1,195,892.97
Total to general fund.....	10,003,499.02
Trust and special fund.....	1,572,404.97
Repayment to appropriations.....	33,549.92
Miscellaneous receipts to United States.....	368,025.63
Aggregate.....	11,977,479.54

Increases and decreases for fiscal year 1919.

On account of increases:	
Realty taxes.....	\$193, 806. 47
Personal taxes (tangible).....	204, 490. 04
Special reimbursable.....	225. 02
Penalties.....	930. 41
Miscellaneous collections.....	245, 936. 30
Trust and special funds.....	168, 016. 21
Miscellaneous receipts to United States.....	156, 254. 30
Aggregate.....	969, 658. 75
On account of decreases:	
Personal tax (intangible).....	853. 75
Repayment to appropriations.....	7, 426. 11
Aggregate.....	8, 279. 86
Net increase.....	961, 378. 89

Collections in detail.

RECEIPTS FROM REALTY TAXES.

For the year ending June 30—

1919.....	\$5, 349, 347. 64
1918.....	885, 018. 90
1917.....	7, 915. 12
1916.....	1, 675. 25
1915.....	2, 186. 34
1914.....	859. 70
1913.....	843. 05
1912.....	66. 65
1911.....	479. 75
1910.....	430. 58
1909.....	417. 89
1908.....	383. 29
1907.....	415. 93
1906.....	253. 33
1905.....	220. 10
1904.....	320. 39
1903.....	145. 10
1902.....	132. 97
1901.....	127. 83
1900.....	351. 16
1899.....	133. 65
1898.....	135. 32
1897.....	181. 07
1896.....	7. 58
1895.....	33. 72
1894.....	65. 60
1893.....	28. 09
1892.....	29. 91
1891.....	26. 59
1890.....	29. 62
1889.....	27. 32
1888.....	26. 16
1887.....	26. 16
1886.....	7. 22
1885.....	7. 22
1884.....	2. 36
1883.....	2. 68
1882.....	2. 68
1881.....	2. 68
1880.....	4. 18
Special reimbursable taxes.....	996. 70
	\$6, 253, 767. 68

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 127

RECEIPTS FROM TANGIBLE PERSONAL TAXES.

For the year ending June 30—		
1919.....	\$1,612,386.90	
1918.....	49,994.30	
1917.....	660.51	
1916.....	18.00	
1915.....	7.50	
1914.....	52.50	
	<hr/>	\$1,663,119.7

RECEIPTS FROM INTANGIBLE PERSONAL TAXES.

For the year ending June 30—		
1919.....	804,301.37	
1918.....	17,991.33	
	<hr/>	822,292.70
On account of penalties on realty, personal and special reimbursable taxes.....		68,425.96

RECEIPTS FROM INSURANCE TAXES.

Principal.....	133,303.26	
Penalties.....	91.06	
	<hr/>	133,394.32

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

On account fees:		
Advertising taxes.....	2,153.33	
Building permits.....	9,641.02	
Crematorium.....	1,025.00	
Electrical permits.....	2,854.50	
Gas and meters.....	1,058.00	
Health Department.....	514.25	
Municipal Court.....	12,974.32	
Pound.....	651.12	
Public convenient station.....	3,246.92	
Railings, etc.....	324.00	
Sewer and gas permits.....	1,926.00	
Surveyors' fees.....	8,228.15	
Tax certificate.....	3,301.50	
Water-service permits.....	773.00	
Weights and measures.....	3,367.70	
Electric meters.....	35.02	
Horse-vehicle tags.....	272.00	
Motor-vehicle tags.....	182,057.00	
	<hr/>	234,402.83
On account of fines:		
Police court.....	255,045.05	
Juvenile court.....	515.00	
	<hr/>	255,560.05
On account of license:		
Dog tax.....	16,031.07	
Elevator operators.....	395.50	
Engineer.....	123.00	
Insurance.....	21,303.12	
Insurance transfers.....	61.50	
Miscellaneous.....	117,680.03	
Miscellaneous transfers.....	91.50	
Motor-vehicle operators.....	34,420.00	
Plumbers.....	12.00	
	<hr/>	190,117.72
On account of rents:		
Eastern Market.....	6,953.70	
Western Market.....	6,141.53	
Georgetown Market.....	370.70	
Wholesale produce market.....	10,422.45	
Pipe line.....	100.00	

On account of rents—Continued.

Wharves, streets, terminal and buildings.....	\$8, 778. 05	
Fish wharves and market.....	6, 885. 72	
Washington Market Co.....	3, 750. 00	
Vault space, 1918.....	192. 86	
Vault space, 1917.....	8. 00	
		<hr/>
		\$43, 603. 01

On account of all others:

Sale of—

Old material.....	2, 815. 59	
Houses.....	25. 00	
District regulations, sale.....	115. 80	
Service and supplies.....	50. 37	
Workhouse products.....	14, 821. 92	
Reformatory products.....	1, 583. 10	
Garbage tankage.....	18, 987. 58	
Garbage grease.....	86, 460. 21	
Garbage hogs.....	9. 68	
Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	2, 051. 42	
Conscience fund.....	11. 00	
Municipal lodging house (sale).....	1. 75	
Board and care of insane.....	9, 788. 42	
Tuition nonresident pupils.....	494. 30	
Police court unclaimed collateral.....	2, 970. 96	
Judgments.....	2, 446. 23	
Damage to District property.....	1, 081. 21	
East Washington Heights Traction Co.....	200. 00	
Increase compensation.....	16. 21	
Sale of Baltimore & Ohio square 859.....	4, 227. 50	
Care of influenza patients.....	134. 00	
		<hr/>
		148, 292. 25

Assessment and permit work:

Sewers.....	19, 940. 76	
Interest.....	1, 510. 73	
Sidewalk, etc.....	37, 928. 80	
Interest.....	1, 641. 44	
Various sections.....	4, 154. 82	
Interest.....	54. 99	
Suburban streets.....	1, 798. 30	
Interest.....	44. 69	
Paving roadway.....	75, 275. 75	
Interest.....	1, 550. 67	
Interior park.....	325. 01	
Interest.....	76. 11	
Small parks.....	641. 30	
Interest.....	72. 85	
Street extensions.....	42, 036. 10	
Interest.....	3, 470. 47	
		<hr/>
		190, 522. 79

On account of water fund:

Rents.....	782, 159. 36	
Taps and stopcocks.....	4, 810. 28	
Water-main assessments.....	25, 794. 88	
Interest.....	2, 384. 55	
Sale of material.....	1, 482. 58	
		<hr/>
		816, 631. 65

Washington redemption fund.....	173, 759. 96	
Interest.....	21, 346. 18	
Permit fund.....	7, 359. 93	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposit.....	548, 625. 39	
Escheated-estate relief fund.....	176. 79	
Industrial Home School fund.....	2, 807. 44	
Industrial Home School (colored, 1919).....	164. 14	
Police and firemen's relief fund:		
Fines.....	152. 82	
Donations.....	125. 00	
Sales.....	1, 255. 67	
		<hr/>
		755, 773. 32

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNITED STATES.

On account of:

Advertising taxes.....	\$2, 153. 32
Building permits.....	9, 641. 02
Crematorium.....	1, 025. 00
Electrical permits.....	2, 854. 50
Gas and meters.....	1, 058. 00
Health department.....	514. 25
Municipal Court.....	12, 974. 32
Pound.....	651. 13
Public convenient station.....	3, 246. 91
Railings, etc.....	324. 00
Sewer and gas permits.....	1, 926. 00
Surveyor fees.....	8, 228. 15
Tax certificates.....	3, 301. 50
Water-service permits.....	773. 00
Weights and measures.....	3, 367. 70
Electric meters.....	35. 03

Rents—

Wharves, streets, termini, and buildings. . . .	8, 778. 05
Fish wharves and market.....	6, 885. 72
Washington Market Co.....	3, 750. 00
Vault space, 1918.....	192. 86
Vault space, 1917.....	8. 00

Sale of—

Old material.....	2, 815. 58
Houses.....	25. 00
District regulations.....	115. 80
Service and supplies.....	50. 38
Workhouse products.....	14, 821. 91
Reformatory products.....	1, 583. 11
Garbage tankage.....	86, 460. 21
Garbage hogs.....	9. 68
Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	2, 051. 42
Board and care of insane.....	9, 788. 42
Tuition, nonresident pupils.....	494. 30
Unclaimed collateral.....	2, 970. 97
Judgments.....	2, 446. 22
Damage to District of Columbia property.....	1, 081. 21
East Washington Heights Traction Co.....	200. 00
Increased compensation.....	16. 22
Sale of Baltimore & Ohio square 859.....	4, 227. 50
Care of influenza patients.....	134. 00

Assessment and permit work—

Sewers.....	19, 940. 77
Interest.....	1, 510. 73
Sidewalk, etc.....	37, 928. 79
Interest.....	1, 641. 44
Various sections.....	4, 154. 82
Interest.....	54. 99
Suburban streets.....	1, 798. 30
Interest.....	44. 70
Paving roadway.....	75, 275. 75
Interest.....	1, 550. 67
Interior park.....	325. 01
Interest.....	76. 11
Small parks.....	641. 30
Interest.....	72. 84
Street extensions.....	1, 958. 82
Interest.....	942. 19
Sale of alley square 490.....	140. 44

\$368, 025. 63

33, 549. 92

On account of repayments to appropriation.....

11, 977, 479. 54

130 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEBITS.

Balance due District of Columbia on account of cash on hand of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, being amount of collections June 30, 1918, deposited July 1-6, 1918, after close of the fiscal year 1918.....		\$118, 532. 99
Balance due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected 1918:		
Realty taxes	\$1, 373, 641. 21	
Personal taxes, tangible	421, 699. 07	
Personal taxes, intangible.....	34, 291. 09	
Special reimbursable taxes	11, 514. 31	
		1, 841, 145. 68
To amount of levies based on new assessment for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:		
Realty taxes	6, 219, 260. 20	
Personal taxes, tangible	1, 794, 631. 70	
Personal taxes, intangible.....	880, 519. 34	
		8, 894, 411. 24
To amount of levies increased per certificates, on account of:		
Realty taxes	36, 561. 74	
Personal taxes, tangible	6, 031. 66	
Personal taxes, intangible.....	4, 328. 72	
Special reimbursable taxes	2, 076. 65	
		48, 998. 77
To collection on account of penalties:		
Realty taxes	65, 337. 26	
Personal taxes.....	3, 076. 67	
Special reimbursable taxes	12. 03	
		68, 425. 96
To collections on account of—		
Miscellaneous items.....	1, 195, 892. 97	
Miscellaneous item, United States, one-half.....	367, 885. 19	
Miscellaneous item, United States, all.....	140. 44	
Trust and special funds.....	1, 572, 404. 97	
Repayment to various appropriations.....	33, 549. 92	
		3, 169, 873. 49
		14, 141, 388. 13

CREDITS.

By collections with Treasurer United States on account of general fund, District of Columbia:		
Realty taxes	6, 252, 770. 98	
Personal taxes, tangible	1, 663, 119. 71	
Personal taxes, intangible.....	822, 292. 70	
Special reimbursable taxes	996. 70	
Penalties.....	68, 425. 96	
Miscellaneous items.....	1, 195, 892. 97	
	10, 003, 499. 02	
General fund 1918.....	118, 532. 99	
	10, 122, 032. 01	
Less amount deposited July 1 and 3, 1919.....	127, 229. 46	
	9, 994, 802. 55	
Trust and special funds.....	1, 572, 404. 97	
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	368, 025. 63	
Repayment to various appropriations.....	33, 549. 92	
Total collections deposited with United States Treasury for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.....		11, 968, 783. 07

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 131

By amount of decrease coupons:

Realty taxes.....	\$10,177.14	
Personal taxes, tangible.....	11,428.78	
Personal taxes, intangible.....	14,295.18	

\$35,901.10

Balance due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector of taxes, being amount of collections of June 30, 1919, deposited July 1 and 3, 1919, after close of fiscal year.....	127,229.46
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

Balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected taxes, 1919:

Realty taxes.....	\$1,366,515.03
Personal taxes, tangible.....	547,813.94
Personal taxes, intangible.....	82,551.27
Special reimbursable taxes.....	12,594.26

2,009,474.50

14,141,388.13

Detail balances due the District of Columbia, June 30, 1919, on account of uncollected taxes.

Realty taxes for the year ending June 30—

1919.....	\$876,442.17
1918.....	93,153.99
1917.....	86,189.14
1916.....	64,901.33
1915.....	54,795.61
1914.....	44,379.99
1913.....	19,712.19
1912.....	16,022.57
1911.....	15,774.82
1910.....	14,534.77
1909.....	2,242.51
1908.....	3,245.80
1907.....	4,334.25
1906.....	1,962.36
1905.....	1,944.09
1904.....	1,394.58
1903.....	740.83
1902.....	1,497.56
1901.....	1,269.97
1900.....	1,702.53
1899.....	1,892.43
1898.....	2,558.79
1897.....	2,791.77
1896.....	4,267.84
1895.....	2,559.70
1894.....	3,154.70
1893.....	2,104.13
1892.....	1,816.88
1891.....	1,963.95
1890.....	1,747.46
1889.....	1,438.02
1888.....	1,337.75
1887.....	1,375.50
1886.....	1,025.15
1885.....	1,313.63
1884.....	1,154.88
1883.....	1,948.20
1882.....	2,378.51

Realty taxes for the year ending June 30—Contd.

1881.....	\$4,114.59
1880.....	10,557.88
1877.....	8,772.21

1,366,515.03

Special reimbursable tax.. 12,594.26

1,379,109.29

Personal taxes (tangible) for the year ending June 30—

1919.....	177,529.84
1918.....	39,701.40
1917.....	31,308.76
1916.....	24,370.15
1915.....	23,771.65
1914.....	50,303.51
1913.....	35,636.49
1912.....	22,176.38
1911.....	17,587.02
1910.....	15,971.06
1909.....	15,779.37
1908.....	17,287.48
1907.....	25,129.02
1906.....	19,518.45
1905.....	12,779.95
1904.....	11,670.21
1903.....	7,293.20

547,813.94

Personal taxes (intangible) for the year ending June 30—

1919.....	67,146.28
1918.....	15,404.99

82,551.27

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the transactions of the office of the purchasing officer, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, construction materials, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, together with a comparative statement for the previous year, as follows:

	1919	1918
Circular proposals sent inviting quotations on articles not covered by annual general supply schedule and contracts.....	25,830	22,820
Requisitions received for supplies and materials.....	13,120	12,849
Number of orders issued.....	23,341	25,415
Vouchers prepared and forwarded.....	254	396
Vouchers transmitted through this office for certification as to prices and record of purchase.....	20,502	20,685
Transfer of appropriation vouchers prepared and forwarded.....	334	289
Contractors' measurements—on account of materials furnished—examined and passed upon.....	242	446
Letters and endorsements sent.....	5,122	5,142
Pay roll, per diem.....	86	

Comparative list of statements showing the figures for 1918 and 1919.

	1919	1920
No. 1. Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards under the supervision of this office.....	\$391,614.41	\$441,094.12
No. 2. Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards not under the supervision of this office.....	102,518.60	139,139.56
No. 3. Construction materials manufactured at the D. C. workhouse, Occoquan, Va., and issued from property yard of institution on orders of this office.....	4,794.72	11,003.24
No. 4. Construction materials ordered for delivery direct upon line of work.....	125,008.68	97,280.09
No. 5. Classified list of supplies other than construction materials.....	1,925,758.96	1,645,323.19
Total amount expended on account materials and supplies.....	2,549,695.33	2,333,840.20
No. 6. Construction materials received into and issued from property yards under the supervision of this office.....		
No. 7. Inventory: Value of construction materials in property yards under the supervision of this office at the close of fiscal year, June 30, 1919.....	272,791.39	214,105.53

Respectfully,

M. C. HARGROVE,
Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 133

STATEMENT NO. 1.—Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards under the supervision of purchasing officer.

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Portland cement.....barrels..	60,000	\$138,000.00
Cement sacks.....number..	29,114	2,911.40
Concrete sand.....cubic yards..	4,945	4,697.29
Building sand.....do..	1,573	1,471.82
Screened gravel.....do..	4,377	5,908.82
Granite curbing.....feet..	57,973	74,655.18
Vitrified paving blocks.....number..	1,002,116	43,892.67
Vitrified sewer bricks.....do..	500,000	17,183.75
Red sewer bricks.....do..	32,631	717.88
Common red bricks.....do..	15,000	210.00
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:		
6 inch.....feet..	13,542	2,166.72
8 inch.....do..	5,016	1,404.48
10 inch.....do..	20,000	9,450.00
12 inch.....do..	33,000	20,047.50
15 inch.....do..	15,678	13,037.82
18 inch.....do..	8,412	11,562.93
21 inch.....do..	3,147	7,045.06
24 inch.....do..	5,000	12,749.00
Terra-cotta sewer branches, various sizes.....number..	1,338	4,861.55
Castings.....pieces..	9,032	19,640.54
Total.....		391,614.41

STATEMENT NO. 2.—Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards not under the supervision of the purchasing officer.

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Cast-iron water pipe.....tons..	882	\$57,562.69
Cast-iron water pipe specials.....do..	33	4,051.36
Asphaltic cement.....do..	462	16,170.24
Pig lead.....pounds..	74,438	5,556.79
Water meters and accessories.....		5,238.27
Lamp-posts and accessories.....		13,939.25
Total.....		102,518.60

STATEMENT NO. 3.—Construction materials manufactured at the District of Columbia workhouse, Occoquan, Va., and issued from the property yard of the institution, the value thereof being deposited to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, one-half each.

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Broken stone.....cubic yards..	265	\$143.10
Common red bricks.....number..	127,000	952.50
Red sewer bricks.....do..	118,065	1,003.55
Red bricks.....do..	224,631	2,695.57
Total.....		4,794.72

STATEMENT NO. 4.—Construction materials ordered for delivery direct on line of work.

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Broken stone (District of Columbia quarry).....tons..	38,070	\$32,359.73
Freight on broken stone.....do..	38,070	26,626.94
Crushed stone.....do..	1,908	5,347.63
Limestone.....do..	2,561	6,418.93
Gravel.....do..	2,946	3,473.93
Concrete sand.....do..	144	117.12
Road oil.....gallons..	104,378	12,545.04
Road tar.....do..	79,123	9,351.80
Paving pitch.....tons..	100	2,700.00
Fuel oil.....gallons..	38,104	3,429.36
Castings (miscellaneous).....		22,638.16
Total.....		125,008.64

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Classified list of miscellaneous supplies.*

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
Agricultural supplies.....	\$6,327.55	Machines, office, labor saving:	
Alarms, fire, signal.....	4,956.34	Purchase of.....	\$2,591.97
Athletic and playground supplies.....	4,600.25	Rental of.....	894.00
Automobile supplies.....	16,854.43	Repairs to.....	286.25
Awnings.....	1,007.00	Meals, for prisoners, in stations awaiting trial.....	9,818.59
Badges, miscellaneous.....	1,564.33	Meats, fresh.....	87,476.50
Benches, woodworking.....	514.80	Milk and cream.....	16,179.37
Blackboards.....	3,325.84	Newspapers and magazines, subscription to.....	1,286.32
Books:		Oils and lubricants other than road and fuel.....	62,485.92
Binding.....	1,155.50	Paints and brushes.....	22,205.19
Binding materials.....	581.57	Photographic supplies.....	1,337.52
Blank.....	6,292.65	Pianos and tuning thereof.....	3,392.75
Law.....	418.51	Playground repairs.....	1,831.68
Reference.....	1,520.19	Plumbing supplies.....	40,491.34
School.....	35,872.48	Postage.....	16,816.57
Boots and shoes.....	12,516.50	Poultry.....	4,030.86
Broom materials.....	1,367.69	Preserver, wood.....	364.57
Burlap.....	2,913.51	Printing.....	31,520.55
Clocks:		Printing supplies.....	1,161.84
Purchase of.....	1,800.00	Pumps.....	1,451.00
Repairs to.....	72.50	Racks, press.....	2,875.00
Cloth, press.....	9,351.24	Repairs for garbage plant.....	8,419.82
Dictaphone.....	337.75	Repairs, miscellaneous.....	12,469.09
Drugs and chemicals.....	18,824.81	Roofing materials.....	2,914.80
Dental supplies.....	5,688.33	Saddlery.....	15,694.71
Dry goods.....	54,653.96	Scissors, drag and wheel.....	417.70
Eggs.....	9,665.24	Stamps, rubber.....	1,049.34
Electric current for buildings only.....	33,932.17	Stationery.....	71,451.72
Electric supplies.....	19,654.40	Sterilizer.....	445.00
Fire Apparatus:		Stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc.:	
Purchase of.....	85,593.74	Purchase of.....	3,880.83
Repairs to.....	1,401.33	Repairs to.....	5,614.83
Fish, fresh.....	2,795.46	Tags, automobile and motorcycle.....	11,008.54
Flags.....	2,095.06	Tags, dogs.....	256.00
Forage.....	212,716.41	Tags, wagon.....	166.00
Foundry equipment.....	1,138.31	Tanks, gasoline.....	2,367.22
Freight and express charges.....	39,127.60	Tarpaulins.....	504.00
Fuel.....	341,486.24	Telegrams.....	866.57
Fuel economizer.....	6,668.00	Telephone service.....	11,543.72
Furnaces, ventilating.....	5,457.00	Tickets:	
Furniture and house furnishings.....	56,450.68	Railroad.....	2,626.43
Garbage digester.....	4,490.00	Street car.....	5,295.00
Gas, illuminating for buildings only.....	13,749.26	Trees, shade and fruit.....	576.90
Graphophones.....	225.00	Typewriters:	
Graphoscope.....	92,552.71	Purchase of.....	17,448.33
Groceries.....	79,534.17	Rental of.....	265.00
Hardware.....	1,362.17	Repairs to.....	1,302.17
Hauling.....	4,411.28	Weed killer.....	384.00
Hogs.....	5,000.00	Vegetables and fruits.....	10,467.17
Horses.....	3,511.69	Vehicles, purchased:	
Horsehoeing.....	10,475.70	Horse-drawn.....	225.00
Hose, fire.....	5,775.00	Motor.....	48,110.74
Hydrants, fire.....	7,227.88	Motor cycles.....	2,262.50
Ice.....	664.00	Vehicles, repairs thereto:	
Insecticides.....	5,106.42	Horse-drawn.....	595.45
Kindergarten supplies.....	6,110.08	Motor.....	8,874.07
Laboratory supplies, chemical and biological.....	7,539.45	Motor cycles.....	2,181.87
Laundry.....	385.00	X-ray machine and appliances.....	218.88
Livery of horses.....	419.00	Miscellaneous.....	11,352.66
Lockers, steel.....	67,539.26		
Lumber.....			
Machinery:			
Purchase of.....	18,725.50		
Repairs to.....	9,817.47		
		Total.....	1,925,758.96

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STATEMENT No. 5.—*Classified list of miscellaneous supplies.*

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
Agricultural supplies.....	\$6,327.55	Machines, office, labor saving:	
Alarms, fire, signal.....	4,956.34	Purchase of.....	\$2,591.97
Athletic and playground supplies.....	4,660.25	Rental of.....	894.00
Automobile supplies.....	16,854.43	Repairs to.....	286.25
Awning.....	1,007.00	Meals, for prisoners, in stations await-	
Badges, miscellaneous.....	1,564.33	ing trial.....	9,818.59
Benches, woodworking.....	514.80	Meats, fresh.....	87,476.50
Blackboards.....	3,325.84	Milk and cream.....	16,179.37
Books:		Newspapers and magazines, subscrip-	
Binding.....	1,155.50	tion to.....	1,286.32
Binding materials.....	581.57	Oils and lubricants other than road	
Blank.....	6,292.65	and fuel.....	62,485.92
Law.....	418.51	Paints and brushes.....	22,205.19
Reference.....	1,520.19	Photographic supplies.....	1,337.52
School.....	35,872.48	Pianos and tuning thereof.....	3,392.75
Boots and shoes.....	12,516.50	Playground repairs.....	1,831.68
Broom materials.....	1,367.69	Plumbing supplies.....	40,491.34
Burlap.....	2,913.51	Postage.....	16,816.57
Clocks:		Poultry.....	4,030.86
Purchase of.....	1,800.00	Preserver, wood.....	364.57
Repairs to.....	72.50	Printing.....	31,520.55
Cloth, press.....	9,351.24	Printing supplies.....	1,161.84
Dictaphone.....	337.75	Pumps.....	1,451.00
Drugs and chemicals.....	18,824.81	Racks, press.....	2,875.00
Dental supplies.....	5,688.33	Repairs for garbage plant.....	8,419.82
Dry goods.....	54,953.66	Repairs, miscellaneous.....	12,469.09
Eggs.....	9,665.24	Roofing materials.....	2,914.80
Electric current for buildings only.....	33,932.17	Saddlery.....	15,694.71
Electric supplies.....	19,654.40	Scoops, drag and wheel.....	417.70
Fire Apparatus:		Stamps, rubber.....	1,049.34
Purchase of.....	85,593.74	Stationery.....	71,451.72
Repairs to.....	1,401.33	Sterilizer.....	445.00
Fish, fresh.....	2,795.46	Stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc.:	
Flags.....	2,095.06	Purchase of.....	3,880.83
Forage.....	212,716.41	Repairs to.....	5,614.83
Foundry equipment.....	1,138.31	Tags, automobile and motorcycle.....	11,008.54
Freight and express charges.....	39,127.60	Tags, dogs.....	256.00
Fuel.....	341,486.24	Tags, wagon.....	166.00
Fuel economizer.....	9,068.00	Tanks, gasoline.....	2,367.22
Furnaces, ventilating.....	5,457.00	Tarpaulins.....	504.00
Furniture and house furnishings.....	56,450.68	Telegrams.....	866.57
Garbage digester.....	4,480.00	Telephone service.....	11,543.72
Gas, illuminating for buildings only.....	13,749.26	Tickets:	
Graphophones.....	225.00	Railroad.....	2,626.43
Graphoscope.....	295.00	Street car.....	5,295.00
Groceries.....	92,552.71	Trees, shade and fruit.....	576.90
Hardware.....	79,534.17	Typewriters:	
Hauling.....	1,362.17	Purchase of.....	17,448.33
Hogs.....	4,411.28	Rental of.....	255.00
Horses.....	5,000.00	Repairs to.....	1,302.17
Horseshoeing.....	3,511.69	Weed killer.....	384.00
Hose, fire.....	10,475.70	Vegetables and fruits.....	10,467.17
Hydrants, fire.....	5,775.00	Vehicles, purchased:	
Ice.....	7,227.88	Horse-drawn.....	225.00
Insecticides.....	664.00	Motor.....	48,110.74
Kinderarten supplies.....	5,106.42	Motor cycles.....	2,262.50
Laboratory supplies, chemical and bi-		Vehicles, repairs thereto:	
ological.....	6,110.08	Horse-drawn.....	595.45
Laundry.....	7,559.45	Motor.....	8,874.07
Livery of horses.....	385.00	Motor cycles.....	2,181.87
Lockers, steel.....	419.00	X-ray machine and appliances.....	218.88
Lumber.....	67,559.26	Miscellaneous.....	11,352.66
Machinery:		Total.....	1,925,758.96
Purchase of.....	18,725.50		
Repairs to.....	9,817.47		

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing quantities of construction material received at and issued from the various District of Columbia property yards during fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Commodity.	Second and Florida Avenue N.E.		Second and I Streets S.E.		Fourteenth and D Streets S.W.		Sand wharf.		Total.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
Sewer pipe.....feet.	77,565	82,026	39,588	44,724			117,133		117,133	126,750
Y branches.....	553	200	48	98			601		601	298
T branches.....	423	103	44	51			467		467	154
Terra-cotta bends.....	478	91		17			510,298		510,298	570,100
Vitrified sewer brick.....	510,298	553,375		16,725			47,631		47,631	51,855
Red sewer brick.....	47,631	51,855					45,35		45,35	17,16
6 by 20 inch straight curb.....feet.	45,35			17,16			5,17		5,17	131,13
6 by 20 inch circular curb.....do.	25,830,87	131,13	33,369,50	1,805,61			59,200,37		59,200,37	21,533,75
8 by 8 inch straight curb.....do.	19,728,61	1,805,61	2,623,26	222,66			7,085,79		7,085,79	4,118,90
8 by 8 inch circular curb.....do.	4,462,53	3,806,24	557	58,200			1,004,796		1,004,796	409,000
Vitrified paving block.....	1,004,239	350,800	1,000	5,100			1,000		1,000	5,100
Red paving brick.....							53,682		53,682	61,188
Portland cement.....barrels.							290		290	240
Manhole frames, 2-foot.....							298		298	294
Manhole covers, 2-foot.....							1,733		1,733	1,065
Manhole frames.....										
Manhole frames, 30-inch.....										
Manhole covers, 30-inch.....										
Manhole fittings.....										
Manhole covers, inverted.....										
Alley grates, No. 1.....							144		144	143
Alley frames, No. 1.....							81		81	83
Alley grates, No. 2.....							40		40	10
Alley frames, No. 2.....							40		40	10
Valve casings.....							2		2	
Valve casing covers.....							339		339	301
Meter box frames.....							554		554	328
Meter box covers.....							1,500		1,500	517
Water boxes.....							1,500		1,500	517
Concrete sand.....yards.							1,445		1,445	150
Building sand.....do.							4,826		4,826	5,376
Screened gravel.....do.							1,592		1,592	1,704
							4,140		4,140	4,511

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STATEMENT NO. 7.—*Value of the construction material stock as per inventory of July 1, 1918, the amounts purchased and issued through the District of Columbia property yards, under the supervision of the purchasing officer.*

DEBIT.

July 1, 1918, inventory.....	\$214, 105. 53
July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, inclusive:	
Construction materials purchased through the purchasing fund.....	415, 929. 04
Excess of materials reported and added to the stock.....	703. 94
Gain on materials delivered under 1918 contracts and issued at 1919 prices.....	6, 361. 64
	<hr/>
	637, 100. 15
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CREDIT.

July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, inclusive:	
Construction materials issued through the purchasing fund.....	\$357, 873. 72
Breakage and deterioration of materials.....	311. 98
July 1, 1919:	
Loss in stock values—difference between 1919 and 1920 prices.....	6, 123. 06
Inventory.....	272, 791. 39
	<hr/>
	637, 100. 15

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *August 22, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The case of *Harris v. District of Columbia* is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the court of appeals, 10 new cases were filed in which the District of Columbia is a party. Three cases were decided in favor of the District, 1 compromised, 2 settled adversely, and 9 are now pending there.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in actions at law, 9 cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia, 3 being appealed, and 3 were entered adversely, 2 being appealed. Eight suits against the District of Columbia were dismissed, 1 suit was settled out of court, and 83 cases are now pending. Twenty-three new cases were entered against and 2 cases were instituted by the District of Columbia.

Four new equity suits were filed against the District and one by the District. One was decided adversely and one compromised.

One petition for guardianship was granted.

One habeas corpus case was filed against the District and the petition granted, and two cases were dismissed.

In the District Court, 9 petitions for the condemnation of land for public use were filed, 6 verdicts of condemnation were confirmed, 2 cases were dismissed, and 29 cases remain undisposed of.

In the municipal court, 10 new suits were filed against the District of Columbia. Three were won and 5 lost by the District of Columbia with appeal noted on 2. One nonsuit was taken, 4 cases were dismissed, and 14 are now pending.

Lunacy proceedings were instituted in the cases of 513 persons. Of this number, in 404 inquiries before a judge and jury, 369 were found to be of unsound mind and committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane; 20 of sound mind and discharged; while in the cases of 15 others the petitions were dismissed on motion of the assistant representing this office.

In the juvenile court, 2,261 informations were filed and \$39,788.50 collected through the court for deserted families. Perhaps as much as this was paid by nonsupport defendants direct to their families instead of through the court, as a result of proceedings suspended or continued subject to call by the prosecuting officer without the case being taken into court for trial.

Informations to the number of 34,354 were filed against offenders in the police court, and fines aggregating \$193,534.30 were collected.

The general work of the office consisted of the approval of 289 bonds, 194 contracts, and the preparation of 181 written opinions. Damage claims numbering 213 were reported upon. A great many other

opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and officials, and a large number of consultations had, of which no record is kept.

A representative of this office presided at all of the hearings the police and firemen's retiring and relief board and also at the police trial board hearings.

I wish again to renew my recommendation for a special statute of notice and limitations, in personal injury cases, such as exists in other cities. Such a law works no injustice to the persons injured and will result in the saving of many dollars to the District of Columbia.

Owing to the request that economy be observed in the matter of printing, the schedules usually attached to the annual report are omitted, information usually contained in such schedules, however, may be obtained whenever proper from the files of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

CONRAD H. SYME,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, *October 7, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the operations of the department of weights, measures, and markets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION.

On account of the abnormally high cost of almost all necessities of life during the year, it was deemed advisable to devote much time and attention to the work of making investigations regarding the sale of commodities by short weight or measure. Many such investigations have been made, and inspectors have paid close attention to this branch of the work while engaged in regular inspections of weighing and measuring devices. Violations of the weights and measures law are not widespread except among dealers in one or two commodities. Much fraud in the sale of ice has prevailed, and, while a number of dealers in this commodity are evidently fair and honest in their transactions with the public, there have been found many persons engaged in the sale of ice who seem to lack an acute sense of moral responsibility and who make every effort possible to evade the law. While the department has made every effort possible to correct the evil, it has not been able to do more than check it. It is believed that a law prohibiting the sale of ice in any manner other than by weight would do much to remedy the matter. Such a law would save to the residents of the District of Columbia many thousands of dollars per annum on this one commodity.

Much deception is practiced in the sale of certain foodstuffs by reason of the fact that the weights and measures law does not contain a provision that establishes standard containers for the sale of fruits and vegetables. These commodities are sold here in containers of almost every conceivable size and shape. Many such containers are apparently constructed for the purpose of deception. Many receptacles resembling in size and shape a basket or other container of standard measure, but having capacity less than standard measure, are used here in the sale of the commodities in question. Persons purchasing at retail usually have no means of determining whether or not containers have capacity of proper measure until after sales are consummated, and often never find out the facts. This situation not only makes fraud easy, but has a generally demoralizing effect on the business. It promotes and fosters dishonesty. Photographs that show the actual amount of fraud that would result from single sales, made during an investigation of the subject, speak much more forcibly than language in describing the situation.

The coal situation which was the cause of much concern during the winter of 1917-18, showed very great improvement last winter, and, while the price has been unusually high and methods of distri-

bution far from the best, there was during last winter little or no suffering on account of inability to procure fuel, as was the case the winter before. It should be stated, however, that during the latter part of the spring and the early part of the summer of this year a somewhat limited investigation of the price of coal disclosed the information that many dealers in coal in the District of Columbia maintained a practically uniform price and that there appeared to be little or no competition among the various dealers in so far as the price was concerned.

The department has adhered to its policy of causing to be prosecuted persons who, after careful investigation, have been found to have willfully violated the weights and measures law. It has not, however, been the policy to take persons into court unless there appeared substantial evidence of guilt. There have been 46 prosecutions. Of this number fines or forfeitures amounting to \$735 have been imposed in 45 cases.

INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the weights and measures division during the fiscal year was 41,075. There were 1,339 weighing and measuring devices condemned, and of this number 333 were confiscated. General conditions throughout the District have continued to show improvement during the past year, due, it is believed, largely to the fact that stricter supervision has been exercised than was possible prior to an increase in the inspection force. Gasoline-measuring pumps have continued to give trouble here, as they have done almost everywhere else. It is very difficult to maintain automatic measuring pumps such as are widely used for dispensing gasoline in such condition that they will at all times deliver absolutely accurate measure without very close attention by persons operating them. In addition to making tests of these devices, persons in charge of them have been educated in and cautioned in regard to their use, and, in some cases, prosecutions have been necessary.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Conditions at the markets belonging to the District have been generally satisfactory during the year. For the first time in many years practically all the stands in the Eastern and Western Markets have been occupied, and the business of the stand holders has been good. The Farmers' Produce Market has experienced an unusually busy year. There have been brought to this market and sold during the year by truckers and farmers 46,957 vehicle loads of farm produce of various kinds. It is believed that a conservative estimate of the value of this produce would reach at least \$2,000,000.

The increase in the business of the dealers in the markets has been in proportion to the general increase in the sale of foodstuffs throughout the District. There has been a large increase in the population of the District of Columbia during the past two years, which has naturally caused an increase in the volume of many lines of business. But the increase in the sale of goods, it is believed, has more than kept pace with the increase of population. This statement may appear remarkable in view of prevailing high prices, but an increase in

the sale of food usually follows the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The new fish market building was sufficiently completed for occupancy at the beginning of the fiscal year. At that time general business conditions were in such state on account of the war that some difficulty was experienced in finding permanent tenants for all the stores. Several persons who wished to go into business at this market at that time were unable to do so because it was impossible to procure the necessary labor. Others from the same cause were forced to abandon their business after starting. Notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the stores are practically all occupied by tenants who are reasonably satisfactory. The volume of business at this market since the construction of the new building has increased very much, and taking into consideration the fact that the building was, for the reason stated, ready for occupancy at a most inauspicious time, the first year of its operation has been satisfactory. The total revenue to the District for the year was \$13,837.51. The total expense was \$3,672.01, leaving a net revenue of \$10,165.50. It is estimated that the retail business at this point has about doubled since the completion of the new market. Much of the retail trade comes from that section of the city in proximity to the market, although many persons from other sections go there to make purchases. It is hoped that in the near future street car transportation to and from this market may be so improved that it can be readily reached from every section of the District.

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LAW NEEDED.

The weights and measures law for the District is in need of revision. The present law was passed more than 20 years ago, and under prevailing business customs is inadequate for the protection of the public. A bill providing for revision was passed in the House of Representatives last year, but, on account of the press of war legislation, was not taken up in the Senate. There has, however, been introduced recently in the House and in the Senate bills that will, if enacted into law without being impaired, correct many of the weaknesses, deficiencies, and omissions of the present law. The bills in question broaden the scope of the work of the department, provide a penalty for numerous species of fraud not covered by the present law, and will repeal the law requiring the collection of fees for inspections of weighing and measuring devices. While the fees now collected are paid over to the collector of taxes as revenue of the District of Columbia and all expenses of the department are paid by appropriations made by Congress, which is a better plan than the system in vogue many years ago whereby fees were retained as compensation for work performed; yet even the present system can not be defended and should be abolished at the earliest date possible. The work done by this department is for the benefit of the people of the District, and the expense of same should be paid out of the general revenue. There is no more reason for collecting fees from merchants for inspecting scales and measures, which inspection is made for the general public welfare, than there is for charging fees for police protection or for the enforcement of any other law. The fee system has already been abolished in a majority of the large cities of the country.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT.

There is appended hereto a statement showing the expenditures of the department, the revenues received and deposited with the collector of taxes, also a report of the inspections made, and the number of weighing and measuring devices approved and condemned.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. ROBERTS,
Superintendent Weights, Measures, and Markets,
District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Inspections by division of weights and measures.

Approve and sealed:		
Scales.....	12, 620	
Weights.....	835	
Drug and jewelers' weights.....	4, 795	
Liquid and dry measures.....	18, 634	
Linear measures.....	1, 129	
Automatic measuring pumps.....	292	
		38, 305
Condemned for repairs:		
Scales.....	838	
Automatic measuring pumps.....	146	
		984
Seized and destroyed:		
Scales.....	43	
Weights.....	66	
Drug and jewelers' weights.....	137	
Liquid and dry measures.....	78	
Linear measures.....	9	
		333
Scales reported not in use and sealed down.....		37
Adjustments and retests:		
Scales.....	829	
Weights.....	309	
		1, 210
For the United States Government:		
Approved and sealed—		
Scales.....	105	
Weights.....	6	
Condemned for repairs—		
Scales.....	10	
Weights.....	2	
		123
For the District government:		
Approved and sealed—		
Scales.....	66	
Weights.....	4	
Adjusted scales.....	3	
Condemned for repairs, scales.....	10	
		83
Total number of inspections.....		41, 075

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

Eastern Market, for rent of stands.....	\$6,367.50	
Western Market, for rent of stands.....	5,756.83	
Georgetown Market, for rent of stands.....	360.00	
	<hr/>	\$12,484.33
Farmers' street markets:		
Haskell Produce Market.....	10,422.45	
Eastern Market.....	586.20	
Western Market.....	384.70	
Georgetown Market.....	10.70	
	<hr/>	11,404.05
Municipal fish wharf and market:		
Rents.....	11,739.50	
Wharfage.....	2,098.01	
	<hr/>	13,837.51
Weights and measures.....		6,755.55
		<hr/>
Total amount deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, during the year.....		44,481.44

EXPENDITURES.

Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets:		
Market masters' salaries.....	\$2,400.00	
Hire of assistants and laborers.....	3,317.33	
	<hr/>	5,717.33
Farmers' Produce Market:		
Salaries.....	3,060.00	
Hauling refuse.....	540.00	
	<hr/>	3,600.00
Contingent expenses:		
Lighting.....	1,550.77	
Supplies, etc.....	325.52	
Hauling refuse (Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets).....	900.00	
Repairs.....	801.85	
	<hr/>	3,578.14
Municipal fish wharf and market:		
Salaries.....	1,980.00	
Contingent expenses.....	1,692.01	
	<hr/>	3,672.01
Weights and measures:		
Salaries.....	12,698.31	
Contingent expenses.....	1,492.43	
Motor vehicle and equipment.....	738.50	
Maintenance and repairs, auto vehicles.....	1,080.00	
	<hr/>	16,009.24
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		32,576.72

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: Two outstanding features of the year of the library's life with which this report deals are (1) that war activities have continued to dominate the library work during the final year of the great struggle, and (2) that the influenza which closed the library for four weeks and a day, approximately the month of October, has robbed the library of a month of life and service, leaving to the year concerning which we report 11 months instead of 12. These factors have disturbed and rendered less significant the customary comparisons with the work of previous years.

The war has increased the demand on the library for service and has weakened the force which is to perform this enlarged service by depleting it through the appeal to patriotism or through the lure of higher pay.

WAR-TIME LIBRARY SERVICE.

War service has been rendered both inside and outside the library buildings, both through books and through volunteered personal service. By displaying posters and distributing pamphlets the library aided materially as a means of publicity for Liberty loans, the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, and the American Library Association War Service. By exhibiting canned vegetables and fruits and distributing garden and canning manuals, it supplemented the work of the Food Administration Publicity Bureau. The library participated in the campaign for collecting books for the American Library Association War Service libraries and in the united war-work campaign for raising funds for this and six other war services. During the influenza epidemic several of the assistants volunteered for clerical record work at the United States Public Health Service stations.

SUPPLY OF WAR BOOKS.

War books to meet the demand of soldiers, sailors and civilian war workers have been purchased, catalogued, and rendered available for reference and circulation use. Since the signing of the armistice the library has met the constantly increasing demand for books suitable to the readjustment and reconstruction period, especially in economics, sociology, and industry, including vocational books for the returned soldiers. By the distribution and posting of Government material the library has cooperated in bringing to the attention of men returned from overseas what is being done for them along reconstruction lines.

WAR WORK THROUGH BRANCHES AND STATIONS.

The war-stations work has continued, especially at the Young Men's Christian Association and at Walter Reed Hospital through the Takoma Park Branch, though the rapid demobilization of the men at the hospital has resulted in a slackening of the work there since the first of the year. The library through the children's department, has cooperated with the Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scout organization, the health crusades, and the local Children's Year committee. The library has furnished pictures to the War Camp Community Service for costume pictures for community operas and to soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital for the "Comeback," and for reconstruction work.

GAINS TO COUNTERBALANCE LOSSES.

Some benefits resulted from the closing of the library to public use during the influenza epidemic to counterbalance in part the losses suffered. While it reduced the library's comparative showing of activities along circulation and reference-use lines, it enabled other branches of the library service to dispose of arrears of work and to catch up with current service. In this period thorough revision of the closed stacks material was effected; in the reference room full preparation was made for the winter rush; completion of the work of the catalogue department in extending the Cutter classification to cover the library's war collection, averaging more than 2,500 volumes, was greatly facilitated; and opportunity was given for the expansion of the public and official catalogues, through which an entire redistribution of the cards was effected and 4,000 guide cards were written and filed. During the epidemic the library force also performed public service outside the library, a few assistants serving as nurses and many aiding in the card-record work at the Public Health Service relief stations.

THE LIBRARY'S VITAL NEED.

The vital need of the library is of a larger and, more especially, a better paid force.

The disintegration of the force through resignations due to underpay and overwork, intensified by war conditions and influences and by the direct and indirect results of the influenza epidemic, was more marked than ever before.

CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER PAID FORCE.

There are three lines of attack in the library's campaign for an increase of its pay scale:

(1) Direct appeal on the customary lines to the appropriations committees in framing the District and deficiency appropriation bills. The immediate raising of an inadequate basic compensation is first asked and then normal, gradual but steady increases in accordance with the constant enlargement of the library's useful activities.

The library trustees' estimates outline these needs. We urge that the Commissioners approve them in their entirety and that Congress appropriate liberally and sympathetically to meet them.

INCREASES THROUGH MINIMUM-WAGE LAWS.

(2) Campaign to keep the library within the scope of application of minimum-wage bills and to help to push such bills to enactment. It is confidently anticipated that the Nolan minimum-wage bill will become a law during the coming year in the form in which it has passed the House of Representatives. If it is thus enacted, the minimum basic salary of every employee of the library, with the exception of pages under 18 years of age, will be \$1,080, to which is to be added the \$240 bonus, making a total of \$1,320 for the present year.

RELIEF THROUGH RECLASSIFICATION COMMISSION.

(3) Work to secure just and sympathetic consideration for library employees in the findings of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification.

In support of the library's appeal for better salaries the library trustees have adopted and filed with the Joint Commission a proposed salary schedule, with suggestions for annual increments based on efficiency records, promotional examinations for advancement from grade to grade, and standards of education and training. It provides for a minimum salary for professional and clerical service of \$1,200. This schedule is printed as an appendix to this report (pp. 152-154).

TODAY'S MAIN LIBRARY WORK.

The library's main work to-day is of course that of after-the-war readjustment and reconstruction, the restoration of the public-library machinery to its full prewar functioning and helpful activity for the community's welfare.

The time is ripe, however, for some new forward-looking work, such as extension of the school service by construction of library rooms in new school buildings, to be followed later by provision for their maintenance as branch libraries or stations.

LIBRARY BRANCHES IN NEW SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners, the board of education, and the library trustees have all formally approved the plan of establishing branches of the library in certain selected school buildings and of providing therefor separate library rooms in all cases where new buildings so designated are erected or old buildings are enlarged. The board of education and the library trustees have adopted a joint program for the establishment and maintenance of these branches, and the board of education has agreed in its annual estimates for 1921 to ask that Congress authorize the inclusion of provision for library facilities in any of the buildings for which appropriations are requested.

BRANCH LIBRARY EXTENSION.

The library trustees in 1917 approved an elaborate and thoughtful plan of branch-library development, prepared by the librarian. It proposed to utilize the Carnegie funds still available for branch libraries in the erection of six more separate branch-library buildings.

The Takoma branch has been built from this fund and is doing good community service. The second branch recommended for erection and its approximate location are indicated as follows in the approved plan:

Southeastern branch, Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighth Street southeast. A branch to serve this section is much needed and should be built first. The suggested site is more than 2 miles from the central library and about three-fourths mile beyond the Library of Congress. The 1910 United States census showed a population of 36,874 in this portion of the District; i. e., south of East Capitol and east of South Capitol Streets. In addition, this branch would be used by some residents of Anacostia.

The necessary legislation to secure the erection of this branch is asked in a bill (H. R. 9668) introduced by Representative Carl E. Mapes, chairman of the District Committee, which reads as follows:

To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Public Library in the southeastern section of the District of Columbia the Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept conveyance of unencumbered land considered suitable by the said Commissioners and the board of library trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia as a site for a branch library building, also to accept from the Carnegie Corporation of New York not less than \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable branch library building on such site, subject to the approval of the said Commissioners and said board of library trustees. Authority is hereby conferred upon a commission, to consist of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the president of the board of library trustees, the chairman of the committee on branch libraries of the library trustees, and the librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, to supervise the erection of said branch library building, provided that such branch library building shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining said branch library when said building shall be completed and ready for such use.

We urge the Commissioners to accept and to sustain before the appropriations committees the trustees' estimates, including those for salary increases, and to cooperate in the provision of library facilities in the new school buildings and in securing the necessary legislation for branch library development.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR 1920-21.

The annual estimates of the trustees are based upon the minimum figures of the schedule of proposed salaries filed with the Congressional Reclassification Commission and upon the Nolan minimum-wage bill standards and, as submitted to the District Commissioners, are as follows:

Free Public Library estimates for 1920-1921.

	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimates, 1921.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian.....	\$4,000	\$6,000
NOTE.—The library trustees recommended to the Joint Commission on Reclassification that the librarian's salary be made not less than \$6,000 and that the board be given power to increase it to \$7,500 with the growth of the library system and consequent increase of responsibilities.		
Assistant librarian.....	1,800	2,400
NOTE.—Grade 6 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Chief, circulation department.....	1,500	2,100
NOTE.—Grade 5 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Director of children's work.....	1,500	2,100
NOTE.—Grade 5 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Director of reference work.....	1,500	2,100
NOTE.—Grade 5 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Director of library training class (new).....		2,100
NOTE.—Grade 5 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." Essential to the library service to have a training class for recruiting the staff with competent persons and for giving additional training to persons now under appointment. Requires the entire time of an educated, trained, and competent person.		
Children's librarian (central library).....	1,000	1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Supervisor of school work.....	1,200	1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Librarian's Secretary.....	1,000	2,100
Chief clerk and assistant to librarian.....		
NOTE.—Grade 5A in "Suggested Salary Schedule." Suggested title better describes the important and exacting duties of the position.		
Takoma Park Branch librarian.....	1,000	1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Chief, order and accessions division.....	1,200	1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Chief, industrial division.....	1,200	1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Chief, fine arts division (new).....		1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." It is very much desired to establish a new division of the reference department, with books and magazines on the fine arts, including painting, sculpture, music and the drama.		
Reference librarian.....	1,200	1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Chief, catalogue department.....	1,200	2,100
NOTE.—Grade 5 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Supervisor of binding (new).....		1,800
NOTE.—Grade 4 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." Bindery now expends \$6,000 annually. An essential position.		
3 librarians of school branches at \$1,440 each (new).....		4,320
NOTE.—Grade 2 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." Highly important to begin the work of conducting branch libraries in public school buildings.		
Assistant.....	1,000	1,680
NOTE.—Grade 3 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." This assistant is first assistant of the circulation department.		
Assistant in charge of periodicals.....	1,000	1,680
NOTE.—Grade 3 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
8 assistants at \$900 each.....	7,200	
8 assistants, at \$1,440 each.....		11,520
NOTE.—Grade 2 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
7 assistants, at \$780 each.....	5,460	
7 assistants, at \$1,320 each.....		9,240
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule"—intermediate in this grade.		
6 assistants, at \$660 each.....	3,960	
6 assistants, at \$1,200 each.....		7,200
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule"—minimum in this grade.		
Copyist.....	660	1,200
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Classifier.....	900	1,680
NOTE.—Grade 3 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Shelf lister.....	1,020	1,440
NOTE.—Grade 2 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Cataloguer.....	840	1,440
NOTE.—Grade 2 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Cataloguer.....	780	1,320
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule"—intermediate in grade.		
2 cataloguers, at \$660 each.....	1,320	
2 cataloguers, at \$1,200 each.....		2,400
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule"—minimum.		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	1,000	1,500
NOTE.—Not covered in "Suggested Salary Schedule," but surely a modest increase for a first-class stenographer.		
Stenographer and typewriter.....		1,200
NOTE.—Not covered in "Suggested Salary Schedule," but requisite for an assistant stenographer.	840	

Free Public Library estimates for 1920-1921—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimates, 1921.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Attendant.....	\$780	
2 attendants, at \$1,440 each.....		\$2,880
NOTE.—Grade 2 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." Circulation department needs enlargement by the addition of an attendant of this grade.		
6 attendants, at \$660 each.....	3,960	7,920
6 attendants, at \$1,320 each.....		
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule"—intermediate in grade.		
5 attendants, at \$600 each.....	3,000	6,000
5 attendants, at \$1,200 each.....		
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule"—minimum.		
Collator.....	650	1,200
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule."		
Shelf curator and head page (new).....		1,200
NOTE.—Grade 1 in "Suggested Salary Schedule." A man is needed who will be able to maintain discipline in the rapidly changing force of pages, inspect their work, fix responsibility, and keep it up to standard.		
4 messengers at \$500 each.....	2,400	
4 messengers at \$1,080 each.....		4,320
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standard.		
10 pages at \$420 each.....	4,200	
12 pages at \$660 each.....		7,920
NOTE.—The rate is simply the present salary, plus the present bonus. Two additional pages are needed to keep the work up to standard.		
4 janitors at \$600 each.....	2,400	
4 janitors at \$1,080 each.....		4,320
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standard.		
Janitor at Takoma Park branch.....	480	960
NOTE.—Allowing \$120 per annum for quarters in the branch building; this is the Nolan minimum wage bill standard.		
Engineer.....	1,200	1,620
NOTE.—The suggested salary is modest in view of the responsibilities of the position, which involves also oversight of the Takoma Park branch building.		
Assistant Engineer (new).....		1,200
NOTE.—With the central building open 12 hours a day or more and with cleaning and firing work going on at all hours, it is essential to have an assistant engineer to assume part of the responsibility.		
Fireman.....	720	1,080
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standard.		
Workman.....	600	1,080
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standard.		
Library guard.....	720	1,080
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standard.		
2 cloak-room attendants at \$360 each.....	720	
2 cloak-room attendants at \$600 each.....		1,200
NOTE.—In practice these are really junior pages. The increase is required to get competent persons. The suggested rate is simply the present salary plus the present bonus.		
6 charwomen at \$240 each.....	1,440	
6 charwomen at \$540 each.....		3,240
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standard. They work 4 hours daily.		
Total for salaries.....	68,560	130,440
SPECIAL SERVICES.		
For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public school buildings, at the discretion of the librarian.....	2,500	5,000
NOTE.—The Nolan minimum wage bill standards will require the fund to be enlarged in order to employ even the same number that have heretofore been employed from the fund.		
For extra services on Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half holidays.....	2,500	4,000
NOTE.—It has been necessary to reduce the hours of Sunday and holiday opening in order to increase rates of compensation. Still further increases are necessary to induce competent people to work.		
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ETC.		
For books, periodicals, and newspapers, including payment in advance for subscriptions to periodicals, newspapers, subscription books, and society publications.....	12,500	12,500
For binding, by contract or otherwise, including necessary personal service.....	6,000	10,000
NOTE.—The rate of compensation in the library's bindery is behind that of the Government Printing Office. A bill approved Aug. 2, 1919, raises the compensation of bookbinders employed in the Government Printing Office to 75 cents per hour, plus bonus. The Nolan minimum wage bill standards would also require the increase of the compensation of the two sewers. It is necessary to meet these two standards in the library bindery. The price of all materials is advancing and the number of books to be rebound is constantly increasing.		
For maintenance, repair, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles, and other contingent expenses.....	11,000	

Free Public Library estimates for 1920-1921—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimates, 1921.
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ETC.—continued.		
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor vehicles, including not exceeding one passenger motor vehicle for use in inspection work; also traveling expenses of librarian incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, in studying other library systems, and in attending library association meetings, at the discretion of the board of library trustees; and other contingent expenses.		\$11,000
NOTE.—It is proposed to transfer the major repairs and improvements of buildings to the special appropriation "for extraordinary repairs and improvements." Inspection work would be improved by providing a passenger vehicle that could be used by the librarian and chiefs of divisions. The library trustees believe that it would be advantageous from this fund to send the librarian to visit the important book markets, to study the workings of other libraries, and to attend important professional meetings.		
For extraordinary repairs and improvements to the buildings of the free public libraries.	\$3,000	3,000
NOTE.—On May 13, 1919, there was forwarded to the Commissioners an estimate for \$6,000 for "extraordinary repairs and improvements." Just half of the sum asked was granted in the 1920 bill. This estimate is to provide for the remainder. All repair work and needed improvements have fallen into arrears and the library buildings are deteriorating. Although lighting bills are heavy the main library is not well lighted. There have been remarkable advances in the science of lighting public buildings. It is desired to replace the lighting equipment of the main building with modern equipment. Better drinking fountains for the public and staff are needed. The following enumerated repairs and improvements based on estimates given by the superintendent of repairs and the superintendent of the electrical department are less than half covered by the appropriation for the present year:		
Central library:		
Painting, inside and outside.	\$1,390	
Carpentry, plastering, etc.	825	
Roof repairs.	691	
Pointing stonework.	1,000	
Plumbing repairs, including drinking fountains.	500	
Electric lighting, fixtures, rewiring, rearranging, and installing.	2,200	
Takoma Park Branch.		
New front steps of cement.	1,000	
Total.	7,606	
Total.	106,060	175,940

Summary of estimated increases.

New officers asked:

Director of library training class.	\$2,100
Chief fine arts division.	1,800
Supervisor of binding.	1,800
3 librarians of school branches at \$1,440 each.	4,320
Attendant.	1,440
Shelf curator and head page.	1,200
2 pages at \$660 each.	1,320
Assistant engineer.	1,200
	\$15,180

Increases in salaries asked for:

Librarian.	2,000
Assistant librarian.	600
Chief, circulation department.	600
Director of children's work.	600
Director of reference work.	600
Children's librarian.	800
Supervisor of school work.	600
Chief clerk and assistant to librarian.	1,100
Takoma Park branch librarian.	800
Chief order and accessions division.	600
Chief industrial division.	600
Reference librarian.	600
Chief catalogue department.	900
Assistant.	680

Increases in salaries asked for—Continued.

Assistant in charge of periodicals.....	\$680	
8 assistants, \$900 to \$1,440.....	4,320	
7 assistants, \$780 to \$1,320.....	3,780	
6 assistants, \$660 to \$1,200.....	3,240	
Copyist.....	540	
Classifier.....	780	
Shelflister.....	420	
Cataloguer, \$840 to \$1,440.....	600	
Cataloguer, \$780 to \$1,320.....	540	
2 cataloguers, \$660 each to \$1,200 each.....	1,080	
Stenographer and typewriter, \$1,000 to \$1,500.....	500	
Stenographer and typewriter, \$840 to \$1,200.....	360	
Attendant, \$780 to \$1,440.....	660	
6 attendants, \$660 to \$1,320.....	3,960	
5 attendants, \$600 to \$1,200.....	3,000	
Collator.....	540	
4 messengers, \$600 to \$1,080.....	1,920	
10 pages, \$420 to \$660.....	2,400	
4 janitors, \$600 to \$1,080.....	1,920	
Takoma janitor.....	480	
Engineer.....	420	
Fireman.....	360	
Workman.....	480	
Library guard.....	360	
2 cloak room attendants, \$360 to \$600.....	480	
6 charwomen \$240 to \$540.....	1,800	
		46,700
Other increases asked for:		
Substitutes.....	2,500	
Sunday and holiday service.....	1,500	
Bookbinding.....	4,000	
		8,000
Net increase asked for.....		69,880

The librarian's report to the trustees covers the details of administration. It is attached to and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of library trustees.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX TO TRUSTEES' REPORT.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUGGESTED SALARY SCHEDULE.

(Submitted to Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification.)

PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Minimum and maximum salaries based on requisite education, professional training, experience, length of service, size of library (number of volumes, number of branches, subbranches, stations, etc.), work of library (circulation, size, and character), and other indications of responsibility of librarian and chiefs of departments.

Increases in compensation shall consist of annual increments of \$60, except as otherwise indicated, but shall be conditioned on satisfactory efficiency ratings.

<i>Position.</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>
Library assistant (grade 1).....	\$1, 200 to \$1, 380
<i>Qualifications.</i> —Not less than high-school graduation and completion of one year course in training class of the Public Library of the District of Columbia.	
<i>Duties.</i> —Routine work, under supervision, in all departments of the library service, including branches.	
Junior librarian (grade 2).....	1, 440 to 1, 620
<i>Qualifications.</i> —In case of original appointments, the completion of not less than two years in an approved college and the completion of not less than one year in an approved library school; or promotion by examination, to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects, and on efficiency ratings while in grade 1.	
<i>Duties.</i> —The more important routine work, under direction, in all divisions of the library service; to be first assistants in minor divisions and small branches and to assume entire responsibility in the absence of the chief; to assume the entire responsibility for the smallest or least important units of library service, such as a library station.	
Senior librarian (grade 3).....	1, 680 to 1, 980
<i>Qualifications.</i> —In case of original appointments the completion of not less than three years in an approved college and the completion of not less than one year in an approved library school; or, promotion by examination, to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects, and on efficiency ratings while in grade 2.	
<i>Duties.</i> —Independent, advanced, and difficult work (administrative, reference, and informational as well as technical), under direction, in all departments of the library service, including branches to be first assistants in major departments and larger branch libraries and to assume entire responsibility in the absence of the chief.	

<i>Position.</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>
Chiefs of minor departments and divisions (grade 4).....	\$1,800 to \$2,280
Branch librarians of small libraries (grade 4).....	
<i>Qualifications.</i> —For original appointment same as grade 3; also promotion above \$1,980 to involve examinations to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects, and on efficiency ratings during the period while incumbent received \$1,800 to \$1,980.	
<i>Duties.</i> —Administration of a small branch (total professional staff less than 5) under the direction of chief librarian and supervisor of branches; work in and supervision of departments and divisions of moderate degree of responsibility with a relatively small number of professional subordinates (5 or less).	
Chiefs of major departments (grade 5).....	2,100 to 2,760
Branch librarians of large branches (grade 5).....	
<i>Qualifications.</i> —For original appointments, graduation from an approved college and the completion of not less than one year in an approved library school; or promotion by examination, to include academic subjects and general information and technical subjects and on efficiency ratings while in grade 4. Also promotion above \$2,280, to involve an examination to include academic subjects, general information, and technical subjects, and on efficiency ratings while incumbents received \$2,100 to \$2,280.	
<i>Duties.</i> —Independent administration, under the chief librarian, of departments involving large responsibilities and having more than five professional assistants, or the conducting of a branch library in a separate building with a total professional staff of more than five.	
Chief clerk and assistant to chief librarian (grade 5A).....	2,100 to 2,760
<i>Qualifications.</i> —For original appointment, at least graduation from both academic and business high schools, and business experience; promotion automatic on the yearly certification by chief librarian of the continued competence of incumbent as work of library expands.	
<i>Duties.</i> —The position combines the responsibilities of private secretary and chief clerk. Involves handling of pay rolls, staff records, supplies, the audit of accounts for disbursement of congressional appropriations, and the collection and disbursement of library funds controlled by the library trustees.	
Chief assistant librarian (grade 6).....	2,400 to 3,000
<i>Qualifications.</i> —For original appointment, graduation from an approved college, and the completion of a two-year course in an approved library school; promotion beyond \$2,760 to involve an examination to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects, and efficiency ratings during period while incumbent received \$2,400 to \$2,760; or promotion from grade 5 to involve, however, examinations to include academic subjects, general information and technical subjects, and on efficiency ratings.	
<i>Duties.</i> —To act as chief librarian in his absence and to perform all administrative, inspectional, and other duties assigned by chief librarian.	
Chief librarian.....	6,000 to 7,500
<i>Duties.</i> —Administer the library system under the board of trustees and Commissioners according to law.	
(NOTE.—Salary to be increased with the growth of the library system and consequent increase in responsibilities and to be fixed by the board of library trustees.)	

STENOGRAPHIC AND CLERICAL FORCE.

Stenographers.....	{ To follow the plans worked out to apply in other parts of the Government service.
Copyists and other clerical assistants.....	

MESSENGER AND PAGE FORCE.

Messengers.....	} To follow the plans worked out to apply in other parts of the Government service.
Pages.....	

BUILDING FORCE.

Engineer.....	} To follow the plans worked out to apply in other parts of the Government service.
Firemen.....	
Janitors.....	
Workmen.....	
Guard.....	
Charwomen.....	
Cloakroom attendants.....	

NOTE.—This scheme is not solely designed to represent conditions as they exist in the Public Library to-day, but it looks forward to the expansion of the library system when it shall contain 7 or more branches in separate buildings, 25 or more branches in public-school buildings, branches in more social settlements, branches in many of the Government offices, a municipal reference branch in the District Building, and other agencies to minister to the highly intelligent population of the District—now 500,000, but in a few years to be 750,000 and possibly 1,000,000.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *September 29, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report on the work of the Free Public Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, comprising the fifteenth year of my service as your librarian. These reports have come to be cooperative in character in that they are made up in large part of extracts from or summaries of the reports of chiefs of the divisions of the library service, together with my own comments on matters of general administration. As usual, the appendix matter consists of a table summarizing the more important library statistics, arranged according to the American Library Association form (p. 172), some of the more important detailed tables of statistics that accompanied the reports of library divisions (pp. 173-180), and the comparative table of municipal library expenditures and book circulation in American cities above 200,000 population (p. 181).

Although it is believed that the library has no reason to apologize for its service to the community during the past year, yet the record is a disappointing one—necessarily so because of abnormal conditions. The influenza epidemic caused the closing of the library and the cessation of all circulation of books for four weeks and one day—from October 5 through November 3, 1918. The disorganization of the staff on account of war conditions is sufficiently indicated when it is stated that with an average force (including bindery) of 100 persons there were 98 resignations during the year—almost a 100 per cent turnover.

CIRCULATION AGENCIES AND WORK—REGISTRATION.

Among the causes that have brought about a decrease in the number of agencies utilized by the library in serving its constituency were the facts that agencies requiring constant supervision could not be conducted by a staff composed so largely of new members and that so many of the teachers in the public schools were similarly new and hence were unable to assume the responsibilities of supervising library collections. These agencies now number 131, a decrease of 47 from the last fiscal year. They include the following: The central library; the Takoma Park branch library; 17 stations, 2 conducted by assistants paid by cooperating institutions, 3 conducted by volunteers in white social settlements, 1 in a colored grammar-school building, 2 conducted by volunteers in 2 divisions of the War Department, 1 in the Red Cross building, and 8 miscellaneous stations; 7 public high-school libraries; 1 colored university; 99 grammar schools; 1 playground; and 4 home library groups. In addition, withdrawn books were sent to 21 charitable and correctional institutions.

The figures of home circulation for the year of 11 months were 765,730, as compared with 865,360 for the previous fiscal year of 12 months, a decrease of 99,630. In addition 63,837 mounted pictures were lent for home and school use, a decrease of 8,755 as compared with the previous full year. The distribution of the 765,730

volumes circulated was accomplished by the following agencies: Central library, 534,443 volumes; Takoma Park branch, 37,060 volumes; deposit stations, 38,647 volumes; high schools, 25,539 volumes; graded schools, home libraries, and 1 playground, 129,902 volumes.

The adult circulation of the main library shows an increase of 14,374 for the 11 months the library was open, as compared with the same months of the previous year. There were issued from this department 370,458 volumes (fiction 235,481, nonfiction 134,977) and from deposit stations and high schools administered by the department 64,325 volumes. The high-school circulation increased 7,136; comparison is made of the 11 months open with 12 months of the previous year. The station decrease is explained by the fact that 5 of the larger stations formerly open the entire year and conducted by members of the department were closed 4 months. This followed a decision to close for the entire year all stations conducted by the department when the situation became critical through resignations, protracted absences, and illness. As all these stations were in poor neighborhoods, the demand to have them reopened became so insistent that they were reorganized in November under volunteer workers. The total number of books circulated by the adult department for the 11 months the library was open, including 7 high schools and 17 stations, was 434,783.

The total number of registrations for the year of 11 months was 20,609, as compared with 19,113 for the corresponding 11 months of the previous year, an increase of 1,496. The adult department records an increase of 1,618, the children's department a decrease of 156, Takoma Park branch an increase of 123, and deposit stations a decrease of 89. Teachers' cards in active use number 1,338. The privilege of drawing books on \$5 deposits was granted to 299 strangers. The men registered in the adult department formed 41 per cent and the women 59 per cent of the total. Included in the adult registration are 1,230 minors over 16 years of age. (From the report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department; for statistics see pp. 40-42.)

ADULT CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Restrictions in the work of the adult circulating department were made necessary by continued resignations, the closing of the library for one month during the influenza epidemic, the loss of vitality among members of the department who suffered from the influenza, and by several unavoidable absences of two or three months. Consequently certain extensions and improvements planned for the year were not carried out, and activities therefore consisted mainly in trying to maintain the standard of service and usefulness of the library to an increasing constituency, with little change in methods or organization.

The problem of handling work under difficulties was partially met by the appointment of extra young women engaged in Government war service for the busy evening hours. Numerous applications for such work were received from former librarians with library school training and therefore well qualified. The reasons given for these applications were that the persons wished to keep in touch with a profession to which they expected to return and to lessen the lonely evening hours by regular service in congenial surroundings.

An encouraging feature has been the return of two former members of the department, who resigned from Government positions at much higher salaries than the library is able to pay, because of their preference for library work.

The present situation is filled with vital issues and has brought many responsibilities and opportunities. The plea for deposits of books in various divisions of the Government created during the war and in young women's clubs has been met wherever possible. As normal conditions become reestablished, an effort will be made to begin a progressive period of development to meet the general demand for the extension of activities, foremost of which will be the conducting of deposit stations by paid assistants. A start in this direction can be made by placing stations, open only evening hours, under the care of applicants from the various Government bureaus.

The opportunities for assisting in war work and public service of which the department availed itself covered three distinct periods:

First, during war activities to the signing of the armistice it continued to serve as a means of publicity for Liberty loans, the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, American Library Association War Service, and other patriotic causes by displaying posters and distributing pamphlets. It supplemented the work of the Food Administration Publicity Bureau by exhibiting canned vegetables and fruits and giving away hundreds of garden and canning manuals.

Second, at the outbreak of the influenza epidemic several of the assistants volunteered for clerical record work at the United States Public Health Service stations. The closing of the library to the public afforded an opportunity for accomplishing much-needed work, an important part of which was a revision of the closed-stacks material. At this time the clerical work of the department was concentrated in one room and the open-shelf room was moved from the south to the north side of the building.

Third, the department cooperated with the Government in bringing to the attention of men returned from overseas and discharged from the service what is being done for them along reconstruction lines, by the distribution and posting of material furnished by the Government and other agencies. It has requested the duplication of books to meet the demand for material, which is steadily increasing, especially in economics, sociology, and industry.

The department was fortunate, during the latter part of the year, in having at the information desk to meet these demands and to give special individual service to young men, L. Lindsey Brown, whose personality and adaptability to the work resulted in his gaining the confidence of readers. (From the report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department.)

DEPOSIT STATIONS AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The division of stations and high schools has found it a difficult problem even to maintain its former records, without any attempt to extend its field of service. Many requests for new deposit stations could not be met because of lack of trained assistants. And when experienced librarians among the Government war workers in Washington volunteered, they could give only two or three hours a week, at the most, to this extra work.

The year started with seven stations closed indefinitely because no members of the staff could be spared to conduct them. Three of these reopened in November and December, but the two with the largest circulation returns remained closed throughout the winter. Two almost equally active centers were closed four months and then reopened on half-time schedules, resulting in an approximate loss of from 18,000 to 20,000 in circulation. This enforced closing of regular stations was in part compensated by the opening of other stations in various branches of the Government war industries in charge of volunteers with library training. Several of these, starting most auspiciously, were suspended with the signing of the armistice. Readers are eager to use these libraries daily, but it is impossible to meet the demands. Both the Alliance House and the Young Men's Christian Association stations changed librarians twice in a few months. Had it not been for the help from the war workers, only one station could have been opened under the direct supervision of a Public Library assistant.

Less than two weeks after the beginning of the school year the high schools and stations were closed during October on account of the influenza epidemic. This necessitates comparing an 11-month period with 12 months of the previous year and entails a consequent loss of a month's circulation of books in the tables of statistics. A total of 9,268 books were sent to 8 high schools, 17 deposit stations, and 2 outside agencies.

The absence of the supervisor for three months reduced the immediate working force one-fourth. Although requests for books have been fewer and the lists sent in shorter, since the library had a larger stock of duplicate copies of the books asked for, it has been possible to fill the orders more completely. Also insistence this year upon a complete record of reference use, as well as of circulation, has resulted in a better showing of the use of the books in the high-school libraries. (From the report of Cecilia Franzoni, supervisor, stations and high schools. For statistics see pp. 41-42.)

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

The total circulation from the Takoma Park branch of 37,060 was a decrease of 2,046 from that of the previous year. When explained, these figures are not so discouraging as they seem. The circulation of last year included 4,485 from the West and Woodburn School stations, which were discontinued in June, 1918. As the branch was closed from October 5 to November 3, 1918, on account of the influenza epidemic, it is only fair in making comparisons of the two years to eliminate the month of October in both. When this is done the adult circulation shows an increase of 5,024. The conditions in the children's department were less encouraging. Deducting the October figures and allowing for the loss occasioned by the closing of the school stations, the decrease was 672. The disturbed conditions in the homes and schools were causes contributing to this decrease.

Much work has been done with the Walter Reed Hospital, but since the first of the year there has been a noticeable slackening of the work. There have been fewer registrations and requests for books. This is the natural result of the rapid demobilization of the men and the constant changes at the hospital. The American Library As-

sociation book collection there is fairly adequate to meet the present demands. The increased recreational facilities at the hospital have removed the necessity for the use of the writing room reserved for the men in uniform at the branch library.

There has been active use of the branch library as a community center with continued interest in the fine exhibits arranged by the Garden and Horticultural Clubs of Takoma Park, although the number and attendance have been slightly fewer than last year. (From the report of Rebecca P. Warner, branch librarian. For statistics see p. 42.)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

As noted last year, the reference department consists of the general reference division, in charge of the reference librarian, and the industrial division, in charge of its chief; both are now under the assistant librarian, Arthur R. Blessing, as acting director of reference work. It is a matter of regret that it has not yet been possible to establish as a third subdivision a fine-arts division, which it is hoped will occupy the room on the third floor of the central library, now used as an auditorium.

REFERENCE DIVISION.

Up to the signing of the armistice in November reference work was largely influenced by war activities. During the influenza epidemic in October the enforced closing of the library gave time for many preparations for the winter rush. When the library was opened again to the public in November there was a noticeable increase of study among the readers. After the armistice the trend of the questions was toward phases of reconstruction. Naturally all phases of the peace conference and the league of nations have led in popularity for discussion. Immigration and Americanization have also been favorite topics. The attendance in the reference room on Sundays during the winter was so great that the seating capacity was at times inadequate. Many came for serious study, while others probably were of the sightseeing class. A bequest to the library of a large collection of pamphlets and clippings was made during the year by the estate of the late Francis E. Leupp. From this material much of value has been selected for library use; the greater part will go into the Washingtoniana files. Copies of a very attractive set of United States travel circulars for distribution have been received from the United States Railroad Administration. (From the report of Frances S. Osborne, reference librarian. For statistics see p. 43.)

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.

With the signing of the armistice the general character of the demands changed from technical and scientific subjects to requests for material on all phases of business, particularly those relating to commerce and business efficiency. The opening of new fields of employment for both men and women has made an unprecedented demand for books on auditing and accounting and office management. All Government agencies continue to use the resources of the industrial division. Special loan work with Walter Reed Hospital continues to a large extent. Special pamphlet files on vocational education and reconstruction work have been kept and are beginning to be of

good service. The division has served as a distributing point for all Government propaganda, displaying posters and pamphlets, and assembling collections of books on special subjects. The American Library Association War Service vocational lists were displayed and brought many inquiries. (From the report of Ruth H. Todd, chief, industrial division. For statistics see p. 43.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The outstanding features of the last 12 months were the necessity of marking time through another year of conditions disorganized by war and a further curtailment of work due to the influenza epidemic and a constantly changing staff. There were five changes in the professional staff of six in the children's room of the central library.

There was a gain in the amount of reference work done with adults and children and more time was given to the examination of new books and the book collections. The opportunities for assisting parents and improving children's reading through personal work are endless. More specialists in children's literature are needed for this constructive work. Anybody with her hat off in the children's room is besieged with questions.

The following lists were prepared for distribution: "Interesting books for Boy Scouts," "Vacation lists for grades 4 and 5," "Vacation lists for grades 6 and 7," "Books about the Great War," "Children of the Allies," "Little lists of books about music and musicians." These lists are eagerly sought by the children and liked by parents. Lists with critical notes of the best children's books for the past year were typewritten for the use of the children's librarian at the central library, the traveling library division, and the Takoma Park children's librarian.

The room adjoining the children's room was used for an exhibit of books for Boy Scouts and later for a vacation reading exhibit. A large table and several small ones were arranged with attractive-looking, worth-while books. Parents use this room, and it is becoming a great browsing place for the children. Physical improvement of the room with further development of its use is hoped for.

A plan for critical study of children's books was carried on through weekly staff meetings, for the benefit of the junior members of the staff. This work had two objects: To familiarize the staff with books to be recommended to children and to form a basis for critical reviewing of children's books.

The department had the pleasure of cooperating with the Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scout organization, the Health crusades, the local Children's Year committee, the thrift campaign conducted by the Treasury Department, the Virginia Avenue playground, and the Wayfarer's book shop. (From the report of Clara W. Herbert, director of children's work; for statistics see pp. 43-44.)

For several years Miss Herbert has, in addition to carrying the responsibilities of directing the work of the children's department, also had charge of the library training class. With the growth of the responsibility of the class under adverse conditions of library employment, she has been able to give less and less time to the children's department. The coming year Louise P. Latimer becomes director of children's work and Miss Herbert will hereafter be able to give the major portion of her attention to the training class. In view of this change, it seems appropriate to comment on the growth of the libra-

ry's work for children during the 12 years since Miss Herbert joined the library staff.

In 1907 Miss Herbert was made children's librarian of the central children's room, which was then the only distributing point for children's books under the supervision of a person trained in children's work. Because of her creative power, organizing ability, and unfailing energy she forged ahead in spite of discouraging limitations as to staff and built up a children's department to include the book interests of all the children of the city. At first the children's work was confined to one room in the central library, with a total staff of 4, a collection of about 10,000 volumes, and a total circulation of children's books of 93,151 volumes. The children's books owned by the library now number about 46,720 volumes; the circulation of the last normal year was 333,486 volumes; the staff now numbers 16 persons, including the director, the supervisor of work with schools, the children's librarians of the central library and of the Takoma branch, assistants, pages, and chauffeur. It seems desirable to put in print Miss Herbert's survey of the work of the department for the years 1907-1919. Such survey will be found on pages 36-38.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The school work of the library for the year reflects the unsettled conditions in the schools. The closing of the schools for a month because of the influenza epidemic, the consequent speeding up of the school work to make up for the time lost and the large number of new teachers unacquainted with the assistance the library could give them were the main factors in reducing the circulation of books in the schools by 23 per cent as compared with the previous year. This loss was entirely before January 1. There was a slight gain between January 1 and school closing. Since everything possible was cut out by the schools in order to cover the required work of the year, the fact that the library work held its own seems to show that the older teachers recognized that borrowing books for the children's reading was not one of the things that could safely be eliminated; also that some new teachers were convinced of the value of the work.

With a return to normal conditions and with a new edition of the catalogue of the school collection for distribution, it is hoped that the school work will continue its growth, which was uninterrupted until the disorganization of the past two years.

The school division has done much filling-in work during the year in places where the stress required help, especially in the children's room, where the pressure was great because of the lack of student assistants; in messenger work for the library for overdue books; in multigraphing, particularly to relieve the catalogue division; and in doing its own typewriting to relieve the administration department.

The other spare time of the division has been in good measure given to the compilation of a new edition of the catalogue. The collection of books for use in schools was carefully revised; about 100 titles have been added and 75 withdrawn. Children's books are published in great numbers and of such varying quality that much reviewing is necessary in order to get the worth-while books. Books for children, fortunately, need not be bought because they are the best sellers or because of their newness. The two main thoughts before the reviewer are, is the book worth while in itself, and if it is, will it replace poorer

material? With the number of authors giving their time to children's literature and publishers giving special attention to children's books, the field is rapidly widening. Up-to-dateness enters into children's literature in a much greater proportion than in adult literature, because in children's literature the basic books are still being written, whereas in adult literature the basic books are already written. (From the report of Louise P. Latimer, supervisor, work with schools; for statistics see p. 44.)

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOM USE.

The further postponement of the establishment of the proposed fine arts division made it possible to use the lecture hall for meetings held by 19 organizations ranging from one meeting by an organization to conventions held for periods of two to ten days. The child welfare exhibit held during the week of the Children's Year jubilee included lectures on many phases of work for children in the District, covering the child's health, recreation, child labor, and education. Daily demonstrations were given on the proper care and feeding of children, and mothers from different sections of the city availed themselves of the opportunity to weigh their children and to obtain expert advice. The Association for the Advancement of Progressive Education (a national body) was organized in the lecture hall and later meetings of the local branch discussed a more intensive education of the child, the youth, and the adult, in directions different from those now followed in schools and colleges. Other interesting lectures or topics discussed were a new Government department of human welfare, whose chief function should be the solution of the problem of unemployment and reconstruction; internationalism and an international language, an address before the Kolumbia Esperanta Klubo; the establishment of a traffic court, advocated by the Washington Safety First Association; the war machine of a democracy versus the war machine of an autocracy and universal peace; and an illustrated lecture by Joseph Pennell on illustrators.

The usual diversity in the smaller organizations holding regular meetings at the library may be seen from the new clubs and committees granted the use of the study rooms. Among them were the Christian Women's Board of Missions, Delphian Society, Troop 48 of the Girl Scouts Organization, Kolumbia Esperanta Klubo, Ladies Board of the Washington Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Order of Christian Mystics, United States Employees' Saturday Afternoon Holiday Club, and the Washington Shakespeare Society. (From the report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department; for table of organizations holding meetings in the study rooms, see pp. 44-45.)

THE PICTURE DIVISION.

The picture collection now numbers 47,141 mounts; 3,375 pictures were mounted during the year. The total circulation of 63,837 mounts in the 11 months the library was open was an increase of 2,456, compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. This increase would have been larger had the schools not been closed for six weeks and high-school hours so extended as to give insufficient time for teachers to reach the library before the closing hours of the division.

The pictures have become an important factor in school work. Teachers frequently make their own selections, but more often

defer to the judgment of the library assistants who make selections with special reference to courses of study. In addition to meeting the usual requests from artists, newspapers, and engraving companies, material has been furnished to the various Government departments, through their libraries, to the War Camp Community Service for costume pictures for community operas and to soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital for illustrations for The Come Back and for reconstruction work. Pictures of various industries were also furnished to many applicants for making booklets for reconstruction work. Pictures lent by the library furnished ideas for several Liberty loan posters. With a view to obtaining a collection of posters for an exhibit in Belgium showing how the United States conducted various war activities, a study of such material at the library was made by a Belgian artist. There has been a steady growth in purely reference work, involving especially suggestions for design.

The special exhibitions included a display of canned vegetables and fruits and up-to-date preserving appliances placed on view by the Food Administration Publicity Bureau; several hundred war cartoons by Clifford K. Berryman, which remained on view several months because of the strong interest shown by the public; and the Child Welfare exhibit which occupied all available space on the second floor for two weeks. (From the report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department; for statistics see p. 45.)

ACCESSIONS—PURCHASES, TRANSFERS, AND GIFTS.

The net strength of the library on June 30, 1919, was 216,270 volumes, a net increase of 9,276 over last year. The total accessions numbered 20,015 volumes, of which 17,831 were purchases, 1,150 gifts, 839 copyright transfers, and 195 serials bound. The total amount spent for books from the congressional appropriation, desk and donation funds was \$15,293.34; the average cost per volume was \$0.85, as against \$0.795 last year. The cost of books has increased to such an extent that although \$1,002.94 more was spent for books than last year 139 fewer volumes were purchased. The increase of \$2,500 in the congressional appropriation for books last year therefore came at an opportune time.

The withdrawals numbering 10,739 volumes are in part represented by the usual large number of books worn out in use; but also the past year there has been a systematic weeding out of obsolete material, especially old editions, representing in the aggregate several thousand volumes. It is believed that this has improved the value of the library by reducing the risk of giving antiquated books to uninstructed readers. It has also resulted in relieving somewhat the growing pressure for space in the book stacks.

In March the work of placing subscriptions and checking current periodicals was taken over by the order and accessions division and the periodicals assistant was assigned to this division.

The annual gift of review copies from the Evening Star Newspaper Co. was larger than ever before—1,047 volumes. They were all recent publications, and many were new titles or duplicates which were a very valuable addition to the library's collection.

As during the war the library bought books on all subjects which could help in the conduct of the war, so when the country faced the reconstruction period after the signing of the armistice the library has selected for purchase books on the various problems of

readjustment. Especially the library has supplied freely vocational books for returned soldiers, as recommended by the American Library Association; books on sex hygiene to be used in connection with the campaign of the Public Health Service, and books on child welfare recommended by the Children's Bureau. (From the report of Emma Hance, chief, order and accessions division; for statistics see pp. 45-46.)

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

Although some of the figures submitted this year show a slight decrease from those of the preceding year, they really compare very favorably with them on account of the large percentage of historical, scientific, and technical books which required exhaustive analysis. An example is the set of annual reports of the American Historical Association, 1889-1915. A much-needed title analysis of foreign drama was also made. A large number of revised entries and cards reprinted for additions, etc., were received from the Library of Congress. Many of these were found most helpful in the revision of subject work, and were also used in the recataloguing of sets or periodicals where contents or bibliographical items seemed desirable.

An interesting feature of the year's work was the expansion of the Cutter classification to cover the literature of the European war. As the library's war collection averages more than 2,500 volumes, the changes incident to reclassification were very numerous; but the early completion of the task was greatly facilitated by the closing of the library to the public for one month on account of the influenza epidemic. The expansion scheme of the decimal classification prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to meet its own war needs furnished valuable suggestions. The closing of the library also provided the opportunity for the expansion of the public and official catalogues. The entire redistribution of the cards was completed and 4,000 guide cards were written and filed. At the same time the department was transferred to the present delightful room, which has proved a decided factor in the mental and physical efficiency of the staff. (From the report of Julia H. Laskey, chief, catalogue department; for statistics see p. 47).

THE BINDERY AND ITS SUPERVISION

The important task of the year was wisely to administer the appropriation for binding in order to maintain the efficiency of the bindery force and assure a sound foundation for next year's work. Although there was no increased appropriation, the advance in the wages of bindery employees amounted to \$837.50 in excess of the amount expended the previous year for labor, notwithstanding the fact that a forwarder was employed only the two closing months, whereas the previous year a third man was employed for six months. This increase in wages was made possible by reducing the bindery force the last part of the previous year and expending the accrued balance for manufacturing stock. This measure made it possible to retain an experienced staff. The extra demand for wages resulted in less money being expended for binding materials, but with the accumulated surplus stock the increase of \$1,000 in the appropriation should be sufficient for the coming year's output. The present schedule of wages, which remains below the union scale, will require the expenditure of \$5,288.40. Since labor constitutes four-

fifths of the expense of binding, the margin for stock is insufficient to purchase any considerable surplus in anticipation of later needs. Hence the appropriation for the coming year must make larger provision for both labor and materials.

Textile and paper products are slightly lower in price than one year ago, but the market is unstable. There has been an advance in gold, twine, brushes, etc., and neither manufacturers nor dealers will submit bids on such articles as needles and linen thread.

The quantity of the output has been less as a result of a smaller force, illness incident to the influenza epidemic, and because of a half holiday on Saturday granted the employees throughout the year. But the quality has never been higher, as demonstrated by the small number of volumes later returned for attention.

The necessity of making room in the stacks for new material led to a careful revision of the magazine collection. As a result, 1,727 bound volumes and 11,212 unbound numbers were withdrawn. There were many complete and valuable sets included, such as the *Andover Review*, *Engineering (London)*, *Niles Register*, and quaint literary magazines like *Household World* and *All the Year Round*, edited by Charles Dickens, and *St. Paul's*, edited by Anthony Trollope. These periodicals were sent to the Library of Congress to be retained, if needed, or for use in exchange. It is anticipated that some will form a part of the collection to be sent to the University of Louvain.

The outlook for the coming year is encouraging, with the force well organized and at its normal strength. As a speedy or radical return to prewar wages or prices is not anticipated, additional financial support is needed to cover the increased cost of production, so that it will not become necessary again to reduce the force and thus seriously hamper the bindery work. (From the report of Elizabeth P. Gray, supervisor of binding; for statistics see p. 47.)

THE TRAINING CLASS.

The growing discrepancy between the high cost of living and library salaries, acute throughout the country, was disastrous for the training class of this library.

A six months' class was recruited in July, consisting of six members, one a student of the first clerical class of the winter before. With the exception of one, the class remained intact for two months of intensive instruction; the third month was divided between class and practice work, and the rest of the course was broken into by temporary and permanent appointments. Of the five members, three are still on the library staff.

Efforts to recruit other classes in October and December were fruitless, and two students only were secured in a third effort in March. The discouraging experiences of the winter were described in an article entitled "Recruiting a training class and some reflections thereon," published in the *Library Journal*, February, 1919, which called out an article "Living salaries for good service," by William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle, published in the *Library Journal*, May, 1919. These articles and the report of the committee to investigate salaries of the American Library Association, presented at its annual conference in June, 1919, all indicate a grave menace to the profession through lack of personnel. With numberless interesting vocations opening to women, all of which

bring better financial rewards, the properly qualified person is not entering library work, deterred by the lack of hope of considerable advance in the future and the impossibility of recouping the expenses put into the necessary advanced education and required training. The advance this year of \$60 on the basic salary, bringing the beginning compensation (including temporary bonus) up to \$840, is not enough to attract students. Unless the Nolan minimum wage bill is enacted in the near future, the outlook for this library is bad.

With a good proportion of the staff prepared only by clerical courses or broken long courses, or temporarily appointed without training, it is essential that very definite staff instruction should be undertaken in the autumn in an effort to regain standards sacrificed to the emergencies of the last two years. (From the report of Clara W. Herbert, director, library training class; for record of all previous training classes see p. 47.)

THE LIBRARY STAFF AND SALARY PROSPECTS.

Resignations from the library staff have always been excessive because of the low statutory salaries prevailing throughout the service. Previous to the war the annual turnover had ranged from 21 per cent to 53 per cent. In the fiscal year 1918 the resignations numbered 85, with a total force (including bindery) of 95, or a turnover of 90 per cent. Last year with a total average force (including bindery) of 100 the resignations numbered 98, or a turnover of 98 per cent. These resignations included 22 from the professional and clerical staff, 56 from the messenger and page force, and 20 from the building force. That the library was able to keep going at all in the face of such constant disorganizing changes seems almost incredible; in retrospect the experience was almost a nightmare. It was only possible by the loyal service of a devoted band of a few of the older trained and experienced members of the staff, who resisted the attractions of higher salaries and stood by the library. They, together with a force of assistants, for the most part meagerly trained, inexperienced, and constantly shifting, have somehow pulled the library through the year.

Conditions for the coming year are slightly improved. The basic salaries of all of the lowest-paid professional staff were increased, in most cases by \$60 and in a few cases by \$120; the bonus paid throughout the Federal and District Governments has been increased from \$120 to \$240 per annum; so that the minimum pay for professional assistants is for the year \$840.

The prospects for further improvement in library salaries are good. If, as is confidently expected, the Nolan minimum wage bill becomes a law during the coming year in the form it was passed overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives, the minimum basic salary of every employee of the library, with the exception of pages under 18 years of age, will be \$1,080; added to that is the bonus of \$240, making a total of \$1,320 for the present year. Charwomen will receive for their four-hour day \$540, plus a bonus of 60 per cent, a total of \$864 for the present year.

The library is also hopeful of considerable improvement in salary conditions as a result of the work of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification. The case of this library for better salaries is so strong that the commission, which has created a strong

impression for broad-spiritedness and open-mindedness, can scarcely fail to recommend substantial salary increases for the library staff. Indeed, encouragement that this will be the result has already been given by a statement of the secretary of the commission, former Representative Edward Keating, who declared at a big meeting of Government employees called by the commission, that the employees of this library "are grossly underpaid." On the same occasion Mr. Keating said he wondered how librarians lived at all; he thought it must be that the library schools have courses in which the students are taught how to live on much less than other people.

As a part of the library's case for better salaries the board of library trustees adopted and filed with the joint commission a proposed salary schedule, with suggestions for annual increments based on efficiency records, promotional examinations for advancement from grade to grade, and standards of education and training. This schedule will be found on pages 17-19. It provides for a minimum salary for professional and clerical service of \$1,200. That schedule, together with the Nolan minimum wage standards, formed the basis for the annual estimates of the library trustees, contained in their report (pp. 13-16).

The library participated throughout the year in the campaign for collecting books for the American Library Association War Service Libraries. The president of the library board and the librarian represented the American Library Association in the united war work campaign for raising funds for the "seven sisters of service." Clara W. Herbert and Emma Hance were released for three months each to engage in hospital library work under the American Library Association war service. Ten members of the staff attended the annual conference of the American Library Association, held in Asbury Park, N. J., June 23-27: The librarian, Louise Endicott, Elizabeth P. Gray, Emma Hance, Clara W. Herbert, Frances S. Osborne, Mildred A. Page, Chara M. Schott, Margaret E. Skinner, and Aline Ward.

LIBRARY COOPERATION IN SOCIAL SERVICE.

The library habitually joins in every social service enterprise which offers any opening for library cooperation. A typical case, involving work with several other agencies, was one which has produced a large increase in the use of the literature of sex education by parents.

Even before the signing of the armistice the United States Public Health Service sought to extend to the civilian population its campaign against venereal diseases. The Surgeon General circularized the public librarians of the country to secure their cooperation, inclosing with his letter one from the executive secretary of the American Library Association commending the plan to librarians. The plan involved asking the libraries to stock the books on sex education contained in a list approved by a committee composed of the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, the United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot; the circularizing of parents with letters from librarians and the distribution of the list of approved books. Although the plan seemed better suited to small towns, where the people are personally known to the librarians, yet it was nevertheless undertaken here. Since this library is a semi-Government institution, a letter from the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service was used in circularizing the parents of the

District, to 35,000 of whom this circular is being sent in sealed envelopes, together with a letter from the librarian and the list of books. It was possible to carry out this plan only through the cooperation of the public school and community center officers. The superintendent of schools secured from the pupils the names and addresses of their parents, and the general secretary of the community center department arranged to have volunteer committees from the various organized committees of the District, together with the community secretaries, come to the library in groups and address a large portion of the envelopes. The community secretary of the Wilson Normal School center served as chairman of the whole committee at the request of the general secretary. The library staff addressed the remaining envelopes and folded the letters and circulars. The library has purchased from 5 to 25 copies each of the books in the approved list.

During the influenza epidemic the library also performed public service outside of its usual channels. A few members of the staff served as nurses; 8 or 10 others put their knowledge of library methods to good use by aiding with the card-record work at the various Public Health Service relief stations. One of the library automobiles was turned over to the health authorities for several days for use in taking nurses to the homes of patients.

Another very satisfactory plan of cooperation has been carried on with the Associated Charities. Its officers indicate to the library certain families to which friendly visitors are going weekly, with the number in family, age, sex, and reading tastes, when known. To the family the library sends a box of books carefully selected for them and for any neighbors who may care to come in to get books. The friendly visitor comes to the library to receive certain instructions as to the work to be done and keeps in touch with the library, often coming to assist in choosing books for her group. This plan has proved more satisfactory than other home library methods tried. This work has suffered somewhat during the war, but will be carried on during the coming year with renewed interest.

LIBRARY BRANCHES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The disorganized conditions of library service during the past year have prevented the opening of branches in the Park View and Powell school buildings, as had been expected. Unfortunately, also, it is improbable that these or any other branches can be opened in school buildings the coming year, lacking an increased force. Nevertheless, further steps have been taken toward carrying out the plans for the future establishment of a series of 25 or more branches in certain school buildings, so selected as to serve portions of the District not served by the central library, the one separate branch now in operation, or the six other branches called for in the plan, already adopted by the library trustees, for developing the library system needed for the District of Columbia.

The board of education has finally adopted the joint program for the establishment and maintenance of branches of the Public Library in public-school buildings, as set forth in the library report for 1918, pages 24 and 25. It has also been agreed that the board of education will include in its annual estimates for 1921 provision for branch library rooms in certain school buildings, particularly buildings that

are already started or authorized and for which the present appropriations or authorizations are insufficient to complete such buildings.

The board of library trustees, the board of education, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have now all formally gone on record as favoring this plan of establishing branches of the Public Library in certain selected school buildings and of providing therefor separate library rooms in all cases where new buildings so designated are erected or old buildings are enlarged. The inclusion of such proposed provisions in the board of education's estimates will now, therefore, put the matter squarely up to Congress.

Congress has established and is supporting by appropriations a system of community centers in selected school buildings. Such community centers, however, all lack library facilities. Branches of the Public Library maintained in the schools would at once develop the extension work of the library, now so underdeveloped; they would greatly benefit the work of the schools in which they would be placed; and they would form a natural and highly useful part of the community center work, so auspiciously begun.

BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDING CAMPAIGN RESUMED.

In the librarian's special report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on branch library development, dated June 8, 1917, and included in the library report for 1917, it was recommended that six more separate branch library buildings be erected from the Carnegie funds still available, supplemented by other funds, should the Carnegie funds prove inadequate for building all of the branch buildings needed. The next, the second branch recommended for erection, is designed to serve the southeastern section of the District, with approximate location at Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighth Street SE. This approximate site is more than 2 miles from the central library and about three-fourths mile beyond the Library of Congress. The 1910 United States census showed a population of 36,874 in this portion of the District.

It will be necessary to secure the authority of law to erect such a branch library building. An effort was made to secure such authority by a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1919. Objection was raised by the District Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on the ground that it was not wise to build in war time; also it was pointed out that the provision, if inserted, would be subject to point of order in an appropriation bill; and so the matter was dropped for the time being. Now that the war is over and the need for branch libraries becomes stronger each year, the library trustees have approved the recommendation of the librarian that a new attempt be made to secure the necessary enabling legislation through the good offices of the District of Columbia Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the form of a special act. Accordingly a bill (H. R. 9668) has been introduced by Representative Carl E. Mapes, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee (text to be found on p. 12).

It is believed by the residents of the southeastern section of the District that a satisfactory free site can be secured when the enabling legislation is enacted. An earnest attempt to secure the legislation should be made with Congress to the end that the program for library extension, so long deferred, may finally be carried forward one further step.

Each year of the fifteen that I have served as your librarian has but deepened the appreciation of the devotion of the trustees to all that concerns the advancement of the library.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, 1907-1919.

With the change in administration it seems desirable to review the work of the children's department of the past 12 years. When the writer took charge in 1907 the children's work was being conducted in the room on the main floor, now known as the "open-shelf room," with a staff of one assistant and two pages. No detail work except issuing and shelving books was done in the room, the books being returned and slipped at the circulation desk, which handled also the registration. There was no extension work nor organized work with schools.

From that room the work with children was transferred in September, 1907, to the larger room on the ground floor, now occupied by the industrial division, and removed the following year to its present quarters, which include the present children's room, an office for the supervisor of work with schools and children's librarian of the central library, an exhibit room, work room, and a floor of stacks for the overflow of the children's room collection, home libraries, the school duplicates, and for the administration of the work with schools. This arrangement is most satisfactory, except that the lighting of the children's room is inadequate and the walls, owing to bad construction, are constantly stained by dampness. The home-like effect of the room would be much heightened by pictures of a size to look well and interesting in subject to children. The room, originally very hot in summer, has been made more comfortable by an awning over the skylight. More air and light have been secured by removing the grill work in the windows facing north and east.

In 1907-8 the first steps were taken to organize the work with schools. The library was fortunate in having at that time the services of Miss Georgette Ross, who brought to the work an unusual personality, familiarity with the schools and school officials, and the professional training of the New York State Library School. Through conferences with the administrative officers and supervising principals, visits at schools, joint meetings of teachers and librarians, and unlimited time spent in getting the point of view and problems of the individual teacher, most cordial relations have been established and the work has grown from a collection numbering 210 titles, with 592 volumes available for classroom sets and a circulation of 5,958 volumes, to 1,200 titles, a collection of 18,000 volumes, with a maximum circulation of 186,619 volumes the last year when conditions in the schools were at all normal.

Miss Louise Latimer, a library-school-trained woman, was appointed supervisor in 1912, and during her administration the work has grown to large proportions, with an increase of staff to two assistants, two pages, and one messenger (chauffeur). Books that were originally delivered in suit cases by pages are now transported by a library car assigned for that purpose to the division. The book

collection has been most carefully selected to suit the needs of the schools and to represent the best in children's literature, and its resources are made known through a graded and annotated catalogue, a new addition of which will be ready for distribution in the autumn.

The children's room is in charge of an experienced children's librarian and a first assistant trained in the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, with a staff of four other professional workers. Under Miss Bubb's administration the reference work has been developed and the book collection constantly revised and strengthened. A branch children's room, with an adequate book stock, was opened in the Takoma Park branch in 1911.

Most cordial relations with organizations working with children have been established—the schools, parents' associations, playgrounds, and community centers. Home libraries have been sent to the summer camps and to needy families at the request of the Associated Charities workers. Through membership in the Children's Council and the Monday Evening Club, the director has been able to keep closely in touch with all educational and welfare work of the District and to make any possible expansion of the work according to the knowledge of local conditions thus acquired. Playground libraries and stations have been conducted as staff conditions permitted, but much ground has been lost in extension work during the years of the war, when a constantly changing staff prohibited any outside work. This lost ground must be recovered and extension work further developed in the near future.

The matter of book selection has been a most important one, requiring very close study, as the children's literature has been of so recent date that a safe estimate would place 75 per cent of the collection as new books within the period covered by this report. The annual book fund of \$1,200 for children's books in 1907 is now nearer \$6,000. There has been a growth in the use of exhibits in popularizing the best books and in an effort to emphasize with parents the educational basis of library work with children.

In 1914-15 the director took over the training class, which due to the unsettled staff conditions during the subsequent years has made a greater and greater demand upon her time. Simultaneously conditions in the city have been so abnormal that it has been impossible to expand the work of the children's department. During this period the children's librarian of the central library and supervisor of work with schools have assumed more and more responsibility for the department and have relieved the director of a large part of the detail.

In the development of a children's department there are three main factors, namely: The book collection, making a place for the work in the community, and organizing details to make as effective and as far-reaching as possible the opportunities of the work. Greater and more scientific attention is given the book collection each year. The children's library has a distinct place in the life of the community and far from having to make openings for its work has had for several years to refuse the requests of organizations and individuals for the extension of service. So many are the requests that a complete report could be made covering only "lost opportunities." The work of the school division under Miss Latimer's supervision has been admirably organized, simplifying and perfecting all detail, and the children's room under normal stability of staff would run smoothly.

The weakest point in the administration of the children's department lies now in the extension work. Until an adequate branch system is established the library must depend largely upon outside agencies for reaching the children, since it is always difficult for them to come to the library from any great distance.

It is important that this work, covering the circulation of books through schools, stations, playgrounds, home libraries, and other distributing points, practically eliminated during the war years, be resumed at the first opportunity.

It is necessary, however, that careful organization attend the resumption of the work, that its detail may be systematized and standardized, and that its growth may be in accordance with the community survey for library development made by the librarian in 1917. As various departments are conducting extension work, one plan of administration should be adopted for all, this plan being based upon the joint recommendations of their chiefs in order that duplication of effort be avoided, uniformity of privilege be granted borrowers in all parts of the city, and the whole extension service be brought, through experts in the various lines, to its highest efficiency.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARA W. HERBERT,
Director, Work with Children.

LIBRARY STATISTICS ACCORDING TO FORM ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual report for year ended June 30, 1919.

Name of library: Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Population served (latest statistics or estimate—state which): 496,000 (estimate).

Terms of use: Free for lending, free for reference.

Total number of agencies: 131.

Consisting of: Central library, 1; branches, 1 (in its own building); schools, 106 (793 collections sent to 345 classrooms in 99 schools); stations, 17; home libraries, 4; playgrounds, 1; university, colored, 1; miscellaneous, 1.

Number of days open during the year (central library): 330.

(Closed on account of influenza, October 5 through November 3.)

Hours open each week for lending (central library): 72.

Hours open each week for reading (central library): 78.

Total number of staff (counting as full time, adding together those giving less than full time as fractions, and reporting nearest whole number): 96.

(Includes building force, but not bookbinders.)

Total valuation of library property (exclusive of site): \$650,000.

Accessions and use.

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....			206,994
Number of volumes added during year by purchase.....			17,831
Number of volumes added during year by gift or exchange.....			1,989
Number of volumes added during year by binding material not otherwise counted.....			195
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year.....			10,739
Total number at end of year.....			216,270
Number of volumes lent for home use, fiction.....	287,969	150,698	438,667
Total number of volumes lent for home use.....	488,656	277,074	765,730
Number of volumes sent to agencies.....			47,233
Number of prints lent for home use.....			63,837
Number of borrowers registered during year.....	16,114	2,534	18,648
Total number of registered borrowers.....			58,949

Registration period, years: 3.

Number of periodicals and newspapers currently received (give both number of titles and copies, not pieces): 572 titles, 771 copies.

Financial statement.

Receipts from—		Payments for—	
Unexpended balance.....	\$2,518.44	Maintenance:	
Congressional appropriation (one-half from District of Columbia, one-half from National Treasury).....	106,429.06	Books.....	\$15,247.68
Endowment funds.....	90.00	Periodicals.....	1,300.34
Fines and sale of publications.....	6,923.67	Binding.....	5,481.69
Duplicate pay collection.....	887.27	Salaries, library service.....	71,177.39
Gifts.....		Salaries, janitor service.....	9,001.25
Other sources.....	767.69	Heat.....	2,315.77
		Light.....	2,650.45
		Other maintenance.....	6,968.85
		Total maintenance.....	114,203.42
		Balance.....	3,412.71
Total.....	117,616.13	Total.....	117,616.13

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.

CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of circulation.

	1918-19	1917-18	Increase.	Decrease.
Total circulation, including main library, Takoma Park branch, and all outside agencies.....	¹ 765,730	865,360	.....	¹ 99,630
Total number of volumes of fiction lent (adult, 287,969; juvenile, 150,592).....	¹ 438,667	484,673	.....	¹ 46,006
Total number of volumes sent from library to agencies (schools, stations, institutions, etc.).....	¹ 47,233	56,184	.....	¹ 8,951
Total number of pictures lent.....	168,837	72,592	.....	8,755
Number of new borrowers registered.....	¹ 14,452	15,821	.....	1,369
Total number of cards in force.....	58,949	55,228	3,721	.....
Circulation:				
Central library.....	534,558	580,598	.....	46,040
Deposit station (17).....	38,647	53,876	.....	15,229
High schools (7).....	25,539	18,403	7,136	.....
Graded schools (99), playgrounds (1), home libraries (4), and other juvenile outside agencies (none).....	129,902	172,612	.....	42,710
Takoma Park branch (school stations closed).....	37,060	39,106	.....	2,046
Other outside agencies (adult 1).....	139	765	.....	626
Average daily circulation, central library.....	1,875	1,878	.....	3
Average monthly circulation, including Takoma Park branch, stations, and schools (11 months).....	69,612	72,174	.....	2,573
Days open for circulation, central library.....	285	309	.....	24

¹ Library closed Oct. 5 through Nov. 3.*Statistics of registration.*

Gross registration June 30, 1919.....	267,167
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1919.....	58,949
Average registration per day.....	59
Teachers' cards in force June 30, 1919.....	1,338
Registration:	
Central library (adult, 16,114; juvenile, 2,534).....	18,648
Takoma Park branch (adult, 773; juvenile, 177).....	950
Deposit stations.....	1,011
Deductions:	
Expired during the year.....	16,775
Left town.....	81
Deceased.....	31
Canceled.....	1
Gross registration June 30, 1918.....	246,558
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1918.....	55,228

Comparative statistics of home circulation from stations and outside agencies.

	1918-19	1917-18	In-crease.	De-crease.	Number of months open.		Hours open per week.	
					1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18
Alliance House.....	1,415	1,392	23	.....	7	8½	2	2
Birney School station.....	1,173	221	952	.....	11	1	2	2
Friendship House.....	.....	6,492	.....	6,492	.....	10	.....	6
Georgetown School station.....	.....	7,393	.....	7,393	.....	10	.....	6
Neighborhood House.....	4,682	11,107	.....	6,425	8	10	1½	3
Noel House.....	5,192	12,105	.....	6,913	8	10	2	4
Public Interest Association.....	1,553	230	1,323	.....	11	2	4	4
Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A.....	723	87	636	.....	8	1	24	3
Western Union Telegraphmessengers.	56	.....	56	.....	2	.....	Daily.	Daily.
Woodward & Lothrop.....	1,652	2,290	.....	638	11	12	Daily.	Daily.
Y. M. C. A.....	16,782	12,559	4,223	.....	11	12	18	Daily.
Total.....	33,228	53,876	.....	20,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
WAR ACTIVITIES.								
Catholic War Workers Club.....	121	.....	121	.....	3	.....	24	.....
Food Administration Club.....	16	.....	16	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Junior American Red Cross.....	424	.....	424	.....	2	.....	5½	.....
Military Aeronautics.....	3,540	.....	3,540	.....	8	.....	9	.....
Munitions, Purchase, Storage and Traffic.....	584	.....	584	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Y. W. C. A., Rockville Pike.....	214	.....	214	.....	6	.....	3	.....
Y. W. C. A., Silver Springs.....	520	.....	520	.....	9	.....	12	.....
Total.....	38,647	53,876	.....	15,229	.....	.....	.....	.....
*District Building ¹.....	.....	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer high school ².....	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Geological Survey mes- sengers ³.....	.....	538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	55,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Omitted in comparison.

¹ Statistics embodied in main report.² No returns.³ Discontinued.

OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

Walter Reed Hospital.....	139
Books sent to District Building.....	637

High schools, normal schools, and colleges, comparative statistics.

	1918-19			1917-18			In-crease.	De-crease.
	Vol-umes sent.	Circu-lation.	Refer-ence use.	Vol-umes sent.	Circu-lation.	Refer-ence use.		
Armstrong.....	96	403	258	208	588	35	.....	185
Business.....	636	4,603	3,081	492	3,069	94	1,534	.....
Central.....	668	2,562	5,558	690	1,122	194	1,440	.....
Dunbar.....	245	1,050	876	177	257	47	793	.....
Eastern.....	708	14,473	8,259	769	12,119	97	2,354	.....
McKinley.....	407	1,276	670	368	861	112	415	.....
Western.....	204	907	468	544	819	212	88	.....
Total.....	2,964	25,274	19,170	3,248	17,935	791	6,439	.....
Howard University.....	57	265	110	103	345	24	.....	80
St. John's College.....	.....	.....	.....	98	120	65	.....	120
Wilson Normal.....	.....	.....	.....	59	3	56	.....	3
Total.....	3,021	25,539	19,280	3,508	18,403	936	7,136	.....

High school statistics by months, 1918-19.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Books requested.....	501	(1)	947	481	506	372	349	274	237	59	3,726
Books sent.....	465	(1)	787	340	333	260	256	273	218	89	3,021
Books returned.....		(1)	52	16	83	63	153	63	222	2,177	2,829
Circulation.....	88	(1)	113	14	131	155	510	87	1,104	23,307	25,539
Reference use.....		(1)	65	5	95	141	185	64	518	18,207	19,280

¹ Closed, influenza epidemic.

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

Circulation by months.

Month.	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
1918			
July.....	2,726	940	3,666
August.....	2,636	936	3,572
September.....	2,512	813	3,325
October.....	422	123	545
November.....	2,279	827	3,106
December.....	2,240	692	2,932
1919			
January.....	2,696	673	3,369
February.....	2,368	737	3,105
March.....	2,811	1,033	3,844
April.....	2,623	781	3,404
May.....	2,355	767	3,122
June.....	2,127	943	3,070
Total.....	27,795	9,265	37,060

Comparative statistics.

Year.	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
1918-19.....	27,795	9,265	37,060
Per cent fiction.....	66	59	63.8
1917-18.....	24,749	14,357	39,106
Per cent fiction.....	68	55.9	64.6
1916-17.....	22,139	16,068	38,207
Per cent fiction.....	63	51.4	58
1915-16.....	22,386	16,048	38,434
Per cent fiction.....	62.8	50	57.5
1914-15.....	19,566	13,649	33,215
Per cent fiction.....	64	50	58
1913-14.....	18,959	10,840	29,799
Per cent fiction.....	68	55	63
1912-13.....	17,856	9,620	27,476
Per cent fiction.....	72	58	62
1911-12 (November-June).....	13,894	9,769	23,663
Per cent fiction.....	70	52	62

NOTE.—Circulation figures for 1914-1918 include circulation at the West and Woodburn School stations administered by Takoma Park branch. These stations were discontinued 1918-19.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Reference division statistics.

	1918-19				1917-18			
	Books.	Maga- zines.	P'am- phlets.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	P'am- phlets.	Total.
July.....	49	120	20	189	40	140	71	251
August.....	44	142	29	215	36	152	50	238
September.....	50	141	66	257	20	131	38	189
October.....	20	61	22	103	57	146	65	268
November.....	47	172	71	290	43	176	79	298
December.....	43	126	48	217	32	187	88	307
January.....	70	154	120	344	48	164	98	310
February.....	87	268	148	503	62	160	93	315
March.....	84	239	123	446	86	139	182	407
April.....	80	190	137	407	34	117	64	215
May.....	87	226	89	402	48	103	99	250
June.....	46	105	114	265	55	111	46	212
Total.....	707	1,944	987	3,638	561	1,726	973	3,260

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Industrial division statistics.

	1918-19			1917-18			1916-17		
	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.
July.....	3,051	360	3,411	2,753	459	3,212	2,607	470	3,077
August.....	2,899	272	3,171	3,085	607	3,692	2,896	555	3,451
September.....	3,023	325	3,348	3,612	610	4,222	3,366	596	3,962
October.....	451	70	521	4,299	620	4,919	4,011	633	4,644
November.....	3,245	530	3,775	4,203	519	4,722	3,959	603	4,552
December.....	3,230	328	3,558	3,707	485	4,192	3,666	719	4,385
January.....	3,853	509	4,362	4,449	558	5,007	4,420	814	5,234
February.....	3,622	517	4,139	4,410	722	5,132	4,014	724	4,738
March.....	4,108	579	4,687	4,245	554	4,799	4,605	787	5,392
April.....	3,689	457	4,146	3,742	525	4,267	3,583	583	4,166
May.....	3,311	465	3,776	3,548	458	4,006	3,599	609	4,208
June.....	2,809	367	3,176	3,231	382	3,613	2,873	572	3,445
Total.....	37,291	4,779	42,070	45,284	6,499	51,783	43,599	7,755	51,354

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Statistics, July, 1918-June, 1919.

Children's room circulation:

Fiction.....	71,323
Nonfiction.....	50,592
Total.....	121,915

School division circulation:

Fiction.....	61,202
Nonfiction.....	67,784
Total.....	128,986

Home library circulation, including playgrounds and outside agencies:

Fiction.....	800
Nonfiction.....	116
Total.....	916

Total juvenile circulation administered through central children's department.....

251,817

Juvenile circulation, Takoma:

Fiction.....	5,474
Nonfiction.....	3,791
Total.....	9,265

Total juvenile circulation administered through central children's department and Takoma Park branch.....

261,082

Fine postals sent.....

1,932

Applications mailed.....

2,131

Comparative statistics.

	1918-19	1917-18	Decrease.
Children's room.....	121,915	144,812	22,897
School division.....	128,986	167,722	38,736
Home libraries, playgrounds, etc.....	916	4,890	3,974
School stations.....		1,705	1,705
Total.....	251,817	319,129	67,312

DIVISION OF WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Number of volumes sent to schools, and circulation, by months, September, 1918-June, 1919.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Volumes sent.....	2,877	1,192	3,583	2,313	5,029	4,246	5,095	4,103	3,985	132	32,555
Circulation:											
Fiction.....				2,817	9,685	6,269	9,030	7,757	6,807	18,837	61,202
Nonfiction.....				4,184	12,412	7,712	9,412	8,203	7,481	18,380	67,784
Total.....				7,001	22,097	13,981	18,442	15,960	14,288	37,217	128,986

Comparative statistics, 1918-19 and 1917-18.

	1918-19	1917-18	Decrease.	Increase.
Volumes in collection.....	16,264	14,422	.....	1,842
Issues of volumes in schools.....	32,555	40,455	7,900	.....
Circulation.....	128,985	167,722	38,737	.....
Average circulation per issue to schools.....	3.93	4.09	.16	.....
Average circulation per volume in the collection.....	7.93	11.62	3.69	.....
Rooms to which sets of books were sent.....	345	388	43	.....
School buildings to which sets of books were sent.....	99	107	8	.....
Number of sets sent to classrooms.....	793	990	197	.....
Volumes on which no records were kept.....	694	807	113	.....

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Ten-year summary, 1907-8 to 1917-18.

Year.	Volumes in collection.	Schools.	Teachers.	Sets sent.	Circulation.
1907-08.....	592	34	.....	85	5,958
1908-09.....	1,000	49	.....	177	19,508
1909-10.....	2,500	55	.....	234	28,170
1910-11.....	62	.....	.....	295	31,926
1911-12.....	78	231	.....	367	45,336
1912-13.....	6,037	86	287	520	76,339
1913-14.....	8,750	80	234	559	95,725
1914-15.....	10,943	108	367	850	141,029
1915-16.....	12,000	118	405	940	168,291
1916-17.....	13,533	115	435	1,107	186,619
1917-18.....	14,422	107	388	990	167,722
1918-19.....	16,264	99	345	793	128,985

STUDY-ROOM USE.

American Federation of Teachers.....	1
American Racing Pigeon Union.....	26
Association for the Advancement of Progressive Education.....	1
Bryant-Buchanan Parent-Teachers' Association.....	1
Cap and Bells Club.....	1
Christian Women's Board of Missions.....	5
Colonial Beach Society.....	13
Co-operative Educational Association of Washington.....	1
Co-operative Society of Washington.....	1
Cushing Memorial Committee.....	1
Delphian Society.....	4

178 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Child Welfare Section.....	6
Excelsior Literary Club.....	9
Emerson Study Club.....	9
French classes.....	14
Girl Scout Organization, Troop 48.....	51
Home Service of the Red Cross.....	13
Illinois State Club.....	4
Interior Department Club.....	1
Kolumbia Esperanta Klubo.....	6
Ladies Board of the Washington Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.....	7
Literary Club.....	1
National Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association.....	3
Order of Christian Mystics.....	37
Prince Georges County Federation of Women's Clubs.....	11
Rochedale Club.....	1
Single Tax Association.....	6
Society for Philosophical Inquiry.....	14
United States Employees Saturday Afternoon Holiday Club.....	2
War Trade Board.....	1
Washington Safety First Association.....	7
Washington Shakespeare Society.....	24
Writers' League.....	20
Total.....	302

PICTURE-COLLECTION CIRCULATION.

Subjects.	Mounts.	Subjects.	Mounts.
Agriculture.....	2,739	History, United States.....	5,191
Animals.....	4,351	Holidays.....	771
Archaic arts.....	111	Industries.....	1,435
Bible.....	996	Insects.....	901
Birds.....	2,496	Miscellaneous.....	12,695
Fine arts.....	1,537	Portraits.....	359
Geography.....	17,449	Literature.....	2,592
Geography, United States.....	4,975	Total.....	63,837
History.....	5,239		

ORDER AND ACCESSIONS DIVISION.

Comparative statistics.

	1918-19	1917-18
Total accessions.....	20,015	20,579
Purchases.....	17,831	17,970
Gifts.....	1,150	1,294
Copyright transfers.....	839	1,091
Serials bound.....	195	224
Net withdrawals.....	10,739	10,003
Net increase.....	9,276	10,576
Net strength.....	216,270	206,994
Total expenditure.....	\$15,293.34	\$14,200.40
Congressional appropriation.....	\$12,498.09	\$10,000.00
Desk fund.....	\$2,738.18	\$4,240.75
Donation (W. A. S.).....	\$9.50	\$17.96
Exchange.....	\$17.57	\$31.69
Average cost per volume.....	\$0.85	\$0.795
Duplicate collection:		
Main library—		
Number of volumes added.....	859	476
Cost.....	\$973.86	\$497.17
Takoma Park branch—		
Number of volumes added.....	18	21
Cost.....	\$20.60	\$22.65
Copyright transfers received.....	928	1,202
Current fiction received:		
Adult.....	343	317
Accepted.....	304	213
Rejected.....	39	104
Juvenile.....	22	30
Accepted.....	10	26
Rejected.....	12	4
Books sent to persons leaving recommendations.....	211	238

The foregoing statistics show that the total accessions fall a little short (564 volumes) of the total for last year, in spite of the fact that this year has been one of strenuous effort on the part of all of the members of the department and that \$1,002.94 more has been spent for books than last year. The department has just been able to hold its own against the constant pressure of work, though handicapped by the absence of the chief for three months in library war service, necessitating the use of an untrained assistant, by occasional illness, and by strikes in New York which delayed shipments of books.

The average cost per volume has advanced from \$0.795 last year to \$0.85. All publishers' lists show a decided advance in prices, owing to the increased cost of production, so that it is easy to see why the extra \$1,000 spent this year has melted away without any increase in the number of purchases. Had it not been for the increase of \$2,500 in the Congressional appropriation for books last year, more money would have had to be spent from the desk fund, and even then, the library would have been crippled for lack of book funds. As it is, though always pursuing our policy of the greatest care and economy in buying, it has been felt that the library could afford to buy promptly a more adequate number of copies of important recent publications, as for instance, the Education of Henry Adams, which are expensive, but very valuable and in great demand as soon as published.

Table of expenditures by departments.

Reference:			
Reference.....		\$374.92	
Industrial.....		1,106.98	
Total.....		1,481.90	
Per cent.....			9.7
Circulating:			
Nonfiction.....		4,777.83	
New fiction.....		623.51	
Duplicate collection.....		971.62	
Noncurrent fiction.....		1,449.13	
Traveling libraries.....		710.50	
Total.....		8,532.59	
Per cent.....			55.8
Childrens':			
Childrens' room.....		2,113.26	
School department.....		2,774.84	
Total.....		4,888.10	
Per cent.....			32.0
Takoma Park branch.....		390.75	
Per cent.....			2.5
Grand total.....		15,293.34	100.0

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CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

	1918						1919						
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Volumes shelf-listed	1,987	14	762	2,132	1,793	1,265	1,605	1,886	2,140	3,251	1,163	1,908	19,906
Volumes classified and catalogued	1,989	54	674	2,137	398	1,479	1,398	810	1,108	1,502	1,148	1,840	14,537
New titles catalogued	385	34	107	287	184	347	369	340	262	316	361	446	3,438
Parts of books catalogued	15	27	18	33	80	20	36	96	200	305	296	83	1,209
Cards written and filed	3,469	338	1,221	2,288	2,026	2,481	3,765	3,035	3,346	4,367	4,777	4,122	35,235

BINDERY STATISTICS, JULY, 1918-JUNE, 1919.

Stock brought forward	\$1,589.04
Congressional appropriation:	
Services	4,238.62
Manufacturer's stock	761.11
Emergency fund:	
Manufacturer's stock	6.18
Total expended	6,594.95
Credit by stock on hand	1,585.90
Actual cost of product	5,009.05

OUTPUT OF PLANT.		Volumes.
Binding:		
Main collection		5,563
Duplicate collection		271
Takoma branch		227
Total bound		6,061
Reinforcing, gilding and repair work:		
Central library		
Magazines reinforced		1,610
Call numbers gilded		3,658
Books repaired (piece)		1,387
Books repaired (time)		2,783
Books pasted for circulation		5,834
Takoma Branch:		
Books repaired (piece)		8
Books repaired (time)		5
Books pasted for circulation		227

RECORD OF LIBRARY TRAINING CLASSES, 1905-1919.

	Ex- amined.	Admit- ted.	Com- pleted course or ap- pointed before comple- tion.	Appoint- ed in Pub- lic Li- brary.	Served in other libraries.	Now in Public Library.
1904-5	10	6	3	3	3	0
1905-6	24	17	14	13	3	2
1906-7	9	9	6	6	3	3
1907-8	27	21	15	14	8	0
1908-9	12	10	7	6	2	1
1909-10	12	10	9	7	6	1
1910-11	15	11	11	8	2	4
1911-12	16	12	12	9	7	0
1912-13	20	14	12	6	3	4
1913-14	14	9	4	4	1	0
1914-15	28	14	12	8	1	3
1915-16	24	12	10	7	0	4
1916-17	24	13	10	6	0	8
1917-18, senior	16	10	6	6	0	5
1917-18, (1) junior		8	7	6	0	2
1917-18, (2) junior		8	8	4	0	3
1918-19, (1) senior	8	6	5	5	0	3
1918-19, (2) senior		4	2	2	0	2
Total	259	194	153	120	39	45

Municipal library expenditures and circulations per capita, 1918 or 1919.

Cities (ranked census estimates).	Length of enforced closing. ¹	Population 1918 or 1919.	Expenditures 1918 or 1919.	Per capita expenditures.	Home circulation (volumes.)	Expenditures per volume circulated.	Per capita circulation (volumes.)
New York City.....		5,825,076	\$1,762,328.93	\$0.302	16,337,382	\$0.107	2.80
New York Public.....	Branches: Few hours to 42 days.	2 3,456,007	3 946,582.23	.273	9,627,505	.098	2.77
Brooklyn.....	See note 4.	2 1,976,103	608,219.41	.307	4,954,193	.122	2.50
Queens.....	Several weeks.	14 392,966	207,527.29	.527	1,755,684	.118	4.46
Chicago.....		2 2,600,000	770,663.55	.296	7,407,999	.104	2.84
Philadelphia.....		2 1,800,000	372,744.22	.207	3,135,297	.118	1.74
St. Louis.....	Open for circulation only Oct. 12-Nov. 13; Dec. 4-21.	2 825,000	294,817.97	.357	1,816,845	.162	2.20
Boston.....		5 767,813	572,817.38	.746	2,028,053	.282	2.64
Cleveland.....	Influenza: 22 days. Lack of heat: 13 branches 46 days.	2 860,000	550,750.23	.640	3,133,900	.175	3.64
Baltimore.....	Delivery department, 11 days.	2 585,000	110,378.61	.188	586,645	.188	1.00
Pittsburgh.....		2 600,000	337,679.73	.562	1,467,778	.230	2.44
Old City.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 9.		273,814.66		1,115,533	.245	
Allegheny.....	14 days to all users; 7 days additional to children.		63,865.07		352,245	.181	
Detroit.....		2 968,000	401,612.74	.414	2,097,347	.191	2.16
San Francisco.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 18.	2 607,000	137,334.96	.226	1,155,998	.118	1.90
Los Angeles.....		2 600,000	243,885.83	.406	2,581,214	.094	4.30
Cincinnati.....	Main library: Reference department, 36 days. Circulation department, 29 days.	2 500,000	222,542.92	.445	1,566,706	.142	3.13
Buffalo.....	Oct. 11-Nov. 4.	7 468,558	149,233.15	.318	1,530,731	.097	3.26
Milwaukee.....		2 575,000	142,416.68	.247	1,509,430	.094	2.62
Newark.....		2 400,000	161,150.26	.402	736,283	.218	1.84
New Orleans.....		400,000	49,079.81	.122	391,661	.125	.97
Washington.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 3.	2 496,000	114,203.42	.230	765,730	.149	1.64
Minneapolis.....	Hours shortened.	2 415,748	126,663.12	.521	1,441,519	.150	3.46
Seattle.....	5 weeks.	5 365,445	199,588.03	.548	1,314,786	.151	3.59
Jersey City.....	Children's department, 8 days.	2 322,639	88,700.34	.274	1,030,935	.086	3.19
Kansas City.....	23 days. Also hours shortened Oct. 25-Jan. 13.	2 325,000	123,030.00	.378	725,546	.169	2.23
Indianapolis.....	34 days.	2 310,000	138,414.27	.446	662,716	.208	2.13
Portland, Ore.....	21 days.	2 311,351	163,077.98	.524	1,487,572	.109	4.77
Denver.....	Main building, 4 weeks. Branches, 4-7 weeks.	2 268,000	96,660.73	.360	726,374	.133	2.71
Rochester.....	One branch, 19 days.	5 264,714	82,243.90	.310	982,771	.083	3.70
St. Paul.....	9 days.	2 261,256	149,648.99	.572	955,585	.156	3.65
Providence.....	Shortened hours. Central children's room, 3 weeks. One branch, 1 month.	10 247,660	110,742.45	.447	340,823	.324	1.37
Louisville.....	Branches, Jan. 14-Feb. 4. Schools and stations, varying periods.	2 240,808	111,146.59	.461	1,008,735	.110	4.18
Columbus.....		2 265,000	27,500.00	.103	194,534	.141	.73
Oakland.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 18.	2 11 222,000	111,248.93	.501	737,695	.150	3.32
Atlanta.....		2 200,000	36,077.16	.180	373,601	.096	1.86
Omaha.....		6 13 225,000	47,550.37	.211	404,558	.117	1.79
Toledo.....	20 days to all users; 17 days additional to children.	2 225,000	61,834.65	.274	710,139	.087	3.15
Totals and averages.		23,247,068	8,137,767.90	.350	61,346,888	.132	2.63

¹ As a large number of libraries were closed for considerable periods on account of influenza or shortage of fuel, it seems fairer to show the facts in this comparison.

² Librarian's estimate.

³ Circulation department only.

⁴ "All of the branches were closed on the heatless Mondays of January and February, 1918, and about one-half of them were closed for periods varying in length, from a few days to almost an entire month, on account of the coal shortage. In addition the circulation of books at all branches was stopped by order of the health commissioner from Oct. 24 through Nov. 5 on account of the influenza."

⁵ Census Bureau estimate (1917).

⁶ City and county.

⁷ Census Bureau estimate (1916).

⁸ Figures are for 13 months.

⁹ World Almanac (1919).

¹⁰ State census estimate (1915).

¹¹ County department discontinued Aug. 1, 1918.

¹² Includes one month county branches circulation.

¹³ Chamber of commerce estimate.

¹⁴ Board of health estimate.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS, DESK FUND.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	\$2, 360. 01
Fines:	
Issue department (central library).....	\$4, 837. 52
Juvenile department (central library).....	904. 67
Industrial department (central library).....	705. 83
Takoma Park branch.....	319. 40
Stations.....	156. 20
Total.....	6, 923. 62
Duplicate collection.....	887. 27
Reserves.....	138. 51
Reissued cards.....	155. 75
Books lost and injured.....	367. 71
Catalogues.....	. 05
Duplicate copies of magazines.....	21. 05
Interest on deposit, American Security & Trust Co.....	61. 86
Total.....	10, 915. 83

EXPENDITURES, DESK FUND.

Books, main collection.....	2, 619. 36
Books, Takoma collection.....	118. 82
Services of assistants (war emergency).....	2, 731. 27
Periodicals, subscriptions.....	1, 326. 79
Membership fees in learned societies.....	74. 40
Reimbursing emergency fund.....	125. 00
Post cards and stamps for overdue notices, etc.....	350. 00
Traveling expenses.....	291. 29
Auditing accounts.....	20. 00
Premium on bond of treasurer.....	6. 25
Advertising.....	9. 68
Book catalogues.....	14. 72
Posters.....	19. 18
Miscellaneous.....	3. 44
Total disbursements.....	7, 710. 20
Balance on hand, June 30, 1919.....	3, 205. 63
	10, 915. 83

Donation fund, including Henry Pastor Memorial fund and Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Treasurer.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CR.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	DR.
1918.			1918.	
July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$158. 43	Membership fees in learned societies.....	\$21. 11
			Periodical subscriptions.....	33. 55
1919.			Books.....	9. 50
Feb. 17	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25. 00		
17	Money found in building.....	20. 00	1919.	
June 26	To coupons, Washington Ry. & Electric Co.....	40. 00	June 30. To balance on hand.....	207. 08
28	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25. 00		
30	To credit, interest on deposit....	2. 81		
		271. 24		271. 24

IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

CR.				DR.
1918. July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$21.85	1918. Periodicals.....	\$21.05
1919. June 26	To coupons, Washington Ry. & Electric Co.....	40.00	1919. June 30. To balance on hand.....	40.80
		61.85		61.85

IN ACCOUNT WITH WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUND.

CR.				DR.
1918. July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$33.72	1918. Membership fees in learned societies.....	\$21.11
1919. Feb. 17	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00	Periodicals.....	12.50
June 26	.....do.....	25.00	Books.....	9.50
		83.72	1919. June 30. To balance on hand.....	40.61
				83.72

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The library is supported principally from congressional appropriations, which are disbursed on pay rolls and vouchers audited by the District of Columbia auditor. A complete statement of library receipts and expenditures would therefore combine these appropriations with the funds controlled by the library trustees. Appropriations revert unless expended within the fiscal year, so that there are no balances from them to carry forward. The following summary combines receipts and expenditures from appropriations and from the desk and donation funds.

RECEIPTS.

Congressional appropriations, central library and Takoma branch:

Salaries regular roll (including war bonus).....	\$72,168.00
Salaries, Sunday and holiday roll.....	2,500.00
Salaries, employment of substitutes (including war bonus)	2,779.37
Books.....	12,500.00
Binding (including war bonus, salary rolls).....	5,481.69
Contingent expenses.....	11,000.00

Total congressional appropriations..... 106,429.06

Desk fund:

Balance, June 30, 1918.....	2,360.01
Receipts, including interest.....	8,555.82

Donation fund:

Balance, June 30, 1918.....	158.43
Receipts, including interest.....	112.81

Total library funds..... 11,187.07

Total receipts..... 117,616.13

EXPENDITURES.

Central library and Takoma branch:

Salaries (exclusive of bindery).....	\$80,178. 64
Books.....	15,247. 68
Subscriptions to periodicals.....	1,360. 34
Membership fees in learned societies.....	95. 51
Binding, services.....	4,720. 31
Binding, supplies.....	761. 38
Contingent expenses.....	11,839. 56

Total expenditures..... 114,203. 42

Balance, desk and donation funds..... 3,412. 71

\$117,616. 13

AUDIT BY FINANCE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

We, the finance committee of the board of library trustees, hereby certify that we have had the accounts of the treasurer of the board audited, so far as the same relate to the desk and the donation fund, including the Henry Pastor Memorial fund and the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, receipts and disbursements, and find that all the receipts have been collected and accounted for, that the disbursements are represented by canceled checks and vouchers, and that the same are correct. We also certify that the balances shown by the report of the treasurer correspond to the balances in bank.

C. J. BELL, *Chairman,*
JOHN B. LARNER,
BENJ. W. GUY,
Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1919.

This is to certify that I have audited the desk fund and donation fund accounts of the Public Library, and find that there was on hand in the desk fund account on the 1st of July, 1918, the sum of \$2,360.01; that the receipts during the year ending June 30, 1919, amounted to the sum of \$8,555.85; and that the expenditures for the same period amounted to the sum of \$7,710.20, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer as of July 1, 1919, of \$3,205.63, which amount is shown to be on deposit in bank after allowance for outstanding checks.

I find that the balance on hand July 1, 1918, in the donation fund account was \$158.43, and the receipts during the year amounted to the sum of \$112.81, and that the balance on hand as of June 30, 1919, amounted to \$207.08.

Respectfully submitted.

A. STUART VIPOND,
Auditor.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE IN 1919.

For the Metropolitan police department, as well as for all other institutions in the United States, including the National Government, the fiscal year 1919, for which this report is made, covered a period of the greatest strain when an abnormally large amount of work was carried on at the highest tension with an organization crippled because of the war.

Since the formation of the Metropolitan police in 1861 it is doubtful if the department ever passed through a period where there was a clearer call for patriotic devotion to duty and loyalty to the Government than in the war period before the signing of the armistice on November 11. During the months following, the working out of after-the-war problems increased rather than decreased the amount of work occasioned by unsettled conditions among the people.

The problem given the police to do more work with fewer men, and with a large number of recruits, was a severe test of the organization and efficiency of the force.

In every precinct and in the detective bureau the men appreciated their responsibility and achieved excellent results, making a record upon which each individual member of the force who gave conscientious service should be congratulated.

With the close of hostilities in Europe at the signing of the armistice the problems of the Metropolitan police continued to increase in number. The large number of men unfit for overseas duty who had been furloughed to the police department by the War Department were anxious to get their discharges and return to their homes. As these men left and created a large number of vacancies it was increasingly difficult to get men at salaries which were approximately half that which most of them could earn in private employment.

Recruiting, however, went on and many men were persuaded to become candidates for the force because of the general feeling that sooner or later Congress would increase salaries. In the course of the fiscal year 376 of the men who passed the necessary examinations were accepted and appointed to the force. The tremendous increase in recruiting over previous years is given emphasis when it is understood that in peace times the number of new men appointed each year runs only from 25 to 50.

The authorized quota of the Metropolitan police at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 854 men, as follows:

Major and superintendent.....	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent.....	1
Inspectors.....	3
Captains.....	11
Lieutenants.....	18
Sergeants.....	54
Privates of class 3.....	492
Privates of class 2.....	78
Privates of class 1.....	196

The department has police jurisdiction over the entire District of Columbia with an area of nearly 70 square miles. In this area there are 520 miles of open street which the police are responsible for patrolling, or half the distance between New York and Chicago. Besides the streets, the department through its harbor precinct is also responsible for the patrol of 22 miles of water front. The war-time population of Washington ran to considerably over 500,000. Of this number it is estimated that about 385,000 were white and about 115,000 were colored.

POPULATION OF THE CITY.

The largest population of the city during the period of the war was estimated to have been about 525,000, which was 100,000 more than normal. While many of the war workers went home during the latter months of the fiscal year yet many of them have been transferred to other positions in the Government service and thousands have become part of the permanent population of the city. The police census of the city will not be taken until after the writing of the report, but the nearest estimate of the present population runs from 425,000 to 450,000.

WORK OF POLICE DURING THE WAR PERIOD.

During the war the work of the members of the Metropolitan police department which won for them most credit from the officials of the Federal Government was their success in preventing the commission of a single overt act, such as the destruction of a public building, the interference with the working of any public utility, or serious disturbance of any kind, all of which were feared at the beginning of the war.

The important duty of the Metropolitan police for the protection of the White House, the White House Grounds, the embassies of the foreign Governments, the territory in the immediate proximity of Government buildings, and for keeping a close watch on railroad terminals, power and lighting plants, and other public utilities was a responsibility which was considered seriously by every member of the force.

It was believed by the Secretary of War and other officials of the Government that the destruction of a single building or serious disturbance in the National Capital during the period of the war would have a worse effect on morale, both of the armies in the field and of the people engaged on war work in the United States, than the loss of a battle in France, because it was known just how much the enemy would exaggerate the importance of such an explosion or disturbance. Every ounce of energy of the members of the Metropolitan police was therefore directed at the important protective work which was thrown upon the department. It is to the credit of every man on the force that the city went through the war without a single overt act of any kind occurring.

GOVERNMENT COOPERATION.

During the months of the fiscal year previous to the signing of the armistice the police department continued the cooperation with the Government which it had begun and carried on since the outbreak of the war. Everything possible was done by the police to assist the Liberty Loan Committee, the War Savings Stamps Committee, the Red Cross Society, War Camp Community Service, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and the other organizations engaged in war work.

The work done by the police for the Liberty Loan Committee was highly commended by officers of the Liberty Loan Committee as well as by Treasury Department officials. In the last Liberty loan drive the police sold \$4,311,700 worth of bonds, having gradually increased the amount sold during each of the last three Liberty loans from \$870,300 in the third to this large amount in the fifth.

COOPERATION WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Throughout the period of the war the closest cooperation of the police and the military authorities was maintained. Most satisfactory results were obtained in checking vice and in preventing the exploitation of the men in uniform by crooks of various kinds. During the last months of the war the city was crowded with soldiers "on liberty."

Within 25 miles of the National Capital there were camps where between 125,000 and 150,000 men were in training. These camps included Potomac Park Camp, Washington Barracks, Camp Meigs, and Camp Leach, within the District of Columbia, and Fort Myer, Va., Camp Meade, Md., Camp Humphreys, Va., Fort Washington, and Fort Hunt.

Very much to the credit of the men in uniform, it may be said that the police during the period of the war had no serious trouble of any kind with the soldiers, sailors, or marines. The spirit of the men on liberty in Washington was one of patriotic observance of the law and cooperation with the authorities in law enforcement.

The major and superintendent is appreciative of the cooperation of the following provost marshals during the period of the war: Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Harvey, Capt. John Millikin, Lieut. Col. William S. Neely, Maj. W. C. Philoon, Maj. Carleton Coulter, jr., and Lieut. Col. Harry Bissell.

In the later part of May, 1919, the reduction in the number of men in the Army caused the General Staff to consider taking the military police away from Washington. Col. Bernard Lentz of the General Staff and Maj. Deseborough from the office of the Inspector General of the Eastern Department, U. S. A., at different times took up with the major and superintendent the question as to whether the provost guard was longer needed in Washington. Recommendation was made to the War Department by the police department to retain the military police as long as men in uniform were present in the city. A small provost guard was considered necessary by the police to prevent riots and disturbances of any kind between civilians and soldiers. The military police, however, were discontinued on June 15, the lack of soldiers resulting from the rapid rate of demobilization being given as the cause.

PARADES.

Few parades were held during the period of the war because of the importance of keeping all streets open at all times for normal traffic. For the promotion of war activities, however, five parades were handled by the police. The first of these was the July 4, 1918, Independence Day parade, which was the first international celebration of the Fourth of July ever held in the National Capital. This event was participated in by all of the foreign Governments represented in Washington. The parade was reviewed by President Wilson, and it was very successful in every way.

In September, 1918, the large Liberty Loan parade was held, and in November the United War Workers, including the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., and the Salvation Army, organized a large parade in connection with their campaign for funds. The Welcome Home parade for the first large contingent of District soldiers was held in February, 1919, and several other minor parades were held in later months. Police details were also made for the reception of the Uruguayan mission, for the funeral of the late minister from Haiti, for the visit of the Japanese mission, for the funeral of Count F. Erezzo, military attaché of the Italian Embassy, for the welcome of Admiral Sims, and for the arrival of the Chilian mission. All of the work was handled smoothly and without mishap of any kind.

LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

The members of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year 1919 continued to be most successful in recovering lost property. Property to the value of \$1,408,206.28 was reported stolen, lost or mislaid during the fiscal year. Of this amount reported stolen \$919,273.32 was recovered, as against the recovery of \$471,787.04 in 1918.

In addition there was recovered by the Metropolitan police property to the value of \$308,366.87 which had been stolen, lost, or mislaid, but on which there had been no reports whatsoever made to the police, as against \$165,769.06 similar recoveries in 1918.

The Metropolitan police also were successful in obtaining property to the value of \$22,995 which had been stolen in out-of-town jurisdictions as compared with \$13,526.45 stolen in other jurisdictions and recovered in the District of Columbia during the preceding year.

Relatively small amounts belonging to persons of unsound mind and to deceased persons were also turned over to the property clerk of the police department for disposition according to law.

The grand total of property recovered from all sources during the fiscal year 1919 was \$1,295,975.18, as against \$833,988.32 in 1918.

TOTAL ARRESTS MADE.

Although the police force was crippled because of difficulty of getting recruits the amount of work performed was the heaviest in the department's history. Total number of cases for 1919 was 53,356, as against 43,245 in 1918, 39,562 in 1917, and 39,377 in 1916. Of the number of arrests made in 1919, 57.57 per cent were white and 42.43

per cent were colored as against 59.25 per cent white and 40.75 per cent colored in 1918, and 58.28 white and 41.72 per cent colored in 1917, and 54.50 per cent white and 45.50 per cent colored in 1916.

Of the total number of arrests made in 1919, 8,154 were for violating the speed law and 8,543 were for violating other regulations relative to traffic, a total of 16,697 traffic cases.

Perhaps the most important feature of the record of arrests which brings out the intelligence and carefulness of the members of the force in enforcing the law and in gathering and preserving evidence is in the fact that out of the 53,356 cases which were made during the year 1919 the percentage of convictions, exclusive of those held for investigation and as witnesses, was 93.37 per cent, as compared with 93.45 in 1918, 93.38 per cent in 1917 and 91.77 per cent in 1916.

Too much credit can not be given members of the uniformed force and detectives for the intelligent work in exercising the power of arrest. The steady increase in the percentage of convictions out of the number of arrests made indicates that the police as a whole are using greater care in getting evidence and are not making arrests except where the best information is obtained that laws are being violated.

The percentage of acquittals for the year 1919 was only 3.48 per cent as compared with 3.77 per cent for 1918, 3.89 per cent in 1917, 4.89 per cent in 1916 and nolle prossed in 1919, 3.15 per cent, 1918 2.78 per cent, 1917 2.73 per cent, and 1916 3.34 per cent.

The following is a classification of those charged under the law in 1919:

White.....	30,715
Colored.....	22,641
Male.....	47,752
Female.....	5,604
Read and write.....	52,199
Unable to read and write.....	1,157

There was an increase in the number of arrests made in cases of all kinds in all precincts with the exception of the harbor precinct. During the fiscal year 1918 this precinct had 192 cases to its credit and during the last fiscal year but 144 cases were held.

The largest number of cases was made by the first precinct the number being 9,593 as against 7,532 for the preceding year. The next largest number of cases made was in the sixth precinct with 6,541 cases as against 5,066 for the fiscal year 1918.

There was an increase of more than 400 cases in the arrests made by the detective bureau, its cases being 3,815 as against 3,395 for 1918.

FELONIES.

Despite the statement frequently made that the police give too much attention to unimportant violations of the law, neglecting criminal cases, the department made arrests which resulted in the holding of 2,606 cases by the grand jury as against 1,759 cases for the preceding year. These figures represent 415 housebreaking cases which were held as against 319 for the preceding year; 379 grand larceny cases as against 177 for the preceding year; 237 cases of assault with dangerous weapons as against 120 in the same class for the preceding year, and 202 cases of false pretense as against 157 cases for the preceding year.

The department in fact was more successful in making arrests for felony cases in 1919 than any other time in recent years, the increase

in felony cases held in 1919 over those held in 1918 being more than 48 per cent. This was accomplished with as high as 180 men out of the department in war service and in industry, during which period the department filled its ranks by borrowing soldiers from the limited service lists (men unfit to go overseas) from the near-by camps through an arrangement made between the major and superintendent and the Secretary of War.

The splendid spirit of the men, their desire to work hard day in and day out, early and late, was what accounted for their success in apprehending persons held for crimes in almost 50 per cent more felony cases than in any previous year in the department's history.

Arrests.

Male.....	47,752	Males married.....	22,202
Female.....	5,604	Males single.....	25,550
Read and write.....	52,199	Females married.....	2,643
Can not read and write.....	1,157	Females single.....	2,961

ARRESTS BY BICYCLE, MOTOR CYCLE AND AUTO MEN.

The total number of cases made by officers mounted on bicycles, motor cycles and automobiles, whose work lies principally but not entirely in the enforcement of the traffic regulations, together with the fines imposed, are given below for the fiscal years, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919:

	Arrests.	Fines Imposed.
1915.....	7,615	\$35,615
1916.....	11,046	48,196
1917.....	11,156	54,247
1918.....	13,573	84,383
1919.....	16,306	126,009

Arrests for drunkenness.

1915.....	9,751	1918.....	6,896
1916.....	9,394	1919.....	6,650
1917.....	9,648		

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the arrests made and property recovered by the police, the police reported 4,843 accidents, took action in 58 cases of attempts at suicide, found 68 animals astray on the streets, found 12 abandoned infants, reported 320 instances where back and rear gates were found open, found the bodies of 56 dead infants and 46 other persons, reported 4,665 dead animals on the streets, 1,443 cases where pavements were found dangerously broken and 1,791 dangerous holes in roadways, reported 49 buildings and 33 bridges in a dangerous condition, found 549 doors and windows open, and attended 1,556 fires.

APPOINTMENTS.

New men appointed on the Metropolitan police force during the following fiscal years.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1915.....	16	1918.....	109
1916.....	27	1919.....	376
1917.....	86	Total.....	614

HOMICIDES.

There were 49 murders during the year and persons charged with the crimes were apprehended in all but 4 cases. The police department did excellent work in criminal investigation and many of the cases attracted nation wide attention, especially the triple murder of Dr. Wong and Messrs. Hsie and Wu, of the Chinese educational mission.

The number of murders was large. Unusual amount of crime was also reported in most other large American cities. Similar reports came from London, Paris, Berlin, and other world capitals as well as from large cities in the United States, and it is believed that the increase in the number of crimes of violence was due to the high nervous tension under which all nations were living for four and a half years of the war and during the months immediately thereafter.

The record of the department in clearing up all but 4 of the 49 murder cases is remarkable. The names of the four murderers who escaped is unknown. For more than five years not a single murderer whose name was known has escaped the Washington police. Inquiries have been made from all known sources and it has been impossible to learn of any department in the United States and in fact in the world which had the record of the Washington police department during the past five years in "clean-up" of murders.

Of 135 murders committed during the five years from 1915 to 1919, including both years, the police succeeded in apprehending the person charged with the crime in all but 5 cases.

During the 1918 fiscal year 27 murders were committed and during the 1917 fiscal year 24 murders were committed and in both of these years the Metropolitan police made the remarkable record of apprehending each and every one of the persons charged with the crime, which record has never been equalled in any other large American city. The nearest approach to the 100 per cent record achieved by the Metropolitan police during these two years is that made some years ago by the Metropolitan police of London (Scotland Yards) which was also reported to have gone through two years—not consecutive—with a 100 per cent clear record for murders. In Great Britain, however, murders are far less frequent than in the United States and London with approximately the same number of murders as Washington had more than 22,000 police to work on the apprehension of the criminals while there were less than 900 to do the same amount of criminal investigation on murders in the District of Columbia.

In 1916 the department also had an excellent murder record in clearing up 23 out of 24 murders, and in the case of the twenty-fourth murder the department made the arrest of the man held responsible for the crime by the coroner's jury, but the grand jury did not return an indictment.

In passing, it may be said that one of the greatest needs in this country to-day is accurate and uniform reports on murders. From reports of most police departments, it is impossible to find out just in what percentage of murders during the year were the police successful in apprehending the persons charged with the crime. It is recommended that either the Federal Government, through the Bureau of the Census or some independent association like the International

Association of Chiefs of Police should publish a uniform record each year giving the number of murders committed and the number of persons charged with crime which the police departments succeeded in arresting, for the guidance of every police department. This record would be most valuable.

In connection with murder and serious assaults attention is again directed to the fact that the District of Columbia is badly in need of a better law regulating the sale of firearms and providing for the registration of the names of all persons who have firearms in their possession. Until Washington is given such a law we may expect an increase in serious crimes committed by persons who in most cases are either intemperate, criminal or otherwise irresponsible and should never be allowed in any community to own arms and be a menace to themselves and others.

WOMAN'S BUREAU.

The establishment of a woman's bureau was one of the most important of the administrative changes made in the Metropolitan police during the fiscal year 1919. In the major and superintendent's report for 1915 the first suggestion that women be introduced in police service in Washington was made in the following paragraph:

Police women.—Throughout the United States, cities have discovered the advantage of having a limited number of police women to work in connection with the regular force in handling certain kinds of cases which are brought to the attention of precinct commanders or headquarters. Women, it has been found, are better able to do investigative work in cases in connection with wayward girls, juvenile delinquency, and in preventive work accomplished through conferences with mothers of children who are being led into committing serious offenses. The police departments of Chicago, Baltimore, Los Angeles, and many other cities have found police women of inestimable benefit in doing police work for the community.

Two police women were appropriated for by Congress in the following appropriation bill and this number was increased to four in the appropriation bill for 1917.

Women to take the place of men in police service were introduced in large numbers in the cities of Great Britain during the war. European police departments had the same experiences as American police forces in losing many men in military service and in necessary war industries and found it exceedingly difficult to get recruits. In this country men who were not drafted for the Army found little attraction in police service because it was easy for them to obtain positions in industry paying from \$8 to \$12 per day, more than double the salary of patrolmen in the Metropolitan police.

In many cities of Great Britain women police were used far more extensively than in any city in the United States. In some of the British cities one-third or more of the members of police departments at various times were women. In the District of Columbia it was seen that not only could women do much of the work that theretofore had been given only to men, but that a certain class of duties, such as work for the welfare of wayward girls and checking delinquency among girls could be carried on more easily by women than by men. Accordingly the major and superintendent planned for the establishment of a woman's bureau in the summer of 1918, and succeeded in getting Mrs. Marion O. Spingarn, wife of Capt. Arthur Spingarn of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, to accept a position as director of the proposed woman's bureau.

Mrs. Spingarn was appointed on September 17, 1918, and started the organization of the bureau. On October 15, 1918, she had a nucleus of four members of the bureau, composed of the following: Mrs. Marion O. Spingarn, director; Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, Mrs. Leola N. King, Mrs. Louise F. Kelley, and Mrs. Minnie E. Flynn.

Mrs. Spingarn's husband left the United States for France in the early part of January, 1919, and Mrs. Spingarn found it necessary to resign as director of the bureau to return to her home in New York.

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, who had been head of a division in the Federal Food Administration under Herbert Hoover, and who had had extensive experience in welfare work in New Jersey before coming to Washington, was promoted and made director of the bureau. Mrs. Van Winkle has been a member of the bureau since October 7, 1918.

Too much can not be said to the credit of the public-spirited women who with Mrs. Van Winkle have handled most efficiently hundreds of cases in the interest of girls and children who have been so unfortunate as to have been arrested or to have been otherwise brought to the attention of the police department. Scores of mothers and relatives over the country have expressed appreciation of the work which the bureau has done to check the wayward careers of some girls or to provide for the treatment and care of others who may have fallen and needed medical attention.

Outside of girl welfare work members of the woman's bureau performed an excellent service through making frequent visits to various mercantile establishments and working in the prevention and detection of store crimes, such as shoplifting, pocket picking, and handbag thefts. Members of the bureau were also responsible for the supervision of motion-picture shows, dance halls, and other recreation places licensed by the District government and for the supervision of which the police are held responsible.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

The subject of juvenile delinquency is one to which progressive police departments and various child welfare agencies all over the United States must give increased attention. It is realized that there is no more serious menace than conditions in many large American cities under which children find it very easy to start on a career of crime. The very unfortunate part about juvenile delinquency is that all too frequently a boy and sometimes a girl begins the crime habit with mild violations of the law such as stealing apples from a fruit stand, or candy or small articles from a corner store, and gradually becomes hardened to "taking things" until sooner or later something valuable is stolen or some serious act is committed which might mar the whole future of a boy or girl who otherwise might grow into manhood or womanhood with promise of an excellent career.

The cooperation of Judge Kathryn Sellers of the juvenile court and her assistants, with the members of the police department, especially with the members of the woman's bureau has made it possible to study out many cases most satisfactorily and to provide as thoroughly as this community can provide for the welfare of misguided or unfortunate children.

The seriousness of the problem of juvenile delinquency is shown by the fact that in 1919 it was necessary to arrest 2,476 children under 17

years of age because of misdemeanors, which included everything from assaults and attempts at housebreaking, to the turning in of false fire alarms. More serious, however, is the fact that 456 children under 17 years of age were arrested for felony cases and for the commission of the most serious crimes. There were 4 cases of children under 17 years of age who were arrested and charged with murder, 36 were charged with robbery, 189 were charged with housebreaking, and 71 were charged with grand larceny.

The Metropolitan police have been instructed to do everything possible for the welfare of the child, especially to observe so carefully conditions on the various beats of the city that crime may be prevented, and also to prevent the practices of children which so often result in accidents. Children skating on the wrong side of the street, coasting in small wagons and "skatemobiles" and indulging in similar other practices frequently result in accidents, and special instruction on street safety by parents in the homes is urged in order to prevent the useless loss of life through preventable accidents.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The most humane care of children who are apt to be detained because of violation of law is a subject which has been given careful study in the Metropolitan police department during the past five years.

For a long period the Metropolitan police conducted a house of detention for children who have been arrested and for women first offenders in an old and poorly constructed and designed building on Eighteenth street near New York Avenue NW. The building was entirely unfitted for the purpose, having poor ventilation, poor lighting, and having absolutely no yard—front or back—in which the children could go out to play.

A start was made to remedy this bad condition of affairs in 1915, but because of the small appropriation available for renting suitable property it was very difficult to find a proper building for the use of a house of detention. Finally, however, an arrangement was made to secure at a most reasonable rental a large residence at 928 M Street, and after this had been thoroughly renovated it was occupied as a house of detention on December 1, 1916.

This building which has plenty of light and air and a large yard in which playground apparatus has been installed, has been used with considerable satisfaction, but it has been realized for a long while that even more suitable property for house of detention use is needed. The rooms are too large and inadequate in number which makes impossible proper classification of the children in the manner desired in an institution of this kind, and there has been lack of space for rooms for study, manual occupation, and wholesome recreation.

Beginning the latter part of the fiscal year efforts were made to secure some building belonging to the Government which would provide suitable quarters. As the fiscal year was closing negotiations had begun for turning over the old Emergency Hospital Building to the police for house of detention purposes. This building is ideally fitted for a house of detention and when properly equipped will make one of the best, if not the best, house of detention maintained by any police department in the United States.

Some police departments in the United States have to detain children and women first offenders in the station houses, but many years ago this was realized to be unsatisfactory and there is hardly a department now in this country which is not trying to make better provisions for juvenile delinquents who may come into its temporary charge.

WAR WORKERS.

The war workers who came into Washington during the period of the war at the rate of 5,000 a month and whose presence increased the population of the city by more than 100,000, had the interest of members of the police department who were desirous of doing everything possible for their welfare. The police department cooperated with the Housing Bureau in its efforts to find accommodations for the newcomers and three times the department was called upon to make a census of houses and rooms with the hope of getting into use all the housing space in the city.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS SQUAD.

The work of the squad on special investigations and precinct cooperation continued to be successful in 1919. This squad of men working under the direction of Lieut. J. W. Pierson, Lieut. Ira Sheetz, and Sergt. J. O. B. Gray, assisting, confined its attention largely to enforcement of the Kenyon law providing for the abatement of houses of prostitution, to the checking of street solicitation, to the prevention of gambling and immoral practices of all kinds, the sales of obscene literature and obscene pictures, illicit liquor selling, as well as cooperating with precinct officers in the enforcement of this and all other laws.

This squad gave constant cooperation to the Commission on Training Camp Activities—better known as the Fosdick Commission—during the entire period of the war, and it was commended by Maj. Bascom Johnson, in charge of enforcement work for the commission, for its effective enforcement of the special laws enacted by Congress for the protection of the men in uniform.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The work of the police training school, which was established early in 1917, was interrupted during the year by the epidemic of influenza in the fall of 1918. The principal instructor of the school, the late Acting Capt. James A. Duvall, was first stricken with the disease and later while recuperating and on leave was unfortunate enough to have a severe fall from a ladder while painting his house, and died a few days later. His loss to the department and especially to the training school, was keenly felt.

The large number of vacancies on the force made it inadvisable to resume the work of the school during the rest of the fiscal year, but plans were under way on July 1 for reopening the school under a committee of officers composed of Capt. C. P. M. Lord, Lieut. W. S. Shelby, and Lieut. E. W. Brown.

The police training school idea has been worked out in most of the progressive police departments in large cities of the United States and has accomplished much in fitting men to handle the increased

demands of police service which the present day brings for all men entering the department. During the fiscal year, previous to the death of Acting Capt. Duvall, the Washington police training school obtained excellent results. The big need in Washington to-day is adequate space to carry on the training school work. So far the school has had to be conducted in inadequate quarters of station houses or in other quarters equally unfitted for the work.

INSTRUCTION IN LENTZ DRILL SYSTEM.

During the early fall of 1918 all the commissioned officers and sergeants of the Metropolitan police, and all privates who at that time were candidates to become sergeants, were taught the Lentz system of cadence drill under the personal direction of Col. Bernard Lentz of the General Staff of the United States Army.

This system of drill which was originated by Col. Lentz was used in many of the military training camps, and experienced drill masters believed it to be destined to take the place of the old system which required a very much longer time to learn. In the Lentz system of drill, cadence is made the strong point and each man becomes his own drill master because all of the men call the commands out in cadence. Through this system of drill many experiments have been made in the Army and soldiers who had been given up as hopeless so far as being able to learn the principles of military drill have been taken and drilled to the proficiency of West Pointers in the course of a few weeks.

Col. Lentz, with the assistance of three other officers of the Regular Army trained under him, carried the commissioned officers and sergeants through the drill and at the conclusion of the course lasting three weeks gave a special exhibition drill before the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and officials of the War Department on the White House ellipse. This squad when it was taken through the exhibition drill was put under the command of Lieut. W. S. Shelby of the Metropolitan police. When the ranks of the Metropolitan police are filled again, and if drills such as were carried on in years past are resumed for the purpose of keeping the men in good physical condition, and of giving them a proper set-up, the Lentz system is the only one which should be given consideration because of the speed with which the men can learn all the elementary movements in the drill regulations.

Following a series of conferences between the major and superintendent of police with the Secretary of War and other officials of the War Department, early in the summer of 1918, Col. Lentz was the officer to whom was given the responsibility of working out the arrangement of furloughing National Army men to the police department to assist in filling the heavily depleted ranks in the Metropolitan police which was the result of the Army draft and of the resignation of men to accept better paying positions in industry. This arrangement saved the police situation in the National Capital and made it possible for the District of Columbia to be assured of a full quota of police until the end of the war.

DECREASE IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

In spite of the tremendous increase in the use of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year, Washington is perhaps the only one of the large cities of the United States which succeeded in reducing traffic accidents.

Deaths from traffic accidents during the fiscal year were reduced from 86 in 1918 to 76 in 1919, an 11 per cent decrease. There was a corresponding reduction in the total number of traffic casualties of all kinds, including accidents in which there were serious or minor injuries or property loss and accidents in which there was no serious injury to persons or property damage. The total number of accidents of all kinds was reduced from 5,407 in 1918 to 4,843 in 1919, or more than 10 per cent decrease.

Licenses issued for motor vehicles, however, increased from 31,271 in 1918 to 44,631 in 1919, a gain of 13,360, or more than 42 per cent. In other words, with more than 42 per cent more licensed vehicles on the streets in 1919 than in 1918 there was a decrease of more than 10 per cent serious accidents.

Whatever decrease in accidents there has been is due largely, it is believed, to the educational campaign which has been carried on by members of the Metropolitan police both among individual motorists and among various associations. Capt. Headley and Lieut. Shelby, of the traffic squad, as well as the major and superintendent, have spoken to various organizations during the year on the subject of street safety and observation of traffic regulations. The talks made by officers of the traffic branch to chauffeurs and drivers of the Motor Transport Corps of the Army, of various Government departments, and of large business concerns, has resulted in effective cooperation, and the practice of making these talks will be carried into the coming year.

Through the cooperation of the superintendent of schools and the police department talks on street safety were made by traffic officers to the pupils of all high schools. On June 23, just before the 50,000 children of the schools went on vacation, 50,000 letters on street safety were distributed simultaneously to each child in the schools, and at the same time the 1,700 teachers of the classes made brief talks on the necessity of the children taking care of themselves when using the streets or at play on the playgrounds during the summer. This new development in street safety propaganda was originated in the Metropolitan police department and it is believed that this year the plan will bring even better results in checking the number of preventable street accidents.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

In present day police administration, one of the most important aims of any progressive department is constant and thorough police cooperation with other cities of the United States, Canada, and foreign governments. It is the policy in the Metropolitan police department to give prompt attention to every request for cooperation which comes from the outside. Members of the Metropolitan police are not only glad to give this service but realize that even out of pure

selfishness it is excellent policy to do the very best work possible for out-of-town departments, because it is never known when it may be necessary to call upon those out-of-town departments to assist us.

The major and superintendent wishes to express his keen appreciation of the cooperation which has come from other cities in the United States and also wishes it to be known to those who have thanked the Metropolitan police for services in behalf of various departments that it has been a pleasure to perform the service which we have given them.

BULLETIN SERVICE.

One of the most important steps taken during the year was to provide for quick bulletin service for members of the department. The printed bulletins give the men information on persons wanted by the police for crimes, lost automobiles, missing persons, and other items, and saves them the labor of writing these notes down in individual notebooks. For many years the police department had published a small single page hand-set bulletin, which was issued once a day until May 25, 1917, when both morning and afternoon editions were started. The setting of the bulletin by hand required a man in the morning and another for the afternoon edition, and hand setting made the work slow.

The need for giving the members of the force more information on the printed bulletins has been apparent for a long while, and in September, 1918, one of the latest model Mergenthaler electric typesetting machines was purchased to speed up on the work of getting the bulletins out. Later an automatic feed press was installed to further increase the speed, and on January 1, 1919, the work was running so smoothly that it was possible to enlarge the bulletin each morning and afternoon from a single page to four pages. By the use of a typesetting machine the department has been enabled to give four times as much rush printed information in the bulletins with one man working as was formerly put out with two men.

COURT CONGESTION.

The delay of cases in the courts and the long amount of time which elapses between the arrest of a man and the date of his trial is one of the most serious matters affecting the law-enforcement machinery in the Nation's Capital. For instance, the average number of murders committed during a month is three or four, and if this number of murder cases could be disposed of each month the jail could be kept almost empty of persons accused of murder, but as a result of delays there were 25 to 30 in jail awaiting trial for murder many times during the year.

The delay in murder cases, however, is not so serious from the police standpoint as the delay in trying the less important cases, particularly the ones wherein the accused are admitted to bail usually furnished by professional bondsmen or certain police-court lawyers. Sometimes these persons are never tried at all after being arrested, because the cases are continued so many times and there are so many cases piled up that the task becomes too overwhelming for the courts to consider. Often lawbreakers are not brought to justice because of witnesses and sometimes principals either dying or leaving the jurisdiction

during the months or perhaps years between the time of arrest and the time of trial.

In the interest of law enforcement it is hoped that sooner or later there is adopted in this city and in the Nation a system similar to the British and Canadian court system by which a prisoner is assured of a fair and speedy trial and if innocent is released or if guilty is given his just punishment.

It is also hoped Congress will provide additional judges for the courts, as the dockets are now greatly congested and the court officials are far behind in the trial of hundreds of cases. Cooperation of officials of the courts and of the officers of the United States district attorney and the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia with the police has been very much appreciated, and it is hoped that sooner or later they will have the facilities and the additional help which will make possible the prompt disposal of cases. Speedy trials are the greatest deterrent on crime.

STEALING OF AUTOMOBILES.

The stealing of automobiles is becoming a more serious problem each year with every police department in the United States. While the Metropolitan police were somewhat more fortunate than many other departments, having recovered in 1919 more than 86 per cent of stolen machines, yet it is realized that there is as urgent a need of checking thefts in this city as in other places where more cars are lost. The number of professional thieves is increasing each year and the recovery of cars by the police department is becoming more and more difficult and entails one of the greatest expenses in any branch of police work. Too often the stealing of unlocked or insecurely locked automobiles is called a "joy ride" and the person gets off very easily in the courts. It is believed that a law with a more severe sentence is needed so that a person stealing an automobile might be compelled to serve not more than 15 years nor less than 1 year.

A law should also be enacted providing a severe penalty for anyone removing license tags from automobiles for the purpose of preventing identification, or any person altering, defacing, or destroying engine identification number, or any identification number on any part of an automobile. At the time of writing this report there has been introduced in the House and Senate of the United States the national motor vehicle theft act. This bill provides that any person who transports or causes to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce a motor vehicle, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both.

FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU NEEDED.

More and more each year the police system in the National Capital is studied not only by officials of the various departments of the United States but by officers of police departments of the various countries of the Old World.

During the past year several of the embassies have secured information on the organization and operation of the Metropolitan police. Meeting with foreign officials impresses one with the need of wider

interchange of information between police departments of the various nations, particularly the need for cooperation to prevent criminals or anarchists of one country slipping into another under an assumed name and without the knowledge of the country visited.

The greatest drawback to prevent such cooperation at the present time is the lack of a Federal identification bureau conducted by the United States Government. While a number of the Federal prisons conduct a large identification bureau of their own there is nothing in the way of a central identification bureau such as is conducted by most of the foreign Governments. If such a bureau were established by the United States it would result in the interchange of much information, particularly of finger prints and photographs, and would work toward an easier identification of criminals who move from one country to another and from state to state.

FALSE CRIME REPORTS.

False crime reports during the past year have increased and some legislation which will cover this practice is very much needed. Men get caught in a gambling game or who lose their money in some other manner and frequently in order to "cover-up" report the matter to the police and then go home and tell their wives that they have been held up and robbed. Other persons make false reports of crime in order to get newspaper advertising of their names, while still others make false crime reports just for the purpose of giving the police trouble and possibly sending them out on an unnecessary run so as to make impossible their prompt response to a call where actual crime may have been committed. There is legislation now covering false fire alarms, and a false crime report is far more serious.

The temporary regulation which was passed by the authority of Congress covering the last inaugural period is suggested as the wording for a law which should become permanent in this city. The following would check the false crime report evil:

That any person making a false report of any crime with the purpose of deceiving the police, or for the purpose of advertising himself or his business, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or in default of the payment thereof to imprisonment in his workhouse of the District of Columbia not to exceed two years.

PROHIBITION.

In the work of checking illicit liquor trade the most important development during the year was the passage of the Reed bone-dry law which made this law for the first time applicable to the District of Columbia.

During the entire period of the war the police were compelled to do all the work in the prevention of the illegal sale of liquor by the imperfect prohibition law which was in force and which did not prevent persons from bringing liquor into the District of Columbia for their personal use. Hundreds of men, many of them with criminal records, went into the "bootlegging" business. Automobiles were used to transport whiskey from Baltimore in large quantities, the drivers always claiming that it was for "personal use."

The situation became so serious that in December, 1918, the police department, on appeal to the district attorney, received a new opinion

on the law, and the police were directed to bring into the courts all persons who were found transporting an unusual amount of liquor into the District. It became necessary for them to prove in court that it was brought in for personal use and not for sale. This had the desired good effect until the passage of the Reed bone-dry amendment, which absolutely prohibits the carrying of liquor between one State and another. Conditions became much better. The national prohibition act, passing and going into effect on July 1, 1919, promised further improvement in the situation.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS AND CAPTAIN TRAFFIC BRANCH.

In the appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year two of the most important provisions was an appropriation providing for a second assistant superintendent and a captain in charge of the traffic branch of the Metropolitan police.

Since the beginning of the war demands for police service of all kinds have increased so much that there has long been real need for additional administrative assistants. While two additional assistant superintendents were asked for in the estimates, only one was provided. This will provide for an administrative assistant, to be in charge of the uniformed force and associated branches of the service. The one assistant superintendent heretofore provided for has been compelled to devote all of his time to the work commonly performed by a chief inspector in the most important police departments. With the two assistant superintendents, one can give his time entirely to administrative work while the other can give his attention to supervisory work.

At the present time there is great need for a third assistant superintendent, who will have charge of the development of investigative work for the entire department, including supervision of the detective bureau.

The provisions in the new appropriation bill for a traffic captain, lieutenant, and two sergeants, made it possible to organize the traffic branch, which has been a big need for several years.

TRAFFIC COURT.

The great increase in vehicular traffic in Washington and the resulting increase in traffic cases made by the Metropolitan police shows the need of a police traffic court, in which traffic cases may be handled quickly. The creation of a separate traffic court would not only relieve the police court of all traffic business which it has to handle at the present time, but would result in a great saving of time. Citizens who desire to defend their cases have to wait frequently in the police court some days from 9 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon before their cases can be heard because of the pressure of other police court business. The long wait for call of cases works great hardships on the police as well as citizens. In some cases men working the night tricks of duty have been compelled to spend their entire day in the court waiting for cases to be called, and therefore have lost a large part or all of their rest period.

A traffic court, such as is maintained in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, and as planned for in other progressive cities, also has a great

educational value because citizens come to the court to learn just wherein they have made mistakes and are given instructions which, if followed, will insure them against unknowingly violating the same regulations again. The traffic court is not an experiment; its value has been demonstrated in other cities, and the need for it is felt both by the thousands of motorists in Washington as well as by the police charged with the responsibility for enforcing traffic regulations and preventing street accidents.

INCREASED SALARIES RECOMMENDED.

In the report of the major and superintendent for 1918 emphasis was placed on the fact that police salaries in most cities of the United States are far too small, considering the high type of men which it is necessary to select to perform the high character of work demanded for police service in any large American city. In that report it was also said that the time would come when trained, conscientious patrolmen of the highest grade should be paid at least a salary of \$5 a day or \$1,800 a year. At the time the report was written there was no city in the United States which paid a salary of this amount, but during the year a number of cities have increased their compensation until at the end of the fiscal year there were five or six cities paying salaries of \$1,700 or \$1,800 a year to patrolmen of the highest grade.

It is recommended that the present low basic salary of members of the Metropolitan police department be greatly increased to assist the men to meet the increasing cost of living, and the recommendation made in previous reports that the time for promotion be decreased is also renewed. It now requires eight years for patrolmen to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, and it is believed that this period should be reduced to three years, if possible, and by all means should not exceed five years. A three-year period is considered sufficient time in which to give a policeman thorough training to make him as valuable to the department as he will ever be.

Most police departments in the United States still require their men to work seven days a week. This system is considered little less than barbarous, because in the management of any other business no employer would consider requiring men to work without a day of rest each week. Some cities have already come to the six-day work week for police.

To give a man one day off in seven will mean that the police force will have to be increased by one-seventh of its number of men in order to keep as many patrolmen on the street, but it is believed that this added expenditure will be distinctly worth while. Recommendation is therefore made that a sufficient increase in men be made in the quota of Metropolitan police force so that the men may have one day's rest in each week.

CENTRAL STATION.

The police department is badly in need of proper central police station facilities. Many cities, including a number which are much smaller in size than Washington, have central stations which provide adequately for administrative work, for detective bureau headquarters, and a central precinct station.

The department now uses 20 rooms in the District Building for work at headquarters and in the detective bureau. The facilities are entirely inadequate and the work of the department is greatly hampered for the need of more space and better equipment.

Attention is therefore called to the recommendation in the estimates for appropriation for a new central police station, which, in the opinion of the major and superintendent, should be built on a well-located site purchased in the central down-town section of the city, or on the parking space on Pennsylvania Avenue between Seventh and Ninth Streets, which has been used during the war period for the accommodation of the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus huts. These temporary frame buildings, however, will sooner or later be taken down, and with a central station located on this plot, which adjoins the border line of the first and sixth precincts, it will be possible to combine both No. 1 and No. 6 precincts under one captain, and will also provide better quarters for the detective bureau and its branches as well as for the administrative headquarters of the department.

MEMORIAL FUND.

Following the tragic deaths of Lieut. Dunigan and Private Conrad in May, 1917, a citizens' committee was formed to collect funds for a memorial to members of the Metropolitan police force who had been killed in the performance of duty. The plan was to raise a fund of \$10,000 for this purpose. The interest of the citizens was keen, but owing to the fact that the Red Cross and various war organizations were making heavy drives it was not possible to push solicitation for the police memorial fund as hard as would have been possible in peace time.

Through splendid work, however, of the citizens' committee, organized to carry on the work, quiet solicitation was made and a fund of \$6,111.82 of the total amount required is now on hand and on deposit at interest with the National Bank of Washington. The president of this bank, Mr. Clarence F. Normont, is treasurer of the fund. The chairman of the citizens' committee is Mr. Odell S. Smith, and Mr. Rudolph Jose, vice chairman, and to all of the men named and scores of other citizens is due much credit for work in connection with the movement.

Owing to the great increase in prices, the cost of a dignified memorial will perhaps be much in excess of the original estimate, but at the proper time it is planned to make another drive for funds and increase the same to an amount that will provide a fine monument executed by a competent artist and one that will take rank with other great memorials in the National Capital. In the meanwhile, the money which has been gathered for the memorial will remain on deposit, at interest, with the members of the citizens' committee as its trustees.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Excellent results were obtained during the year in the movement to put the Metropolitan Police Relief Association on a sound financial basis. This association, which is one of the oldest benefit organizations of the kind in the country, had been going on a hand-to-mouth existence for many years previous to 1916.

This association was organized in 1869 for the benefit of widows and orphans of members of the force, providing a payment of \$1,000 to the beneficiary of any man who was a member thereof. Up until 1916 the association was sometimes far behind in its payments because of lack of income. Although the amount in the treasury was sometimes as low as \$250 or \$300, yet the association has always met every payment, and the beneficiaries of no man who has kept up his payments have ever failed to get full payment even though in some past years the payment may have been delayed.

In 1916, however, the major and superintendent, with the assistance of a citizens' committee headed by Mr. Odell S. Smith, organized police field games for the benefit of the association, and revenues of \$1,516.06 were obtained. In the second year a base ball game was held and the proceeds therefrom amounted to \$1,900.

In 1918, from the experience learned in handling the two previous years' athletic events, it was possible to organize the work so well that an income of \$14,000 was obtained, and as the fiscal year was closing plans were being made for another annual ¹ ball game between the Metropolitan police and the Home Defense League, which it was believed would produce even more income than the previous year's game.

THREE NEW CELL ROOMS NEEDED.

At the present time three of the 11 precincts and one substation which have cells are in need of modern cell rooms.

For five years recommendations have been made for the construction of these new cell rooms, and Congress has been good enough to make appropriations therefor, but the appropriations were made in one fiscal year for building in the next, and when estimates were obtained each year for construction work they were always greatly in excess of the amount provided for by Congress.

It is exceedingly important that modern sanitary cell rooms should be constructed in the three precinct stations now lacking such facilities, and an appropriation of \$30,000, which is the amount estimated for by the municipal architect, is earnestly recommended.

RIOT EQUIPMENT.

During the war period every effort has been made to provide the police with riot equipment. The department was successful in getting 160 high-powered rifles from the War Department through the Metropolitan Police Revolver and Rifle Club, and it is hoped that efforts will be made to give more complete equipment of fire arms and ammunition for riot purposes during the coming fiscal year.

THE HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE.

The Home Defense League, which was organized at the beginning of the war as a civilian auxiliary to the police department, continued its good work during the year.

¹ The proceeds from the September, 1919, game were \$17,794.44, making the combined proceeds from the events of all four years for the benefit of the Metropolitan Police Relief Association amount to more than \$35,000.

At the time of writing this report the association was in excellent shape and payments were being made to the beneficiaries of members of the force as promptly as any life insurance company in the world. The reserve fund in the treasury at the time of writing the report was more than \$27,000, which is many times higher than it ever has been in the history of the organization.

The members of the organization under the leadership of William P. Eno, director, Odell S. Smith, and William John Eynon, assistant directors, and Harry Allmond, secretary, have responded to every call for service and have given material assistance to the police at all times.

The cooperation of the members of the Home Defense League with the police was especially appreciated on the occasions of all large parades which were held during the year. The number of patrolmen in the department is naturally not sufficient to take care of police work in the precincts and at the same time do the tremendous amount of extra work on the parade ground on the days when processions are held, and without the help of the members of the Home Defense League many details of police service would have been neglected.

Outside of the work of cooperating with the police on special occasions the principal value of the league has been to provide at all times a large auxiliary force which could be called into immediate action in case of great emergency.

It is hoped that during the coming year the League will be strongly organized on a peace-time basis so that it may be of further usefulness in the community.

ADDITIONAL MEN.

In every section of the District of Columbia there is need of more men to carry on the work of the police department. For a period of 12 years from 1905 to 1916, inclusive, there was no increase whatsoever in the numerical strength of the department. There has been an increase in men since 1917, but additional men are still needed to make up for the lack of growth in the 12-year period when there was no increase made.

It is believed that at least 15 more men should be put into service in each of the eleven police precincts and two substations. This will be an increase of approximately 180 men. It must be realized that this only means that 60 of these men are out at one time, and this number divided among the precincts will give only five more men on the streets in each precinct at any one time.

Better salaries and better working conditions will result in greater efficiency and will come when there is better public appreciation of police service. In an address made by the major and superintendent at the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in New Orleans on April 13, 1919, this thought on public appreciation of police service was expressed, and it may be fitting to reprint the same herein concluding this report;

I believe that a better day is coming for the police of this country, that we are going to be more appreciated as public servants, that the individual policeman on the beat is going to be a better understood man, that he will be better paid for his service for the city, that the people will not look upon him as tied up with wrongdoing or lawbreaking of any kind whatsoever, but will consider him as a social worker trying to do good in the world and working to make the city in which he lives better and the people decent and law-abiding.

Attention is called to the detailed police statistics following this text, especially to the tables showing classification of crimes, and the reports of the various precincts, of the Detective Bureau, of the Woman's Bureau, and of officers in charge of special work.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Cases of all kinds.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
			1919	1918
First.....	7,715	1,878	9,593	7,532
Second.....	1,775	2,894	4,669	3,910
Third.....	1,744	1,999	3,743	2,600
Fourth.....	2,653	3,299	5,952	4,465
Fifth.....	1,429	967	2,396	1,977
Sixth.....	4,048	2,493	6,541	5,066
Seventh.....	2,178	1,616	3,794	3,035
Eighth.....	1,216	2,196	3,412	2,798
Ninth.....	2,507	2,038	4,545	4,013
Tenth.....	2,510	1,222	3,732	3,358
Eleventh.....	565	455	1,020	904
Harbor.....	73	71	144	192
Detective bureau.....	2,302	1,513	3,815	3,395
Total.....	30,715	22,641	53,356	43,245

Cases of all kinds, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 17 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	1919	1918
First.....	202	168	1,015	429	6,498	1,281	9,593	7,532
Second.....	42	213	310	521	1,423	2,160	4,669	3,910
Third.....	40	93	255	455	1,449	1,451	3,743	2,600
Fourth.....	27	66	410	411	2,216	2,822	5,952	4,465
Fifth.....	93	100	290	182	1,046	685	2,396	1,977
Sixth.....	139	110	578	428	3,331	1,955	6,541	5,066
Seventh.....	126	94	338	313	1,714	1,209	3,794	3,035
Eighth.....	28	274	126	300	1,062	1,622	3,412	2,798
Ninth.....	241	87	425	328	1,841	1,623	4,545	4,013
Tenth.....	56	128	335	291	2,119	803	3,732	3,358
Eleventh.....	39	69	89	98	437	288	1,020	904
Harbor.....	9	-----	8	18	56	53	144	192
Detective bureau.....	305	183	460	427	1,537	903	3,815	3,395
Total.....	1,347	1,585	4,639	4,201	24,729	16,855	53,356	43,245

	1919	1918
Percentage of cases:		
White.....	57.57	59.25
Colored.....	42.43	40.75
Percentage of convictions (exclusive of those held for investigation and as witnesses).....	98.37	98.45
Percentage of acquittals.....	3.48	3.77
Percentage of cases not-prossed.....	3.15	2.78

Comparing reported cases, 1919—1918.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
Embezzlement.....	27	18	Larceny from interstate shipment	2	-----
False pretenses.....	31	66	Larceny from United States Gov-		
Forgery.....	6	20	ernment.....	15	1
Grand larceny.....	1,124	1,355	Petit larceny.....	4,023	4,280
Housebreaking.....	709	552	Robbery.....	255	92
Larceny from the District of Co-			Lost or mislaid.....	1,151	1,714
lumbia government.....	1	4			

Cases of all kinds and disposition of same.

	Precinct.										Total.				
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Elev-enth.	Harbor.	Dete-ctive bureau.	1919	1918
Population.....	7,887	40,097	33,015	29,295	41,361	19,898	30,469	50,001	55,887	102,031	15,059	144	3,815	425,000	395,947
Cases.....	9,393	4,669	3,743	5,932	2,396	6,541	3,794	3,412	4,545	3,732	1,020	138	3,815	53,356	43,245
Male.....	8,813	4,075	3,336	5,090	2,187	5,943	3,472	3,121	4,057	3,500	957	138	3,063	47,752	38,929
Female.....	580	594	407	842	209	598	322	291	488	232	63	6	752	5,604	4,316
White.....	7,715	1,775	1,744	2,633	1,429	4,048	2,178	1,216	2,507	2,510	565	73	2,302	30,715	25,625
Colored.....	1,878	2,894	1,999	3,299	967	2,493	1,616	2,196	2,038	1,222	455	71	1,513	22,641	17,620
Fined and paid.....	7,029	2,516	2,490	3,419	1,302	3,685	2,216	1,956	2,458	2,745	529	70	1,562	30,977	24,023
Committed in default of payment.....	548	660	382	780	147	927	401	333	321	67	77	23	322	5,008	5,384
Committed without fine.....	147	52	52	93	34	2	48	98	83	33	22	6	139	809	638
Held for action of grand jury.....	100	158	74	131	91	10	87	124	51	72	23	2	661	1,674	1,215
Released on bonds.....	132	110	88	197	56	175	88	99	65	99	13	5	48	1,775	1,223
Not-pressed.....	198	130	124	122	111	160	108	139	227	99	27	6	143	1,594	1,152
Dismissed (investigation, etc.).....	623	343	252	460	308	707	348	220	479	177	87	13	446	4,506	3,371
Pending.....	197	262	93	517	123	196	167	6	511	251	42	3	446	2,814	1,331
To insane asylum.....	11	3	.....	.....	5	16	1	.....	9	10	82	1	16	152	97
To military authorities.....	116	94	30	62	12	122	70	39	25	21	16	3	80	606	784
To naval authorities.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	9
To United States marshal.....	36	28	8	21	8	7	5	19	4	1	2	.....	80	286	260
To parents or friends.....	10	12	.....	5	3	54	7	1	21	4	4	5	155	285	233
To board of Children's Guardians.....	54	57	21	10	15	18	25	42	26	24	5	1	25	320	277
To National Training School for Boys.....	32	27	16	12	27	35	23	70	16	15	4	.....	53	329	218
To National Training School for Girls.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	29	59	43
To industrial schools.....	26	18	5	5	10	11	17	.....	5	4	19	1	1	118	42
To Washington Asylum Hospital.....	.....	18	21	21	21	72	11	24	23	11	12	.....	124	396	355
Placed on probation.....	271	117	75	90	107	136	157	216	163	70	30	4	277	1,713	2,177
Sentence suspended.....	7	41	18	.....	13	36	3	.....	36	25	24	.....	10	213	224
To Canadian authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
To Connecticut authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
To Delaware authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
To Florida authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
To Georgia authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
To Illinois authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	69
To Maryland authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
To Massachusetts authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
To Michigan authorities.....	2	3	.....	3	1	3	1	3	21	1	2	.....	.....	104	7
To Missouri authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
To Montana authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
To New Jersey authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4

1 Estimated.

Callings as given by those charged with cases.

Accountant.....	1	Druggists.....	81
Actors.....	8	Dyers.....	3
Actresses.....	2	Economist.....	1
Advertiser.....	1	Editors.....	11
Agents.....	531	Electricians.....	261
Apprentices.....	84	Elevator operators.....	46
Architects.....	29	Engineers.....	282
Army officers.....	237	Engravers.....	24
Artists.....	16	Expressmen.....	99
Attendants.....	4	Farmerette.....	1
Auditors.....	4	Farmers.....	468
Aviators.....	5	Firemen.....	146
Bakers.....	93	Flagmen.....	2
Bankers.....	27	Florists.....	23
Bank examiner.....	1	Foremen.....	133
Barbers.....	242	Fortune tellers.....	13
Bartenders.....	6	Garage men.....	8
Bell boys.....	21	Gardeners.....	9
Blacksmiths.....	130	Gasfitters.....	4
Boatmen.....	2	Glassmaker.....	1
Boilermakers.....	35	Glazier.....	1
Bondsmen.....	2	Grocers.....	55
Bookbinders.....	13	Guide.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	27	Hackmen.....	89
Boothblacks.....	11	Hairdressers.....	6
Box makers (paper).....	5	Harnessmakers.....	3
Brakemen.....	87	Helpers.....	198
Bricklayers.....	330	Hod carriers.....	23
Brokers.....	84	Horseshoers.....	15
Builders.....	50	Hostlers.....	33
Buss boys.....	4	Hotel keepers.....	14
Butchers.....	106	Housekeepers.....	1,616
Butlers.....	37	Hucksters.....	447
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Ice dealers.....	9
Canvassers.....	9	Inspectors.....	39
Carpenters.....	610	Ironworkers.....	128
Cashiers.....	13	Janitress.....	1
Caterers.....	6	Janitors.....	154
Cement workers.....	17	Jewelers.....	32
Charwomen.....	4	Journalists.....	3
Chaufeurs.....	9,048	Junk dealers.....	20
Chemists.....	27	Laborers.....	13,968
Chorus girl.....	1	Laundresses.....	245
Cigarmakers.....	3	Laundrymen.....	10
Civil engineers.....	2	Lawyers.....	323
Clerks.....	3,431	Letter carriers.....	10
Coachmen.....	4	Linemen.....	9
Coal dealers.....	5	Liverymen.....	9
Collectors.....	34	Locksmiths.....	4
Conductors.....	193	Machinists.....	1,004
Confectioners.....	6	Maids.....	43
Congressman.....	1	Managers.....	585
Constable.....	1	Manufacturers.....	3
Constructors.....	6	Marine officers.....	5
Contractors.....	301	Marines.....	40
Cooks.....	281	Marshal.....	1
Cooper.....	1	Mechanics.....	338
Coppersmiths.....	2	Merchants.....	1,982
Correspondents.....	3	Messengers.....	378
Dairymen.....	29	Metal workers.....	39
Decorators.....	6	Milliners.....	3
Dentists.....	53	Miners.....	3
Detective.....	1	Ministers.....	30
Dishwashers.....	7	Molders.....	5
Draftsmen.....	42	Motormen.....	137
Dressmakers.....	30	Moving-picture operators.....	5
Drivers.....	1,220	Musicians.....	66

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Naval officers.....	94	Servants.....	2, 005
Newsboys.....	60	Shipbuilders.....	3
Newspaper men.....	2	Shoemakers.....	61
Nurses.....	77	Social-service workers.....	10
Oilers.....	5	Soldiers.....	1, 355
Opticians.....	11	Solicitors.....	3
Packer.....	1	Specialist.....	1
Page.....	1	Special officers.....	9
Painters.....	336	Statistician.....	1
Paperhangers.....	108	Steam fitters.....	111
Paymaster.....	1	Stenographers.....	17
Peddlers.....	61	Stewards.....	26
Pensioners.....	26	Stonecutters.....	19
Photographers.....	54	Stonemasons.....	8
Physicians.....	280	Students.....	293
Piano tuner.....	1	Superintendents.....	20
Plasterers.....	182	Surveyor.....	1
Plate printers.....	6	Tailors.....	152
Plumbers.....	248	Teachers.....	74
Policemen.....	31	Teamsters.....	19
Porters.....	386	Telegraphers.....	101
Pressers.....	51	Telephone operators.....	14
Pressmen.....	27	Thieves.....	2
Printers.....	395	Tile setters.....	4
Produce dealers.....	6	Tinners.....	100
Professors.....	2	Tool makers.....	2
Proof readers.....	4	Trimmers.....	4
Prostitute.....	1	Typists.....	4
Publishers.....	2	Undertakers.....	36
Real estate dealers.....	29	Unknown.....	1, 748
Reporters.....	76	Upholsterers.....	8
Restaurateurs.....	3	Ushers.....	2
Riggers.....	5	Veterinarians.....	2
Sailors.....	289	Waiters.....	306
Salesmen.....	609	Waitresses.....	60
Saleswomen.....	2	Watchmen.....	119
Schoolboys.....	1, 540	Weavers.....	3
Schoolgirls.....	215	Window cleaners.....	4
Scullions.....	7	Wiremen.....	3
Sculptors.....	5	Yardmasters.....	7
Seamstresses.....	11		
Secondhand dealer.....	1	Total.....	53, 356
Secretaries.....	7		

Nativity of those charged with cases.

Africa.....	1	Mexico.....	13
Armenia.....	9	Norway.....	16
Austria.....	42	Palestine.....	1
Belgium.....	3	Persia.....	3
Bohemia.....	1	Poland.....	15
Bulgaria.....	4	Porto Rico.....	1
Canada.....	31	Portugal.....	1
Chile.....	1	Roumania.....	21
China.....	37	Russia.....	791
Cuba.....	1	Scotland.....	17
Denmark.....	29	Serbia.....	1
England.....	98	Spain.....	14
Finland.....	3	Sweden.....	24
France.....	41	Switzerland.....	19
Germany.....	204	Syria.....	41
Greece.....	461	Turkey.....	27
Holland.....	15	United States:	
Hungary.....	13	White.....	28, 140
India.....	4	Colored.....	22, 628
Ireland.....	227	West Indies.....	12
Italy.....	336		
Japan.....	7	Total.....	53, 356
Luxemburg.....	3		

Classification of those charged with cases.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
White.....	30,715	25,625	Males:		
Colored.....	22,641	17,620	Married.....	22,202	18,065
Total.....	53,356	43,245	Single.....	25,550	20,864
Males.....	47,752	38,929	Females:		
Females.....	5,604	4,316	Married.....	2,643	1,999
Total.....	53,356	43,245	Single.....	2,961	2,317
Able to read and write.....	52,199	42,152	Total.....	53,356	43,245
Unable to read and write.....	1,157	1,093			
Total.....	53,356	43,245			

Disposition of cases.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
Fined and paid.....	30,977	24,023	Delivered to—		
Fined and committed in default of payment.....	5,008	5,384	Canadian authorities.....	1	2
Committed without fine.....	809	638	Connecticut authorities.....	2	5
Held for action of grand jury.....	1,674	1,215	Delaware authorities.....	1	2
Sent to—			Florida authorities.....	1	8
Industrial schools.....	118	42	Georgia authorities.....	3	3
Insane asylum.....	152	97	Illinois authorities.....	2	3
National Training School for Boys.....	329	218	Maryland authorities.....	104	99
National Training School for Girls.....	59	43	Massachusetts authorities.....	7	1
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	396	355	Michigan authorities.....	1	3
Dismissed (investigation, etc.).....	4,506	3,371	Missouri authorities.....	1	1
Nolle-prossed.....	1,594	1,152	Montana authorities.....	1	9
Not disposed of.....	2,814	1,331	New Jersey authorities.....	4	1
Personal bonds taken.....	1,172	1,222	New York authorities.....	4	14
Placed under bonds.....	3	1	North Carolina authorities.....	10	3
Placed on probation.....	1,713	2,177	Ohio authorities.....	3	1
Sentence suspended.....	213	224	Oklahoma authorities.....	1	11
Delivered to—			Pennsylvania authorities.....	12	1
Board of Children's Guardians.....	320	277	South Carolina authorities.....	6	2
Military authorities.....	696	784	Tennessee authorities.....	2	44
Naval authorities.....	9	17	Virginia authorities.....	57	7
United States marshal.....	286	260	Other jurisdictions and institutions.....		
Parents or friends.....	285	233	Total.....	53,356	43,245

United States cases.

	1919	1918
Fines imposed.....	\$173,722.00	\$78,527.00
Fines paid.....	46,768.00	24,113.00
Committed in default.....	126,304.00	53,816.00
Execution suspended.....	650.00	598.00
Total.....	173,722.00	78,527.00

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District of Columbia cases.

	1919	1918
Fines imposed.....	\$378,888.00	\$252,606.00
Fines paid.....	164,661.00	129,155.00
Committed in default.....	213,372.00	122,867.00
Execution suspended.....	855.00	584.00
Total.....	378,888.00	252,606.00

Estimated value of money and valuables recovered.

	1919	1918
Amount received.....	\$2,655,814.18	\$1,348,149.80
Returned to owners.....	156,052.25	89,962.57
Delivered to property clerk.....	1,295,975.18	680,232.25
Delivered to poundmaster.....		125.00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of captain.....	769,068.15	353,534.48
Collateral delivered to collector at police court.....	396,628.50	189,800.00
Collateral delivered to clerk at juvenile court.....	3,231.00	1,379.00
Collected in "nonsupport" cases and delivered to clerk at juvenile court.....	34,949.13	32,116.50
Total.....	2,655,814.18	1,348,149.80

Estimated value of losses and recoveries.

	1919	1918
Property stolen.....	\$1,315,665.49	\$604,491.06
Property lost or mislaid.....	92,640.79	61,606.01
Total.....	1,408,206.28	666,097.07
Property recovered:		
Reported stolen.....	909,455.16	464,358.23
Reported lost or mislaid.....	9,818.16	7,428.81
Not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid.....	308,366.87	165,769.06
Used as evidence.....	25,953.75	6,945.74
Belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind.....	7,340.51	11,333.98
Effects of deceased persons.....	12,045.73	10,869.98
Stolen in other jurisdictions.....	22,995.00	13,526.45
Total delivered to property clerk for disposition according to law.....	1,295,975.18	680,232.25
Returned to owners:		
Automobiles.....	127,834.50	48,960.00
Horses and wagons.....	16,474.50	29,192.00
Miscellaneous articles.....	11,743.25	11,810.57
Total.....	156,052.25	89,962.57
Total value of property recovered by the department.....	1,451,827.43	770,194.82
Value of property recovered by owners.....	85,343.00	63,793.50
Grand total recovered.....	1,537,170.43	833,988.32

Number of larcenies, etc., reported.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
Embezzlement.....	27	18	Larceny from the United States		
False pretense.....	31	66	Government.....	18	4
Forgery.....	6	20	Larceny from interstate ship-		
Grand larceny.....	1,124	1,355	ment.....	2	
Housebreaking.....	709	552	Petit larceny.....	4,023	4,280
Larceny from the District of			Lost or mislaid.....	1,151	1,714
Columbia government.....	1		Robbery.....	253	117

Visits of general officers.

Honorable commissioners.....	8	Acting lieutenant inspectors.....	2, 617
Superintendent.....	1, 116	Police surgeons.....	144
Inspectors.....	1, 552	Visiting officials.....	61

Miscellaneous reports.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
Accidents.....	4, 843	5, 407	Fountains damaged.....	2	7
Attempts at suicide.....	58	81	Found sick on street.....	702	850
Animals taken astray.....	68	133	Homicides.....	49	27
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	14	13	Hydrants damaged.....	29	45
Animals delivered to pound-master.....	58	87	Inquests attended.....	153	100
Abandoned infants found.....	12	8	Lamps damaged.....	927	878
Back gates found open.....	320	396	Lamps not lighted:		
Dead infants found.....	56	28	Electric.....	27, 984	18, 569
Dead bodies found.....	46	27	Gas.....	1, 838	10, 696
Drowned bodies found.....	38	31	Naphtha.....	2	15
Dead animals reported.....	4, 665	4, 774	Lost children found.....	130	151
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	1, 443	1, 835	Permits examined:		
Dangerous holes in roadway.....	1, 791	2, 356	Building.....	1, 443	1, 301
Dangerous buildings.....	49	72	Miscellaneous.....	2, 698	3, 044
Dangerous bridges.....	33	33	Pumps damaged.....	3	8
Doors and windows found open.....	549	1, 136	Sewers:		
Damaged trees and boxes.....	404	481	Damaged.....	84	66
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	306	273	Filthy.....	130	162
False alarms of fire.....	188	53	Suicides.....	64	61
Fast running automobiles.....	6, 978	5, 287	Telephone messages.....	243, 200	208, 697
Fast riding bicycles.....	4	17	Trips made by—		
Fast riding motorcycle.....	460	413	Launch.....	760	769
Fast running street cars.....	25	23	Steamer.....	96	94
Fires attended.....	1, 556	1 246	Vessels:		
Fire plugs damaged.....	26	35	Assisted.....	18	41
Filthy gutters and alleys.....	29	32	Moved.....	4	5
			Ordered moved.....	6	22
			Water mains damaged.....	206	377
			Water pipes damaged.....	285	674

Table of cases—*Misdemeanors.*

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Personal bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To Industrial schools.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	To Maryland authorities.	To North Carolina authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.	
																							1919	1918
Assault.....	38	3	18	23	5	...	3	2	6	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	41	46
Attempted false pretenses.....	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
Attempted housebreaking.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Attempted larceny.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	22	8
Carrying weapons.....	22	...	11	11	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Confempt of court.....	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	51	19	...	...	...	...	87	40
Destroying private property.....	85	2	53	34	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	20	...	...	...	...	172	163
Disorderly conduct.....	160	12	83	89	42	...	3	35	2	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	18	3
Fornication.....	6	12	4	14	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	112
Fugitive from.....	90	...	69	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	159	112
Board of Children's Guardians.....	137	22	67	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	34
Industrial schools.....	96	2	67	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9
Justice.....	11	7	14	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	27	21
National Training School for Boys.....	27	1	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
National Training School for Girls.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	209
Parents.....	228	36	192	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Held for—																								
Investigation.....	232	19	113	138	...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	145
Mental observation.....	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
United States marshal.....	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Incorrigibility.....	57	16	34	39	...	...	...	1	9	...	2	31	7	...	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	73	68
Indecent assault.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Indecent exposure.....	6	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Indigent or dependent children.....	22	7	8	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24
Nonsupport of bastard children.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Permitting gambling.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Petit larceny.....	617	99	191	525	12	1	20	23	122	...	1	48	127	31	3	...	243	35	...	...	...	...	716	731
Selling tobacco to minors.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Taking property without consent of owner.....	60	3	56	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	45	9	...	...	...	...	63	27
Threats of personal violence.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Throwing missiles.....	16	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	16	62

Protests.....	35	1	4	32	3	3	8	4	4	2	14	36	12	2										
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	12	4	8	1	3	8	1	4	3	4	12	12	18	1										
Vagrancy.....																								
Violation of—																								
Compulsory education law (truancy).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Dog-muzzling regulation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
License law.....																								
Liquor laws:																								
Sec. 1, prohibition law, selling liquors.....	5	1	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1										
Sec. 11, prohibition law, drinking in public places.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Sec. 11, prohibition law, drunk in public places.....	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	5	5	8	5	5										
National defense law:																								
Bringing liquor into restricted zone.....	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3										
“Bone dry law”:																								
Bringing liquor into the District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2										
Selling without revenue license.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2										
Internal revenue law:																								
Military uniform protection law.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Park regulations.....	7	1	6	2	4	2	1	3	4	3	21	8	1	1										
Police regulations.....	178	106	72	21	2	17	23	2	8	77	21	178	108	108										
Speed law.....	62	52	10	14	3	2	1	6	1	24	12	62	32	32										
Traffic regulations.....	58	37	21	3	2	1	1	9	1	33	8	58	51	51										
Other laws and regulations.....																								
Witnesses held.....	4	3	2	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7										
Total.....	2,221	255	1,770	1,306	109	12	36	327	252	8	270	283	194	35	104	4	687	138	10	1	1	5	2,476	1,938

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

[illegible]

Summary—Table of cases—Felonies.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1919	1918
Abandoning infant.....	1	1				1	1
Abduction.....	2	1	1	1	1		3
Adultery.....	120	77	43	19	6	95	51
Arson.....	2	1	1			2	
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	282	33	249	40	12	230	120
Assault with intent to kill.....	16	6	10	2		14	13
Attempt to rape.....	10	4	6			9	5
Attempted robbery.....	18	5	13	2	1	15	5
Bigamy.....	5	3	2			5	10
Carnal knowledge.....	39	11	28	3		36	30
Conspiracy.....	13	12	1		3	10	1
Criminal libel.....	1		1			1	4
Embezzlement.....	126	82	44	10	4	112	90
False pretenses.....	212	181	31	9	1	202	157
Forgery.....	156	143	13	1		155	75
Grand larceny.....	426	185	241	39	8	379	177
Housebreaking.....	462	139	323	22	25	415	319
Incest.....	1	1				1	
Larceny from District government.....	1		1			1	2
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	5	5				5	1
Larceny from United States Government.....	55	32	23	5	1	49	26
Manslaughter.....	14	6	8			14	9
Mayhem.....	1		1			1	
Murder.....	49	15	34		2	47	26
Pandering.....	2	2				2	
Perjury.....	4	3	1			4	4
Rape.....	6	3	3			6	11
Receiving stolen goods.....	53	34	19	4	1	48	43
Robbery.....	323	40	283	30	15	278	99
Seduction.....	9	1	8	1		8	6
Violation of—							
Antinarcotic law.....	16	16				16	10
Espionage law.....	5	4	1			5	
White slave traffic law.....	9	7	2	3		6	6
Sec. 809, District of Columbia Code (procuring miscarriage).....	1	1				1	6
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	373	180	193	41	24	308	211
Sec. 839a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	12	10	2	2		10	6
Sec. 840, District of Columbia Code (taking or concealing writings).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 846, District of Columbia Code (malicious injury).....	1		1			1	
Sec. 847, District of Columbia Code (injuring trees, etc.).....	1		1			1	2
Sec. 848, District of Columbia Code (destroying movable property).....	17	9	8	5	5	7	4
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	90	61	29	19	6	65	80
Sec. 859, District of Columbia Code (false personation).....	4	1	3		2	2	
Sec. 865, District of Columbia Code (gaming law).....	1	1				1	2
Sec. 879, District of Columbia Code (forging or imitating labels).....	2		2			2	
Sec. 35, United States Penal Code (making or presenting false claims against the Government of the United States).....	1	1				1	2
Sec. 129, United States Penal Code (destroying records by officer in charge).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 135, United States Penal Code (intimidating or corrupting witness or juror).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 140, United States Penal Code (obstructing process or assaulting an officer).....	1	1				1	
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (stealing or embezzling mail matter).....	21	14	7		1	20	5
Sec. 215, United States Penal Code (using mails to promote frauds).....	2	2				2	9
Sec. 240, United States Penal Code (packages containing intoxicants shipped in interstate commerce and not marked as such).....	5	2	3			5	77
Sec. 312, United States Penal Code (circulation of obscene literature, promoting abortion).....	3	1	2			3	2
Other laws.....							44
Total.....	2,983	1,341	1,642	258	119	2,606	1,759

Table of cases—Felonies.

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To industrial schools.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
																1919.	1918.
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	6	1	---	7	---	2	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	2	---	7	2
Attempted robbery.....	7	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	1	---	7	---
Carnal knowledge.....	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2
Embezzlement.....	3	---	1	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	4
False pretenses.....	10	2	10	2	---	---	---	---	5	1	---	---	5	---	---	12	22
Forgery.....	12	---	10	2	5	---	---	2	2	1	---	---	1	1	1	12	6
Grand larceny.....	64	7	29	42	4	---	3	2	14	6	20	---	1	17	4	71	23
Housebreaking.....	178	11	51	138	1	---	2	3	22	16	52	9	5	78	1	189	163
Larceny from United States Government.....	5	---	3	2	1	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	6
Murder.....	4	---	2	2	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
Robbery.....	35	1	4	32	3	---	2	1	9	4	4	---	5	5	3	36	3
Violation of—																	
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	104	---	67	37	9	---	8	6	23	2	19	---	---	37	---	104	53
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	2	1	---	3	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3	6
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (embezzling or secreting mail matter).....	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Other laws.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
Total.....	433	23	177	279	28	1	17	12	79	35	107	9	11	148	9	456	305

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Cases held.	
						1919	1918
Affray.....	4	2	2	1	---	3	2
Assault.....	1,718	634	1,084	160	170	1,388	1,206
Attempted false pretenses.....	8	7	1	1	1	6	---
Attempted housebreaking.....	4	---	4	---	3	1	11
Attempted larceny.....	4	4	---	---	2	2	4
Carrying weapons.....	413	74	339	18	39	356	184
Contempt of court.....	109	35	74	3	6	100	96
Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---
Cruelty to animals.....	190	57	133	2	3	185	409
Desecrating United States flag.....	2	2	---	---	---	2	3
Desertion.....	125	46	79	---	2	123	197
Destroying private property.....	241	109	132	30	23	188	116
Destroying public property.....	10	8	2	---	4	6	2
Disorderly conduct.....	4,847	1,802	3,045	75	248	4,524	3,791
Failing to pay board bill.....	31	27	4	11	2	18	14
Fornication.....	740	350	390	29	27	684	518
Fugitives from—							
Board of Children's Guardians.....	161	69	92	---	---	161	118
Industrial schools.....	101	67	34	---	---	101	38
Insane asylum.....	148	135	13	---	---	148	93
Justice.....	289	169	120	---	5	284	236
National Training School for Boys.....	42	10	32	---	---	42	39
National Training School for Girls.....	4	---	4	---	---	4	11
Parents.....	279	204	75	---	---	279	231
Habitual drunkenness.....	1	1	---	---	---	1	10
Held for—							
Investigation.....	2,687	953	1,734	---	2,682	5	3
Mental observation.....	363	233	130	---	2	361	357
Military authorities.....	370	267	103	---	2	368	494
United States marshal.....	125	71	54	---	1	124	86
Incorrigibility.....	73	34	39	---	1	71	62
Indecent assault.....	9	4	5	---	1	6	4
Indecent exposure.....	109	58	51	---	4	105	86
Indigent or dependent children.....	29	8	21	---	---	29	24

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not-prossed.	Dis-mitted.	Cases held.	
						1919	1918
Keeping—							
Bawdy house	3	1	2			3	6
Dangerous dog	2	2			2		
Disorderly house	49	20	29	1	9	39	87
Larceny by a trick	7	1	6		3	4	1
Larceny from Railroad Administration	4	3	1			4	
Nonsupport of wives and children	50	16	34			50	79
Nonsupport of bastard children	2		2			2	
Nuisance	184	130	54	88	6	90	74
Permitting gambling	172	105	67	5	8	159	97
Petit larceny	2,426	832	1,594	118	106	2,202	1,950
Profanity	-2	7	15		2	20	30
Removing child committed by Juvenile Court	1	1			1		
Selling tobacco to minors	5	5				5	5
Soliciting prostitution	63	5	58	3	1	59	112
Soliciting prostitution within military zone	4	4				3	
Taking property without consent of owner	98	74	24	15	6	77	35
Threats of personal violence	296	126	170	74	75	147	147
Throwing missiles	24	16	8	1		23	26
Trespass	5		5			5	1
Turning in false alarm of fire	61	26	35	15	7	39	16
Vagrancy	351	203	148	16	67	268	309
Violation of—							
Alien-enemy proclamation	3	3				3	7
Bill-posting law	21	21			21		
Building regulations	5	5		2		3	4
Child-labor law	104	92	12	1		103	38
Compulsory-education law	1	1				1	2
Conscription law	263	54	209		179	84	112
Dairy and dairy-farm regulations	5	4	1			5	12
Dog law	36	18	18	5	3	28	44
Dog-muzzling regulations	212	130	82	7	3	202	292
Female-employment law	17	17		1		16	4
Fish law	3	2	1			3	
Food law	12	12				12	8
Game law	2	2				2	6
Hacking regulations	256	201	55	2	3	251	254
Health regulations	426	336	90	59	13	354	246
Heating regulations (rooming house)	20	20		8	2	10	
License law	76	65	11	24	6	46	77
Liquor laws—							
Sec. 1, prohibition law, importing for sale	7	1	6		3	4	1
Selling liquors	774	126	648	38	33	703	473
Soliciting orders	4	1	3			4	2
Sec. 6, prohibition law, illegal transportation	28	12	16	13	3	12	14
Sec. 7, prohibition law, club or lockersystem	9	3	6	1	2	6	
Sec. 8, prohibition law, giving away to evade the law	3	3		1		2	6
Sec. 11, prohibition law, drinking in public places	236	148	88	7	10	219	236
Sec. 11, prohibition law, drunk in public places	6,650	4,362	2,288	37	113	6,500	6,745
Sec. 20, prohibition law, operating vehicle while drunk	143	88	55	3	9	131	48
National defense law, bringing liquor into military zone	1,091	220	871	217	125	749	1
Selling liquor to soldiers in uniform	37	3	34	6	4	27	117
Bone-dry law, bringing liquor into the District of Columbia	444	157	287	54	50	340	
Internal-revenue law, selling liquor without revenue license	213	43	170	35	5	173	
Military uniform protection law	7	4	3			7	17
Park regulations	331	307	24	5	8	318	28
Pharmacy law	11	10	1		1	10	23
Plumbing regulations	11	9	2	2	1	8	3
Police regulations	4,984	3,445	1,539	64	112	4,808	3,175
Smoke law	12	12				12	6
Speed law	8,154	5,952	2,202	14	21	8,119	5,868
Terms of probation	1		1			1	12
Traffic regulations	8,543	6,376	2,167	52	84	8,407	7,366
Weights and measures law	55	42	13		1	54	43
Sec. 677, District of Columbia Code (failing to report death)	1	1		1			
Sec. 814, District of Columbia Code (cruelty to children)	2		2			2	

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1919	1918
Violation of—							
Sec. 818, District of Columbia Code (false charge of unchastity).....	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	1
Sec. 824, District of Columbia Code (unlawful entry on private property).....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Sec. 826a, District of Columbia Code (tampering with electric meter).....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sec. 833a, District of Columbia Code (installment law).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sec. 849, District of Columbia Code (stealing or injuring books, etc.).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 851, District of Columbia Code (forcible entry and detainer).....	4	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
Sec. 857, District of Columbia Code (selling firearms to minors).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 869, District of Columbia Code (pool selling, and so forth).....	18	17	1	.....	.....	18	10
Sec. 872, District of Columbia Code (indecent publications).....	4	2	2	.....	1	3	.....
Other laws and regulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Witnesses held.....	57	19	38	.....	49	8	.....
Total.....	50,373	29,374	20,999	1,336	4,387	50,373	36,963

Police patrol and signal service.

	1919	1918		1919	1918
Automobiles.....	5	2	Persons taken to—Contd.		
Auto-patrol wagons.....	7	9	Asylums.....	9	7
Patrol wagons.....	1	1	Several homes.....	12	17
Drivers.....	28	22	Washington Asylum and Jail.....	791	649
Horses.....	2	2	Dead bodies removed.....	33	33
Reports from boxes by officers.....	1,990,360	1,969,365	Children restored to their homes.....	41	61
Messages sent and received.....	19,128	19,242	Accidents attended.....	96	74
Calls for wagon by—			Injured removed to their homes.....	5	11
Officers.....	9,833	11,208	Sick removed to their homes.....	34	35
Citizens.....	17	11	Number of times reserves to fires.....	1,014	836
Messenger or telephone.....	212	306	Miscellaneous runs.....	7,244	5,151
Persons taken to—			Total number of runs made.....	24,678	22,335
Headquarters.....	1,986	1,588			
Hospitals.....	828	1,016			
Juvenile Court.....	44	50			
Police Court.....	1,265	724			
Depots.....	354	329			
Gallery.....	860	229			

Table of cases made by officers mounted on bicycles and motor vehicles.

Precinct.	1919		1918	
	Number of cases.	Fines imposed.	Number of cases.	Fines imposed.
First.....	2,203	\$11,760	1,264	\$6,072
Second.....	1,166	11,007	1,155	6,146
Third.....	1,389	7,434	898	3,856
Fourth.....	2,186	18,246	1,362	5,596
Fifth.....	1,031	5,048	879	5,707
Sixth.....	1,574	9,321	1,255	5,278
Seventh.....	1,434	9,241	1,457	6,571
Eighth.....	1,319	25,554	1,137	20,715
Ninth.....	1,982	18,711	1,973	13,824
Tenth.....	1,735	8,733	1,975	9,467
Eleventh.....	187	954	218	1,151
Total.....	16,306	126,009	13,573	84,383

Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.

17 YEARS AND UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid. Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of. To military authorities.	To United States marshal.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	Placed on probation.	Total.	
																1919.	1918.
Abandoning infant.....	1	1					1									1	1
Adultery.....	7	5	10	2	4		5		2							12	5
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	27	7	2	32			23	3	2	5	1					34	18
Attempt to rape.....	2			2			2									2	
Attempted robbery.....	6		3	3			5	1								6	2
Carnal knowledge.....	13		1	12			11	2								13	8
Conspiracy.....	1	1					1									1	
Embezzlement.....	38	1	18	21	11	2	10	4	1	4					7	39	19
False pretenses.....	12	42	49	5	1		8	1		3					1	40	54
Forgery.....	9		9				8					1				9	3
Grand larceny.....	91	29	60	60			99	8		11		1	1			120	47
Housebreaking.....	127	4	46	85			104	7	10	5			4		1	131	67
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	1		1				1									1	2
Larceny from United States Govern- ment.....	6		1	5			6									6	4
Manslaughter.....	2		2				2									2	3
Murder.....	1			1			1									1	2
Pandering.....	1		1				1									1	
Perjury.....	1		1				1									1	
Receiving stolen goods.....	6	3	3	6			3	1	1	3					1	9	4
Robbery.....	68	3	12	59			60	3	1	4			3			71	14
Seduction.....	5			5			2	1		2						5	6
Violation of—																	
Antinarcotic law.....	1		1				1									1	
White-slave traffic law.....	2		1	1			1	1								2	2
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	133		65	68			100	11	7	12	2		1			133	94
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	2		1	1		1		1								2	5
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	6	1	4	3		1	2	3		1						7	9
Sec. 129, United States Penal Code (destroying records by officer in charge).....	1		1				1									1	
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (embezzling or secreting mail mat- ter).....	9	1	7	3			7					3				10	1
Sec. 312, United States Penal Code (circulating obscene literature, promoting abortion).....	1			1						1						1	
Other laws.....																	22
Total.....	578	98	301	375	5	13	2466	1	48	22	51	3	5	9	2	49676	376

Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid. Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-processed. Dismissed.	Not disposed of. To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation. Sentence suspended.	Total.	
																1919	1918
Abduction.....	1	1	1	1					1	1						2	5
Adultery.....	63	45	67	41	4	2	6	39	1	17	6	32			1	108	73
Arson.....	1	1	1	1				2								2	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	210	31	31	210				144		35	10	51				241	137
Assault with intent to kill..	15	1	6	10				11		2	3					16	8
Attempt to rape.....	8		4	4				5		1	2					8	4
Attempted robbery.....	5		2	3				2		1	1	1				5	5
Bigamy.....	3	2	3	2				4					1			5	11
Carnal knowledge.....	25		10	15				21		1		3				25	29
Conspiracy.....	11	1	11	1				9		3						12	1
Criminal libel.....	1			1				1								1	4
Embezzlement.....	84		63	21	3	9	2	21	2	6	3	23			14	84	77
False pretenses.....	127	19	122	24	9	28	14	64		9	1	15			4	146	118
Forgery.....	62	73	124	11				131		1		2				135	73
Grand larceny.....	180	55	96	139				172		28	6	26		1	2	235	158
Housebreaking.....	132	10	42	100				107		13	12	9				142	120
Incest.....	1		1					1								1	
Larceny from the District of Columbia government.....	1			1				1								1	4
Larceny from interstate ship- ment.....	4		4					2			2					4	
Larceny from the United States Government.....	44		28	16				33		5	1	4		1		44	18
Manslaughter.....	11	1	4	8				12								12	11
Mayhem.....		1		1				1								1	
Murder.....	40	4	13	31				42		2						44	24
Pandering.....	1			1				1								1	
Perjury.....	3		2	1				1						1		3	3
Rape.....	6		3	3				3								6	9
Receiving stolen goods.....	41	3	31	13				16		3	25					44	45
Robbery.....	144	72	24	192				147		25	13	29	1			216	120
Seduction.....	4		1	3				3			1					4	5
Violation of—																	
Antinarcotic law.....	14	1	15					15								15	10
Espionage law.....	5		4	1				1	1							5	
White slave traffic law...	7		6	1				5		2			1			7	9
Sec. 809, District of Co- lumbia Code (procuring miscarriage).....	1		1					1								1	7
Sec. 826b, District of Co- lumbia Code (unauthor- ized use of vehicles)....	136		48	88				93		22	11	7		2	1	136	118
Sec. 836a, District of Co- lumbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	10		9	1				8		1		1				10	1
Sec. 840, District of Co- lumbia Code (taking away or concealing writings).....	1			1				1								1	
Sec. 846, District of Co- lumbia Code (malicious injury).....	1			1				1								1	
Sec. 847, District of Co- lumbia Code (destroy- ing trees, shrubbery, etc.).....	1										1					1	
Sec. 848, District of Co- lumbia Code (destroy- ing movable property)...	9	8	9	8	2			1	1	5	5	3				17	3
Sec. 851b, District of Co- lumbia Code (larceny after trust).....	68	12	57	23	5	8	4	11	7	16	6	20			1	80	106
Sec. 859, District of Co- lumbia Code (false per- sonation).....	3	1	1	3				2		2						4	

Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid. Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
																			1919	1918
Violation of—Continued.																				
Sec. 860, District of Columbia Code (false personation).....	1	1					1												1	2
Sec. 865, District of Columbia Code (gaming law).....	2			2			2												2	5
Sec. 879, District of Columbia Code (forging or imitating labels, etc.)....	1	1					1												1	
Sec. 35, United States Penal Code (making false claims against the Government).....	1	1					1												1	3
Sec. 135, United States Penal Code (intimidating or corrupting witness, juror, etc.).....	1	1					1												1	2
Sec. 140, United States Penal Code (obstructing process or assaulting an officer).....	1	1					1												1	1
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (embezzling or secreting mail matter)	9	7	2				4	1	1										9	4
Sec. 215, United States Penal Code (using mails to promote frauds).....	1	1	2				1		1										2	1
Sec. 240, United States Penal Code (packages containing liquor in interstate commerce not marked as such).....	4	1	2	3			5												5	96
Sec. 312, United States Penal Code (circulating obscene literature, promoting abortion).....	2	1	1				2												2	2
Other laws.....																				37
Total.....	1,507	344	863	988	23	47	26	1,115	12	193	85	267	1	5	1	13	1	21	2	851,470

HEALTH RECORDS OF THE MEN.

The police department had an experience similar to all organizations last year when the influenza epidemic seriously interfered with its work and large numbers of men were put on the sick list because of the disease. Largely as the result of the epidemic 4.07 per cent of the total salaries of \$1,015,985.15 was lost. The percentage of salaries lost on account of illness and injury in the previous year was 2.89.

Much of the illness in the police force, however, is believed by the board of surgeons to be preventable and during the coming year everything possible will be done to interest the individual members of the force in preventive medicine and in taking the best care of themselves.

The board of police surgeons was reorganized during the year.

Plans for the work were changed so that the physicians were enabled to devote more time to the study of keeping the men well instead of waiting until they became sick and having to stop work. The attitude of the whole board is to do everything possible for the men, to keep them well by giving them the most perfect medical attention possible. The regular board of surgeons has been strengthened by the appointment of three officers who had extensive overseas experience with the American Expeditionary Forces and also by the appointment of a former Medical Corps captain who was in charge of all draft examinations for the Army in the District of Columbia during the period of the war. In addition the department has been fortunate in securing as a consulting surgeon on the board one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States, and the major and superintendent just at the present writing has completed plans for getting as consulting surgeon an orthopedic surgeon, a throat specialist, and an eye specialist.

The following shows in detail the time lost by the members of the force during the past year:

HEALTH RECORDS OF MEN.

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Beattie, J. A.	One.	Illness	1	\$3.33
Cullinane, D. J.	Three.	do	1	4.00
Hanslip, W. D.	One.	do	1	3.33
Hansboro, C. E.	do	do	1	3.33
Hinson, E. H.	do	Injury	1	3.33
Hudson, M. S.	do	Illness	1	3.33
Morgan, Clarence.	do	do	1	3.33
McCormick, T. B.	do	do	1	3.33
McDuffie, P. A.	do	do	1	3.33
McDaniel, H. C.	do	do	1	3.33
O'Donnell, Thomas	do	Injury	1	3.33
Taylor, E. L.	do	Illness	1	3.33
Anderson, Edward.	Three.	do	2	8.00
Connors, J. A.	do	do	2	8.00
Davis, E. R.	One.	do	2	6.67
Grant, C. L.	Inspector.	do	2	11.78
Harrison, H. R.	One.	do	2	6.67
Headley, A. J.	Lieutenant.	do	2	9.55
Johnson, Otho.	One.	do	2	6.67
Jones, J. J.	do	do	2	6.67
Kelley, George.	Three.	do	2	8.00
Mathews, H. H.	Two.	do	2	7.33
Namey, J. E.	One.	do	2	6.67
Poole, C. D.	do	do	2	6.67
Smith, J. C.	Three.	do	2	8.00
Stewart, W. E.	do	do	2	8.00
Wells, L. W.	One.	do	2	6.67
Wilson, J. E.	Three.	do	2	8.00
Bremerman, C. R.	One.	do	3	10.00
Cornwell, H. F.	do	do	3	10.00
Dalhouse, T. T.	Three.	do	3	12.00
Darnall, G. E.	One.	do	3	10.00
Davis, R. E.	do	do	3	10.00
Fletcher, T. I.	do	do	3	10.00
Gleason, W. G.	Three.	do	3	12.00
Gramsley, C. C.	do	do	3	12.00
Kiker, W. L.	One.	do	3	10.00
McDermott, James.	do	do	3	10.00
Morgan, Gaylord.	do	Injury	3	10.00
Mullen, Charles.	Three.	Illness	3	12.00
Murray, W. A.	One.	do	3	10.00
Orme, W. W.	Three.	do	3	12.00
Rector, H. B.	do	do	3	12.00
Tyser, F. L.	One.	do	3	10.00
Woodward, F. E.	Three.	do	3	12.00
Ault, R. C.	do	do	4	16.00
Beckenheimer, Henry.	do	do	4	16.00
Beit, A. C.	do	do	4	16.00
Burke, F. S. W.	Sergeant.	do	4	16.89

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Davis, Eugene	Three	Illness	4	\$16.00
Emmert, F. R.	do.	do.	4	16.00
Garrison, R. L.	do.	do.	4	16.00
Horn, R. J.	One	do.	4	13.33
Jenkins, L. J.	do.	do.	4	13.33
Moseby, J. O.	Three	do.	4	16.00
McLucas, J. L.	do.	do.	4	16.00
Newton, W. S.	do.	do.	4	16.00
Plemmons, C. L.	Lieutenant	do.	4	19.11
Sacker, H. J.	One	do.	4	13.33
Shelby, W. S.	Sergeant	do.	4	16.80
Tomardy, P. S.	One	Injury	4	13.39
Waldron, J. F.	Three	Illness	4	16.03
Adams, W. H.	Three	Injury	5	20.00
Antonelli, Fred	do.	Illness	5	20.00
Bean, T. R.	Sergeant	do.	5	21.11
Broderick, J. C.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Byer, D. W.	do.	do.	5	20.00
Calhoun, J. C.	do.	do.	5	20.00
Carroll, R. L.	do.	do.	5	20.00
Cox, R. J.	One	do.	5	16.07
Dawson, T. A.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Dean, Russell	Lieutenant	do.	5	23.89
Embrey, D. L.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Emerson, Walter	Lieutenant	do.	5	23.89
Estes, C. C.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Evans, J. R.	Sergeant	do.	5	21.11
Geier, J. J.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Guyer, A. W.	do.	do.	5	20.00
Hayes, D. O.	do.	do.	5	20.00
Heffernan, T. T.	One	do.	5	16.67
Hellmuth, G. L.	Two	do.	5	18.33
Janes, D. E.	One	do.	5	16.67
Jenkins, Jerome	Three	do.	5	20.00
Lester, W. H.	do.	do.	5	20.00
Lynch, Michael	Sergeant	do.	5	21.11
Mellen, Archibald	Three	do.	5	20.00
Moore, M. B.	One	do.	5	16.67
McLarney, J. F.	do.	do.	5	16.67
Neville, E. L.	do.	do.	5	16.67
Porter, E. E.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Raedy, M. L.	Sergeant	do.	5	21.11
Ronayne, J. J.	Two	do.	5	18.33
Sanford, W. E.	Sergeant	do.	5	21.11
Smoot, W. S.	One	do.	5	16.67
Sullivan, Daniel	Captain	do.	5	29.45
Thorne, L. C.	Two	do.	5	18.33
Walter, A. L.	Three	do.	5	20.00
Yeager, F. P.	One	Injury	5	16.67
Baker, Archie	Three	do.	6	24.00
Beckley, R. J.	do.	Illness	6	24.00
Bobo, J. E.	do.	do.	6	24.00
Braxton, E. H.	do.	do.	6	24.00
Burlingame, G. E.	do.	do.	6	24.00
Carrico, H. S.	One	do.	6	20.00
Cole, A. B.	Three	do.	6	24.00
Donovan, J. J.	do.	do.	6	24.00
Ford, Clarence	One	Injury	6	20.00
Gibbons, A. I.	Three	Illness	6	24.00
Grinzell, A. W.	do.	Injury	6	24.00
Lauten, Gustave	One	Illness	6	20.00
Lewis, W. C.	Sergeant	do.	6	25.33
Long, Elmer	Two	Injury	6	22.00
Mansfield, C. E.	One	Illness	6	20.00
McKeever, J. J.	Three	do.	6	24.00
Newkirk, J. T.	do.	do.	6	24.00
Peterson, J. M.	do.	do.	6	24.00
Sayer, J. P.	do.	Injury	6	24.00
Wilson, J. E.	One	Illness	6	20.00
Zepp, C. S.	Lieutenant	do.	6	28.67
Bradshaw, E. S.	One	do.	6	20.00
Burlingame, H. T.	Three	do.	7	28.00
Carlin, W. H.	do.	do.	7	28.00
Fennelly, Anthony	do.	do.	7	28.00
Fleischhauer, J. A.	do.	Injury	7	28.00
Galpin, H. E.	One	Illness	7	23.33
Levi, H. R.	Three	do.	7	28.00
Shipley, Joseph	do.	do.	7	28.00
Wheeler, T. S.	do.	do.	7	28.00
Woods, R. A.	do.	do.	7	28.00
Baum, C. S.	do.	do.	7	28.00
	do.	do.	8	32.00

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Brown, C. R.	Three.	Illness.	8	\$32.00
Emanuel, Sanford	do.	do.	8	32.00
Evans, Harry	do.	do.	8	32.00
Fields, W. J.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Frye, H. H.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Furr, M. E.	Sergeant.	do.	8	33.78
Gibson, C. T.	Three.	do.	8	32.00
Hall, J. W.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Holmes, N. O.	Two.	do.	8	29.33
Johnson, R. H.	Three.	do.	8	32.00
Lintler, J. R.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Lusby, T. A.	do.	do.	8	32.00
McGrath, Frank	One.	do.	8	26.67
Norton, L. C.	Three.	do.	8	32.00
Ogle, W. E.	do.	do.	8	32.00
O'Meara, C. C.	Two.	do.	8	29.33
Preston, J. E.	Sergeant.	do.	8	33.78
Rowland, F. W.	One.	do.	8	26.67
Sanford, Washington.	Three.	do.	8	32.00
Scriven, G. N.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Stewart, Richard	do.	do.	8	32.00
Strobel, C. A.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Thompson, B. W.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Wise, C. C.	do.	do.	8	32.00
Armstrong, J. E.	do.	do.	9	36.00
Bigham, James	do.	do.	9	36.00
Bremerman, C. I.	One.	do.	9	30.00
Conlon, James	Lieutenant.	do.	9	43.00
Crouch, David	Three.	do.	9	36.00
Floegel, E. S.	One.	do.	9	30.00
Giles, J. I.	Lieutenant.	do.	9	43.00
Haller, William	Three.	do.	9	36.00
Hauze, J. D.	do.	do.	9	36.00
Hile, J. F.	do.	do.	9	36.00
Jackson, J. E.	do.	do.	9	36.00
Johnson, B. H.	do.	do.	9	36.00
Myers, E. P.	One.	do.	9	30.00
O'Brien, Patrick	Three.	do.	9	36.00
Tierney, F. R.	One.	do.	9	30.00
Creel, C. S.	Three.	do.	10	40.00
Hudson, P. M.	One.	do.	10	33.33
Hughes, Francis	Three.	Injury.	10	40.00
Jones, N. W.	do.	Illness.	10	40.00
Keech, L. R.	do.	do.	10	40.00
King, B. R.	Two.	do.	10	36.67
Lynch, P. J.	One.	do.	10	33.33
Miller, H. B.	Two.	do.	10	36.67
Moran, G. H.	Three.	do.	10	40.00
McPherson, F. N.	do.	do.	10	40.00
Purcell, John	do.	do.	10	40.00
Yates, R. C.	Sergeant.	do.	10	42.22
Broderick, J. J.	Two.	do.	11	40.33
Clay, O. G.	Three.	do.	11	44.00
Eby, E. L.	do.	do.	11	44.00
Galimore, D. E.	Two.	do.	11	40.33
Harbaugh, M. B.	Three.	do.	11	44.00
Holmes, J. C.	do.	do.	11	44.00
Hood, J. R.	Sergeant.	do.	11	46.45
Hopkins, W. F.	Three.	do.	11	44.00
Jamison, J. S.	do.	do.	11	44.00
Mulhall, J. E.	Captain.	do.	11	64.78
Murphy, D. V.	One.	do.	11	36.67
Smoot, A. E.	Three.	do.	11	44.00
Stevens, C. A.	Sergeant.	do.	11	46.45
Tolson, J. J.	One.	do.	11	36.67
Whalen, J. J.	Sergeant.	do.	11	46.45
Bassford, J. T.	Three.	do.	12	48.00
Bowers, J. E.	do.	do.	12	48.00
Brady, C. H.	One.	Injury.	12	40.00
Hooper, Charles	Three.	Illness.	12	48.00
Kelley, L. E.	One.	do.	12	40.00
McGregor, W. W.	Three.	do.	12	48.00
Smith, D. W.	do.	do.	12	48.00
Sellers, G. W.	do.	do.	12	48.00
Stranley, J. A.	do.	do.	12	48.00
Tapscott, Robert	do.	do.	12	48.00
Young, S. I.	do.	Injury.	12	48.00
Beans, N. A.	do.	Illness.	12	48.00
Bradley, J. F.	do.	do.	13	52.00
Connell, J. A.	do.	do.	13	52.00
Cornwell, G. B.	One.	do.	13	43.33
Hess, W. P.	Sergeant.	do.	13	54.89
Hester, J. N.	do.	do.	13	54.89
	Three.	do.	13	52.00

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Hicks, J. I.	Three.	Illness	13	\$52.00
Jungmans, Joseph	One.	do	13	43.33
Licarione, Bernard	do	Injury	13	43.33
Lohman, J. J.	do	Illness	13	43.33
Sandberg, Fred	Three.	do	13	52.00
Stange, F. G.	do	do	13	52.00
Stroman, H. C.	do	do	13	52.00
Sullivan, J. F.	do	do	13	52.00
Trice, R. L.	do	do	13	52.00
Verr, Henry	do	do	13	52.00
Warder, C. H.	One.	do	13	43.33
Weber, G. S.	Three.	do	13	52.00
Barnes, J. E.	do	do	14	56.00
Brauning, W. H.	do	do	14	56.00
Desch, Emil	Two.	do	14	51.33
Forteney, H. W.	Three.	do	14	56.00
Holmes, W. E.	Sergeant	do	14	59.11
Johnson, I. H.	Three.	do	14	56.00
Kiefer, J. L.	One.	do	14	46.67
Lephew, Willis	Three.	do	14	56.00
Lucas, A. L.	do	do	14	56.00
Nealon, W. J.	do	do	14	56.00
Pence, R. A.	do	do	14	56.00
Powell, C. P.	do	do	14	56.00
Bradley, C. H.	do	do	15	60.00
Collins, Maurice	do	do	15	60.00
Cox, C. P.	do	do	15	60.00
Flather, C. E. E.	Captain.	do	15	88.33
Grant, J. E.	Three.	do	15	60.00
Hall, U. W.	do	do	15	60.00
Johnston, J. S.	Sergeant	do	15	63.33
Loftus, J. B.	Three.	do	15	60.00
Mansfield, O. W.	Two.	do	15	55.00
McKie, Alexander	Three.	do	15	60.00
Sullivan, J. A.	do	do	15	60.00
Terry, W. F.	do	do	15	60.00
Tormey, P. S.	Two.	do	15	55.00
Cox, R. M.	Three.	do	16	64.00
Easley, W. W.	Sergeant	do	16	67.55
Murray, E. A.	Two.	do	16	58.67
Owens, W. E.	Three.	do	16	64.00
Penn, C. C.	do	do	16	64.00
Ricketts, C. W.	do	do	16	64.00
Smith, H. M.	do	do	16	64.00
Thomas, W. L.	Two.	do	16	58.67
Trammell, C. H.	do	Injury	16	58.67
Warren, M. W.	Three.	Illness	16	64.00
Williams, Eslie	do	Injury	16	64.00
Baur, Frank	do	Illness	17	68.00
Birkigt, C. M.	do	Injury	17	68.00
Cunningham, W. J.	One.	do	17	56.67
Donovan, J. A.	Three.	Illness	17	68.00
Foley, J. A.	do	do	17	68.00
German, L. R.	do	Injury	17	68.00
Harrover, J. R.	do	Illness	17	68.00
Helde, T. F.	One.	Injury	17	56.67
Leahy, R. J.	do	Illness	17	56.67
Maher, John	Three.	do	17	68.00
Mattingly, W. M.	do	do	17	68.00
Nebb, J. F. C.	do	do	17	68.00
Rout, W. M.	do	do	17	68.00
Sanders, R. A.	do	do	17	68.00
Sullivan, T. J.	Two.	do	17	68.00
Talbert, RGT	Three.	do	17	62.33
Walsh, J. T.	do	do	17	68.00
Delaney, T. S.	do	do	17	68.00
Delavigne, Theodore	do	do	18	72.00
Helde, J. C.	do	do	18	72.00
Kilmartin, J. L.	Sergeant	do	18	76.00
Lowery, C. F.	Three.	do	18	72.00
McTaggart, John	do	do	18	72.00
Norris, J. L.	Two.	do	18	72.00
Steele, T. B.	Three.	do	18	66.00
Tarmon, H. H.	do	do	18	72.00
Thompson, J. I.	do	do	18	72.00
Allen, R. A.	do	do	18	72.00
Brooks, E. M.	do	Injury	19	76.00
Cavanagh, J. J.	do	Illness	19	76.00
Edwards, J. K.	do	do	19	76.00
Eskridge, Vernon	do	do	19	76.00
Gaffield, E. G. A.	do	do	19	76.00
Garth, W. H.	do	Injury	19	76.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 233

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Herfurth, A. L.	One.	Injury	19	\$63.33
Hospital, W. L.	Three.	Illness	19	76.00
Keleher, E. P.	do.	do.	19	76.00
Koontz, C. C.	do.	Injury	19	76.00
Murray, Leo.	do.	Illness	19	76.00
Russell, J. G.	One.	do.	19	63.33
Boland, John.	Three.	do.	20	80.00
Canfield, W. J.	do.	do.	20	80.00
Cox, Melvin.	Two.	Injury	20	73.33
Kunza, Theodore.	Three.	Illness	20	80.00
Lomax, G. S.	Two.	do.	20	73.33
McCormack, J. W.	Sergeant.	do.	20	84.45
Revercomb, L. W.	Three.	do.	20	80.00
Ricketts, W. M.	One.	do.	20	66.67
Spring, C. R.	Two.	Injury	20	73.33
Stott, W. G.	Sergeant.	do.	20	84.45
Brown, E. W.	Lieutenant.	Illness	21	100.33
Doyle, R. E.	Captain.	Injury	21	123.67
Leavell, J. T.	Three.	Illness	21	84.00
Lee, J. H.	do.	Injury	21	84.00
Allan, L. E.	do.	Illness	22	88.00
Bailey, W. H.	do.	Injury	22	88.00
Hanschild, O. C.	do.	Illness	22	88.00
Helm, J. G.	One.	do.	22	73.33
Howard, F. M.	Three.	do.	22	88.00
Lake, T. S.	Sergeant.	do.	22	92.89
Orlani, Thomas	Three.	do.	22	88.00
Osterman, V. A.	do.	do.	22	88.00
Saunders, C. C.	do.	do.	22	88.00
Adcock, W. C.	do.	Illness	23	92.00
Currier, J. R.	do.	do.	23	92.00
Horton, J. M.	do.	do.	23	92.00
Little, G. M.	do.	do.	23	92.00
Roberts, Spencer.	do.	do.	23	92.00
Romer, J. P.	do.	do.	23	92.00
Sirola, John.	One.	do.	23	76.67
Tracy, James.	Three.	do.	23	92.00
Balderson, W. C.	do.	do.	24	96.00
Blasey, Thomas	do.	do.	24	96.00
Brennan, John.	do.	Injury	24	96.00
Brown, H. G.	Two.	Illness.	24	88.00
Falvey, W. F.	Captain.	do.	24	141.33
Gall, A. W.	Three.	Injury	24	96.00
Gibbons, E. L.	Two.	do.	24	88.00
Harney, E. T.	Three.	do.	24	96.00
Jacob, H. L.	One.	do.	24	80.00
MacDonald, W. M.	Three.	Illness	24	96.00
McDuffie, W. F.	One.	do.	24	80.00
Turner, C. O.	Three.	Injury	24	96.00
Welsh, J. P.	do.	Illness	24	96.00
Wheeler, W. W.	do.	do.	24	96.00
Barteman, C. G.	do.	do.	25	100.00
Dreager, L. E.	do.	do.	25	100.00
Havecock, A. M.	do.	do.	25	100.00
Hubbs, W. B.	Two.	Injury	25	91.67
Lee, R. E.	Sergeant.	Illness.	25	105.55
Somntag, Otto.	Three.	do.	25	100.00
Stone, N. M.	do.	do.	25	100.00
Welch, J. E.	do.	do.	25	100.00
Wilson, H. K.	do.	do.	25	100.00
Downs, Ruby.	do.	do.	26	104.00
Kuehling, B. C.	Two.	do.	26	95.33
Murphy, Samuel.	Sergeant.	Injury	26	109.78
Owens, T. B.	Three.	Illness	26	104.00
Riley, William.	do.	do.	26	104.00
Shelton, E. L.	One.	do.	26	86.67
Watts, W. V.	Three.	do.	26	104.00
Lord, C. P. M.	Lieutenant.	do.	27	129.00
Murphy, Sylvester.	Three.	do.	27	108.00
McCubbin, J. M. D.	do.	do.	27	108.00
Greene, J. W.	do.	do.	28	112.00
Lewis, B. G.	do.	do.	28	102.67
McKimmie, O. A.	Two.	do.	28	93.33
Sazer, Gustav.	One.	do.	28	112.00
Stello, C. H.	Three.	do.	28	102.67
Wheelock, G. B.	Two.	do.	28	112.00
Bowen, Thales.	Three.	do.	29	106.33
Bryan, J. S.	Two.	do.	29	116.00
Davis, D. A.	Three.	do.	29	106.33
Davis, W. L.	do.	do.	29	116.00
Carvey, D. J.	do.	do.	29	116.00
Harbin, Albert.	do.	do.	29	116.00

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Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Hartman, J. F.	Three	Illness	29	\$116.00
Kelly, C. F.	One	do	29	96.67
Miller, J. S.	Three	do	29	116.00
Gibson, J. H.	do	do	30	120.00
Ward, I. H.	do	do	30	120.00
Cowno, C. H.	do	do	31	124.00
Davis, J. F.	do	do	31	124.00
Harrington, J. D.	One	Injury	31	103.33
Nally, Thomas	Three	Illness	31	124.00
Trenis, O. J.	do	Injury	31	124.00
Brodie, H. E.	One	Illness	32	106.67
Buckley, J. T.	Three	Injury	32	128.00
Knight, J. J.	Two	Illness	32	117.33
Middleton, E. C.	do	Injury	32	117.33
Trice, W. H.	do	Illness	32	128.00
Vaughan, W. D.	do	Injury	32	128.00
Boyce, J. A.	Sergeant	Illness	33	139.34
Davis, O. T.	do	do	33	132.00
Hatton, J. T.	do	Injury	33	132.00
Springmann, J. A.	do	Illness	33	132.00
Mertz, P. A.	do	do	34	136.00
Miller, W. F.	Two	do	34	124.67
Boyle, J. E.	Three	Injury	35	140.00
Costello, V. M.	One	Illness	35	116.67
Leer, Frank	Three	do	35	140.00
Marks, S. J.	do	do	35	140.00
Davis, John H.	do	Injury	36	144.00
Hanley, Thomas	do	do	36	144.00
Monroe, Franklin	do	Illness	36	144.00
Peterson, J. E.	do	do	36	144.00
Thornhill, W. F.	do	do	36	144.00
Groves, H. H.	do	do	37	148.00
McKinney, Levi	Two	do	37	135.67
Berman, J. C.	Three	do	38	152.00
Brown, W. E.	do	do	38	152.00
Poland, T. M.	One	do	38	126.67
Skinner, W. H.	Three	do	38	152.00
Kennedy, J. T.	do	do	39	156.00
Stevens, J. W.	One	do	39	130.00
Thorne, M. E.	do	do	39	130.00
Trumbo, L. C.	Three	do	39	156.00
Warfield, C. E.	do	do	39	156.00
Atchison, George	do	do	40	160.00
Esser, A. W.	do	do	40	160.00
Gibson, S. D.	do	do	40	160.00
Preinkert, J. L.	One	do	40	133.33
Smith, C. E.	Three	Injury	40	160.00
Jett, E. M.	do	Illness	41	164.00
Montgomery, T. O.	One	do	41	136.67
Horne, Edward	Three	do	42	168.00
Russell, S. L. H.	Sergeant	Injury	42	177.34
Carlin, L. A.	Three	Illness	43	172.00
Combs, D. W.	do	do	43	172.00
Hodges, Yulee	Lieutenant	do	43	205.44
Alexander, E. P.	Two	Injury	44	161.33
Constable, Frank	Three	Illness	44	176.00
Fugett, W. H.	do	Injury	44	176.00
Giles, L. W.	do	do	44	176.00
Thompson, J. E.	do	Illness	44	176.00
Burke, W. F.	One	Injury	45	150.00
Davis, L. C.	Three	Illness	45	180.00
Garratt, H. P.	do	do	45	180.00
Browning, G. R.	One	do	46	153.33
Dulin, E. E.	Three	do	46	184.00
McDonald, Alexander	do	do	46	184.00
Spicer, R. N.	do	do	46	184.00
Reinhardt, F. L.	One	Injury	48	160.00
Buckingham, Abram	Three	do	49	196.00
Hayden, P. F.	do	Illness	49	196.00
Larick, J. B.	do	do	49	196.00
Long, Michael	do	do	49	196.00
Scherer, Karl	do	do	49	196.00
Farmer, J. L.	do	do	50	200.00
Montgomery, C. S.	do	do	51	204.00
Garvey, C. E.	do	do	52	208.00
Quinlan, T. F.	do	do	52	208.00
Hugh, E. H.	do	do	53	212.00
Ryon, O. C.	Sergeant	do	54	228.00
Tucker, C. H.	Two	Injury	54	198.00
Calvert, J. M.	One	Illness	56	186.67
Johnson, R. A.	Two	Injury	56	205.33
Langley, J. T.	do	do	56	205.33

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Cause.	Days.	Amount.
Parker, C. C.	Three.	Injury	57	\$228.00
Flaherty, John.	do.	Illness	58	232.00
Roper, J. M.	do.	Injury	58	232.00
Wright, C. T.	Sergeant.	Illness	59	249.12
Pywell, H. E.	Two.	Injury	60	220.00
Cheaney, H. A.	Three.	Illness	61	244.00
Morgan, J. C.	do.	do	62	248.00
Vander Schaaf, Rufus.	do.	do	62	248.00
Pierson, J. W.	Lieutenant.	Injury	63	287.67
Carr, H. R.	One.	Illness	65	216.67
Crimes, Everett.	do.	do	65	216.67
Cullinane, T. J.	Three.	Injury	66	264.00
Vandewalker, L. S.	do.	Illness	70	280.00
Lake, E. L.	do.	Injury	74	296.00
Mansfield, R. H.	do.	do	75	300.00
Payne, L. W.	Two.	Illness	76	278.67
Kavanagh, James.	Three.	do	78	312.00
Sears, J. E.	do.	do	83	332.00
Gilfoyle, W. M.	do.	Injury	85	340.00
Hagan, M. E.	do.	Illness	85	340.00
Boyle, E. W.	do.	do	87	348.00
Stringfellow, J. R.	do.	do	88	352.00
McGinniss, W. C.	do.	do	91	364.00
Swain, J. H. B.	do.	do	92	368.00
Foley, Daniel.	do.	Injury	102	408.00
Sprinkle, J. L.	Lieutenant.	do	111	769.21
Charlton, L. W.	Three.	do	117	468.00
Patterson, G. R.	do.	Illness	131	524.00
Smith, J. M.	do.	do	141	564.00
Caw, S. W.	do.	do	152	608.00

Total number of men absent on account of illness or injuries.	490
Total number of days lost by the before-mentioned men on account of illness or injuries.	10,388
Total amount of salary represented by the before-mentioned days.	\$41,256.56
Average number of days lost by each man who was absent on account of illness or injury.	21.20
Average salary loss represented by each man who was absent on account of illness or injury.	\$84.20
Average number of days lost per man during the fiscal year, using the entire force of 854 men as a basis.	12.16
Average salary loss per man during the fiscal year, using the entire force of 854 men as a basis.	\$48.31
Percentage of total salaries lost on account of illness or injury:	
1918.	2.89
1919.	4.07
Number of men sick or injured from 1 to 10 days.	182
Number of men sick or injured from 11 to 20 days.	130
Number of men sick or injured from 21 to 30 days.	71
Number of men sick or injured from 31 days and over.	107
Total salaries paid the force.	\$1,015,985.15

REPORT OF THE CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

As chief clerk this employee exercises a general supervision over all of the clerical work of the department, and is also custodian of equipments, stationery, and other supplies necessary to be kept in stock for the current use of the department.

As property clerk he is charged with the care of all lost, stolen, and abandoned property coming into the possession of the police, as well as the effects of the insane and of persons dying in the District of Columbia without relatives or friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1919.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

I have to submit the report of the operations of this office during the past fiscal year. The following shows the disposition of property on hand July 1, 1918, and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Balance on hand July 1, 1918.....	\$29,725.74
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	9,255.71
Delivered to owners on bond.....	375.00
Delivered to administrators.....	25.00
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: Destroyed.....	920.48
Balance on hand July 1, 1919.....	19,149.55
Total accounted for.....	29,725.74

The following is a monthly statement of the property received and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimants on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.		On hand.	Total.
				Sold at auction.	De- stroyed.		
1918.							
July.....	\$63,425.11	\$1,488.00	-----	-----	\$518.45	\$2,294.35	\$67,725.91
August.....	93,415.39	5,440.00	\$700.00	-----	157.00	1,961.05	101,673.44
September.....	74,487.72	965.00	549.32	-----	257.25	1,649.92	77,909.21
October.....	110,629.65	2,653.00	1,034.59	\$100.00	50.00	4,330.35	118,797.59
November.....	162,290.26	6,560.00	2,103.00	-----	-----	4,327.68	175,280.94
December.....	114,416.06	3,062.50	21.00	-----	-----	4,428.26	121,927.82
1919.							
January.....	86,437.11	1,100.00	-----	-----	-----	3,415.85	90,952.96
February.....	63,727.98	870.00	150.00	-----	-----	4,497.71	69,245.69
March.....	115,222.73	2,007.00	135.00	-----	-----	21,234.69	138,599.42
April.....	102,744.72	20,123.00	-----	50.00	-----	12,025.46	134,943.18
May.....	91,107.31	7,933.96	20.00	-----	-----	5,621.11	104,682.38
June.....	81,037.87	410.00	-----	-----	-----	12,788.77	94,236.64
Total.....	1,158,941.91	52,612.46	4,712.91	150.00	982.70	78,575.20	1,295,975.18

Summary.

Estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1918.....	\$29,725.74
Received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.....	1,295,975.18
Total to be accounted for.....	1,325,700.92
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	1,168,197.62
Delivered to claimants on bond.....	52,987.46
Delivered to administrators.....	4,737.91
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	150.00
Destroyed.....	1,903.18
On hand July 1, 1919.....	97,874.75
Total accounted for.....	1,325,700.92

Estimated value of property delivered to property clerk, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, by the different precincts, detective bureau, and the coroner's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	June 30, 1919.	June 30, 1918.
First precinct.....	\$119,554.17	\$79,942.87
Second precinct.....	52,609.65	24,478.30
Third precinct.....	103,327.41	54,071.17
Fourth precinct.....	37,415.90	12,819.10
Fifth precinct.....	45,999.20	18,639.60
Sixth precinct.....	66,452.42	21,122.43
Seventh precinct.....	77,305.53	37,790.01
Eighth precinct.....	81,000.51	46,775.83
Ninth precinct.....	107,913.38	40,863.71
Tenth precinct.....	107,258.92	56,147.70
Eleventh precinct.....	12,761.94	13,710.51
Harbor precinct.....	1,480.86	2,130.94
Detective bureau.....	483,281.60	271,510.63
Coroner's office.....	513.69	231.39
Total.....	1,295,975.18	680,232.25

Report of sale held May 18, 1918.

Proceeds of sale of merchandise.....	\$1,292.95
Cash.....	205.22
Total.....	1,498.17
Expenses of sale:	
Advertising.....	15.50
Commission.....	19.40
Hauling.....	60.00
Labor (extra).....	35.00
Total.....	129.90
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia:	
To the credit of Policeman's Fund.....	1,255.67
To the credit of escheated estates relief fund.....	112.60
Total accounted for.....	1,498.17

Report of sale of horse on Nov. 9, 1918.

Proceeds of sale of horse.....	\$5.00
Commission.....	.18
Net proceeds of sale.....	4.82
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia.....	4.82

Report of sale of horse, May 27, 1919.

Proceeds of sale of horse.....	\$25. 00
Commission.....	. 88
Advertising.....	3. 60
Total.....	4. 48
Net proceeds of sale.....	20. 52
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia.....	20. 52

Abstract of expenditures of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended, June 30, 1919.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriations.....	\$40, 000. 00
Expended as follows:	
Automatic press feeder, motor, and supplies.....	899. 52
Cartridges, holsters, and revolvers.....	484. 46
Composing and typesetting machine, supplies for	1, 146. 33
Forage.....	1, 170. 51
Furniture, repairs thereto (blankets, sheets, etc.).....	1, 346. 40
Gas and electricity.....	3, 809. 32
Horseshoeing.....	358. 13
Laundry.....	1, 884. 44
Meals and lunches for prisoners.....	6, 711. 42
Miscellaneous (awnings, badges, brooms, brushes, buckets, circulars, directories, hose, ice, kerosene, lamps, lanterns, newspapers, photo supplies, removal of ashes, rent of phones, rewards, signs, soap, speedometers, storage, telegrams, telephone tolls, typewriters, etc.)..	8, 073. 18
Motor cycles, repairs thereto, supplies for.....	693. 32
Prevention and detection of crime.....	6, 719. 81
Printing, blank forms, and printers' supplies.....	2, 314. 32
Repairs.....	1, 042. 79
Stationery, blank books, cards, etc.....	2, 710. 02
Traffic standards, semaphores, etc.....	602. 54
Unexpended balance.....	33. 49
Total.....	40, 000. 00

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Appropriation.....	200. 00
Unexpended balance.....	200. 00

FLAGS AND HALYARDS.

Appropriation.....	200. 00
Expended.....	198. 84
Unexpended balance.....	1. 16
Total.....	200. 00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 239

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	\$12,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,500.00
	<u>13,500.00</u>

Expended as follows:

Casings, outer and inner tubes.....	1,358.51
Gasolines, oil, and lubricants.....	6,047.09
Miscellaneous (bulbs, chains, dusters, jacks, lap robes, blankets, polish, rims, covers, soaps).....	822.13
Repairs.....	4,720.49
Unexpended balance.....	551.78
Total.....	<u>13,500.00</u>

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Appropriation.....	500.00
Expended.....	<u>500.00</u>

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	3,000.00
Expended.....	2,580.00
Unexpended balance.....	150.00
Total.....	<u>3,000.00</u>

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Appropriation.....	2,000.00
Expended:	
Salaries.....	840.00
Forage.....	784.92
Horseshoeing.....	252.25
Miscellaneous (gas, repairs to van, brushes, brooms, whips, etc.).....	121.15
Unexpended balance.....	1.68
Total.....	<u>2,000.00</u>

FUEL.

Appropriation.....	6,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,300.00
	<u>7,300.00</u>
Expended as follows:	
234 tons white-ash stove coal.....	2,677.14
222 tons white-ash furnace coal.....	2,548.08
100 tons white-ash egg coal.....	1,124.40
15½ cords wood (pine).....	294.25
Unexpended balance.....	656.13
Total.....	<u>7,300.00</u>

HARBOR PARTOL.

Appropriation.....	3,500.00
Salaries.....	5,000.00
	<u>8,500.00</u>

240 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Expended as follows:

Fuel.....	\$473. 11
Gasoline, kerosene, and oils.....	475. 13
Machinery and repairs.....	2, 216. 63
Miscellaneous (lye, polish, soaps, brooms, etc.).....	246. 51
Salaries.....	5, 000. 00
Unexpended balance.....	88. 62

Total..... 8, 500. 00

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Appropriation.....	6, 000. 00
Deficiency appropriation.....	550. 00
Salaries.....	9, 920. 00
	<u>16, 470. 00</u>

Expended as follows:

Forage.....	460. 48
Fuel.....	317. 02
Gas and electricity.....	268. 03
Meals.....	2, 782. 15
Miscellaneous (horseshoeing, ice, laundry, lye, polish, soaps, etc.)....	1, 172. 59
Rent.....	1, 500. 00
Salaries.....	9, 920. 00
Unexpended balance.....	49. 73

Total..... 16, 470. 00

PURCHASE OF MOTOR BUS FOR HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Appropriation.....	1, 000. 00
Expended.....	998. 50
Unexpended balance.....	1. 50
Total.....	<u>1, 000. 00</u>

Motor patrol service.

NUMBER OF RUNS.

Quarter.	Precincts.								Head-quarters.	Total.
	1	2	4-5	6	7	3-8	9	10		
First.....	1, 119	537	901	1, 114	751	964	376	353	488	6, 603
Second.....	1, 267	345	536	863	756	786	406	587	172	5, 718
Third.....	802	988	1, 048	561	438	499	623	26	4, 985	
Fourth.....	1, 063	993	945	727	506	492	539	929	6, 194	
Total.....	4, 251	882	3, 418	3, 970	2, 795	2, 694	1, 773	2, 102	1, 615	28, 500

NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELED.

First.....	2, 199	1, 190	2, 854	3, 155	2, 909	3, 076	2, 009	1, 467	20, 402	39, 261
Second.....	3, 027	886	1, 768	3, 367	2, 949	1, 853	1, 542	3, 002	18, 185	36, 579
Third.....	1, 753	3, 378	3, 042	1, 961	1, 800	1, 804	3, 061	10, 763	27, 562	
Fourth.....	2, 588	3, 245	3, 750	2, 568	3, 654	1, 725	3, 821	10, 896	32, 247	
Total.....	9, 567	2, 076	11, 245	13, 314	10, 387	10, 383	7, 080	11, 351	60, 246	135, 649

Total cost of maintenance of motor patrol service, including cars assigned to headquarters.....	\$12, 948. 22
Average cost per mile.....	\$0. 095
Average cost per run.....	. 55
Average length of each run (miles).....	5. 8

QUOTA.

The Metropolitan police force on June 30, 1919, consisted of 854 members, apportioned as follows:

Major and superintendent.....	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent.....	1
Inspectors.....	3
Captains.....	11
Lieutenants.....	18
Sergeants.....	44
Privates, class 3.....	398
Privates, class 2.....	56
Privates, class 1.....	228
Vacancies in grade of sergeant.....	10
Vacancies in grade of privates.....	84
Total.....	854

Disposition of the force for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1919.

	Major and superintendent.	Inspector and assistant superintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Suspended.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters.....	1	1	3				38	43							
Precincts:															
First.....				1	2	4	75	82	2	3	2	17	11	40	
Second.....				1	2	3	55	61	1	5		8	4	36	
Third.....				1	1	4	65	71	2	4	2	9	7	41	
Fourth.....				1	3	3	55	62	1	7		10	6	29	
Fifth.....				1	1	3	49	54	2	2	1	9	5	29	
Sixth.....				1	1	3	61	66	1	5		9	8	38	
Seventh.....				1	2	4	60	67	2	1		11	16	30	
Eighth.....				1	1	3	47	52		2	1	9	1	34	
Ninth.....				1	1	7	58	67	3	1	2	10	13	28	
Tenth.....				1	2	6	71	80	6			10	11	42	
Eleventh.....				1	1	3	29	34				6	13	10	
Harbor.....					1	1	7	9				2	1	4	
Women's bureau.....							12	12	1	1				10	
Total.....	1	1	3	11	18	24	382	460	21	31	8	7	110	96	371

¹ 1 as harbor master.

² 10 vacancies in the grade of sergeant.

³ 84 vacancies in the grade of private.

⁴ Included in this total are all privates sick, with leave, without leave, suspended, detailed, on post duty, patrol duty, and the 38 privates detailed for detective duty; 8 of the privates so detailed do not receive the additional compensation provided for the prevention and detection of crime.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

The changes in the Metropolitan police force for the year just closed, June 30, 1919, were as follows:

Total force June 30, 1918:

Officers.....	81	
Privates.....	599	
Vacancies in grade of private.....	141	
	<hr/>	821

Force increased by an act of Congress approved Aug. 31, 1918:

Lieutenants.....	3	
Sergeants.....	4	
Privates.....	26	
	<hr/>	33

Total force.....	<hr/>	854
------------------	-------	-----

July 1, 1919:

Officers.....	71	
Privates.....	689	
	<hr/>	760

Vacancies:

Officers (sergeants).....	10	
Privates.....	84	
	<hr/>	94

Total force.....	<hr/>	854
------------------	-------	-----

Changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Resigned.....	192	
Removed.....	58	
Died.....	15	
Pensioned.....	17	
	<hr/>	282
		572

Vacancies:

Officers (sergeants).....	10	
Privates.....	84	
	<hr/>	94

Appointments.....	<hr/>	478
		376

Total force when all vacancies are filled.....	<hr/>	854
------------------------------------------------	-------	-----

DEATHS.

1. Lester M. Kidwell, private, third precinct, appointed December 10, 1917; died July 11, 1918; cause of death, hemorrhage from fall.

2. James Tobin, private, eighth precinct, appointed August 1, 1918; died October 5, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

3. Presley M. Barker, private, eighth precinct, appointed March 13, 1917; died October 10, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

4. Archie Auran, private, third precinct, appointed March 20, 1907; died October 11, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

5. John A. Seffick, private, first precinct, appointed September 27, 1918; died October 13, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

6. John W. Conrad, private, sixth precinct, appointed April 19, 1905; died October 19, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

7. Walter L. Rhine, private, seventh precinct, appointed May 12, 1908; died October 20, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

8. John R. Bennett, private, eighth precinct, appointed April 9, 1898; died October 25, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

9. Philip Regan, private, first precinct, appointed July 22, 1908; died November 2, 1918; cause of death, tuberculosis.

10. William T. Gaffany, private, third precinct, appointed September 18, 1907; died January 14, 1919; cause of death, influenza.

11. John W. Kenney, private, fifth precinct, appointed January 24, 1906; died December 28, 1918; cause of death, influenza.

12. Franklin A. Trail, private, third precinct, appointed March 26, 1918; died January 27, 1919; cause of death, influenza.

13. Edward F. Jack, private, second precinct, appointed July 1, 1893; died March 13, 1919; cause of death, Bright's disease and heart disease.

14. Oliver H. Coffin, private, ninth precinct, appointed June 1, 1894; died April 10, 1919; cause of death, apoplexy.

15. James A. Duvall, lieutenant, first precinct, appointed May 5, 1892; died November 11, 1918; cause of death, fracture of skull.

PENSIONED.

1. William W. Bateman, ninth precinct, pensioned July 1, 1918.

2. William J. Lee, eighth precinct, pensioned December 1, 1918.

3. Robert C. Dyer, eighth precinct, pensioned December 1, 1918.

4. Joseph H. Boswell, first precinct, pensioned December 1, 1918.

5. David E. Langley, sixth precinct, pensioned January 1, 1919.

6. Eustace C. Blake, seventh precinct, pensioned January 1, 1919.

7. Samuel Goodman, fourth precinct, pensioned January 1, 1919.

8. John F. Reagan, eleventh precinct, pensioned January 1, 1919.

9. Howard P. Short, seventh precinct, pensioned January 1, 1919.

10. Mason L. Howes, seventh precinct, pensioned January 16, 1919.

11. Singleton L. Cooper, harbor precinct, pensioned April 1, 1919.

12. Alvin C. Ogle, fourth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1919.

13. Jeremiah McCarthy No. 1, sixth precinct, pensioned May 1, 1919.
14. Samuel C. Burrows, seventh precinct, pensioned June 1, 1919.
15. Wilbur H. Rock, tenth precinct, pensioned June 1, 1919.
16. Harry R. Warren, detective bureau, pensioned June 1, 1919.
17. George W. Neale, seventh precinct, pensioned January 1, 1919.

RESIGNED, INCLUDING ALL MEN ON MILITARY LEAVE.

1. Howard B. Miller, fourth precinct. Resigned July 5, 1918.
2. Earl V. McConchie, tenth precinct. Resigned July 28, 1918.
3. John Hesse, second precinct. Resigned July 6, 1918.
4. Charles R. Jordan, first precinct. Resigned July 18, 1918.
5. Harry M. Jett, ninth precinct. Resigned July 19, 1918.
6. Christopher C. Mertz, first precinct. Resigned July 24, 1918.
7. Preston C. Wheeler, first precinct. Resigned July 31, 1918.
8. Charles H. Bradley, No. 2, second precinct. Resigned August 15, 1918.
9. Lary H. Williams, sixth precinct. Resigned August 11, 1918.
10. Floyd E. White, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
11. Leslie W. Wright, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
12. Anthony W. Cannella, third precinct. Resigned July 31, 1918.
13. Thomas M. Maher, third precinct. Resigned July 31, 1918.
14. Neal J. Crain, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
15. Martin J. Koebert, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
16. Frederick S. Martin, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
17. Earl E. Smith, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
18. Hugh C. Watson, headquarters. Resigned August 6, 1918.
19. Julius J. Lohman, third precinct. Resigned August 12, 1918.
20. Warner R. Cockerille, fourth precinct. Resigned August 31, 1918.
21. Michael Donnelly, eighth precinct. Resigned August 18, 1918.
22. Hugh F. Cornwell, third precinct. Resigned August 31, 1918.
23. Percy Elliott, sixth precinct. Resigned September 15, 1918.
24. William H. Wallace, headquarters. Resigned August 31, 1918.
25. James V. Walsh, headquarters. Resigned August 31, 1918.
26. Jacob Lubore, first precinct. Resigned August 31, 1918.
27. Harvey J. Harding, tenth precinct. Resigned September 15, 1918.
28. Robert J. Schneider, first precinct. Resigned September 15, 1918.
29. Charles A. Kiernan, third precinct. Resigned September 15, 1918.
30. William T. Sullivan, second precinct. Resigned September 18, 1918.
31. Joseph P. McMahon, seventh precinct. Resigned September 30, 1918.
32. Paul H. Katzmar, first precinct. Resigned September 30, 1918.
33. Charles A. Snyder, fourth precinct. Resigned September 30, 1918.
34. Joseph T. Smyth, eighth precinct. Resigned October 12, 1918.
35. Kenneth P. Greenlow, third precinct. Resigned October 15, 1918.

36. James H. Bolton, eleventh precinct. Resigned September 25, 1918.
37. Guy Rone, sixth precinct. Resigned October 6, 1918.
38. Levi V. Cox, seventh precinct. Resigned October 31, 1918.
39. Liston G. Broadhurst, third precinct. Resigned October 31, 1918.
40. Owen P. Farley, headquarters. Resigned October 5, 1918.
41. Harry E. Honabach, third precinct. Resigned October 19, 1918.
42. Thomas W. McDaniel, tenth precinct. Resigned October 11, 1918.
43. Gustav A. Wilde, tenth precinct. Resigned October 11, 1918.
44. Alexander McIntosh, second precinct. Resigned October 9, 1918.
45. Joseph W. Urbin, sixth precinct. Resigned October 28, 1918.
46. Frank A. Lind, tenth precinct. Resigned October 15, 1918.
47. William B. Maddox, tenth precinct. Resigned October 15, 1918.
48. George W. Reed, first precinct. Resigned October 15, 1918.
49. Clyde H. Gates, first precinct. Resigned October 19, 1918.
50. James L. Kassner, ninth precinct. Resigned October 20, 1918.
51. William J. O'Neil, seventh precinct. Resigned October 31, 1918.
52. Louis J. Lusardi, eighth precinct. Resigned October 31, 1918.
53. John M. Beadle, fourth precinct. Resigned November 5, 1918.
54. Stephen McBee, tenth precinct. Resigned November 20, 1918.
55. Walter J. Conley, third precinct. Resigned November 24, 1918.
56. Dino Rosini, first precinct. Resigned November 24, 1918.
57. Brice Rupenthal, first precinct. Resigned November 30, 1918.
58. Edward H. Fossel, sixth precinct. Resigned November 24, 1918.
59. Philip Rosenson, eighth precinct. Resigned December 10, 1918.
60. William Ammann, jr., eleventh precinct. Resigned December 1, 1918.
61. Andrew A. Hayes, tenth precinct. Resigned December 7, 1918.
62. Joseph F. Jordan, first precinct. Resigned December 3, 1918.
63. Gustav M. Klopstock, seventh precinct. Resigned December 4, 1918.
64. Randall W. Leapline, eighth precinct. Resigned December 1, 1918.
65. Carl L. Loback, third precinct. Resigned November 30, 1918.
66. John H. Murray, eighth precinct. Resigned October 31, 1918.
67. John E. Myers, fifth precinct. Resigned November 30, 1918.
68. Felix Norsavage, tenth precinct. Resigned December 7, 1918.
69. John J. Nicholson, fifth precinct. Resigned November 30, 1918.
70. William F. Parsch, first precinct. Resigned December 3, 1918.
71. Herbert C. Pinkston, sixth precinct. Resigned December 4, 1918.

72. Robert O. Roberts, tenth precinct. Resigned December 7, 1918.
73. William B. Warwick, ninth precinct. Resigned December 4, 1918.
74. Clifton Barbour, headquarters. Resigned November 30, 1918.
75. John G. Keeler, ninth precinct. Resigned December 11, 1918.
76. Stanley S. Mogul, seventh precinct. Resigned December 15, 1918.
77. Charles A. Kredel, eighth precinct. Resigned December 14, 1918.
78. Paul H. Honsermyer, second precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
79. Benjamin Garrett, second precinct. Resigned December 18, 1918.
80. Jacob Gable, tenth precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
81. James B. Kirk, fifth precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
82. Charles R. McDowell, fifth precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
83. Samuel Neuman, second precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
84. William F. Walker, fifth precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
85. Charles Hurst, fifth precinct. Resigned December 10, 1918.
86. Roy A. Phillips, first precinct. Resigned December 18, 1918.
87. Charles E. Hudson, fifth precinct. Resigned December 17, 1918.
88. Alfred S. Dinkelspiel, ninth precinct. Resigned December 18, 1918.
89. George W. Newton, fourth precinct. Resigned December 19, 1918.
90. John Moylan, fourth precinct. Resigned December 19, 1918.
91. John A. Voytecek, second precinct. Resigned December 19, 1918.
92. William H. Foster, fourth precinct. Resigned December 20, 1918.
93. Frank A. O'Donnell, seventh precinct. Resigned December 20, 1918.
94. Thomas T. Winstead, sixth precinct. Resigned December 23, 1918.
95. Charley Monahan, eighth precinct. Resigned December 27, 1918.
96. Thomas H. Fitzgerald, fifth precinct. Resigned December 27, 1918.
97. Walter L. Dixon, fifth precinct. Resigned December 27, 1918.
98. William S. Berman, third precinct. Resigned December 27, 1918.
99. Walter A. Stevenson, seventh precinct. Resigned December 31, 1918.
100. Lewis Rockafellow, sixth precinct. Resigned December 31, 1918.
101. Charles W. Lippold, ninth precinct. Resigned December 8, 1918.
102. Melvin Taylor, fourth precinct. Resigned January 3, 1919.

103. Alexander B. Munsey, fifth precinct. Resigned January 2, 1919.
104. John C. Reimer, eighth precinct. Resigned January 4, 1919.
105. Taylor S. Morales, ninth precinct. Resigned January 4, 1919.
106. Joseph V. Authier, ninth precinct. Resigned January 4, 1919.
107. John O. Brown, ninth precinct. Resigned January 4, 1919.
108. Wilbur D. Stubbs, tenth precinct. Resigned January 4, 1919.
109. George R. Townsend, third precinct. Resigned January 10, 1919.
110. Earl L. Resseguie, seventh precinct. Resigned January 12, 1919.
111. Ward Shellaby, third precinct. Resigned January 12, 1919.
112. William B. Crookshanks, fifth precinct. Resigned January 12, 1919.
113. Granville V. Gray, fourth precinct. Resigned January 12, 1919.
114. George B. Jones, jr., seventh precinct. Resigned January 12, 1919.
115. James C. Moore, fifth precinct. Resigned January 13, 1919.
116. Melvin M. Hutchins, ninth precinct. Resigned January 12, 1919.
117. George C. Sappington, ninth precinct. Resigned January 16, 1919.
118. Jesse Kirkland, tenth precinct. Resigned January 16, 1919.
119. Lewis M. Wilson, ninth precinct. Resigned January 17, 1919.
120. John P. Smith, fourth precinct. Resigned January 17, 1919.
121. Andrew R. Nelson, jr., third precinct. Resigned January 17, 1919.
122. Harold Gee, first precinct. Resigned January 17, 1919.
123. Livingston A. Paxton, tenth precinct. Resigned January 17, 1919.
124. Joseph G. Wiehoff, third precinct. Resigned January 21, 1919.
125. Julius A. Fleischhauer, fifth precinct. Resigned January 8, 1919.
126. Ralph W. Miller, tenth precinct. Resigned January 22, 1919.
127. Joshua Mortimer, tenth precinct. Resigned January 22, 1919.
128. Arthur F. Boester, third precinct. Resigned January 28, 1919.
129. Isador Schechter, third precinct. Resigned January 28, 1919.
130. Thomas L. Edwards, eighth precinct. Resigned January 31, 1919.
131. Joseph W. Clark, seventh precinct. Resigned January 31, 1919.
132. Powhatan T. Stephens, seventh precinct. Resigned January 31, 1919.
133. Alice M. Holmes, women's bureau. Resigned January 31, 1919.
134. Herbert C. Hannigan, first precinct. Resigned February 2, 1919.
135. Patrick J. Lynch, sixth precinct. Resigned February 2, 1919.
136. William J. Rising, first precinct. Resigned February 6, 1919.

137. Edward D. Frankel, second precinct. Resigned February 7, 1919.
138. Emil Matibe, third precinct. Resigned February 11, 1919.
139. Robert P. Manning, first precinct. Resigned February 10, 1919.
140. Elmer L. Monaghan, third precinct. Resigned February 13, 1919.
141. Elijah E. Reynolds, third precinct. Resigned February 13, 1919.
142. George M. Yats, seventh precinct. Resigned February 13, 1919.
143. Marion Spingarn, women's bureau. Resigned February 15, 1919.
144. Charles A. White, eighth precinct. Resigned February 15, 1919.
145. Paul P. Schultz, eighth precinct. Resigned February 16, 1919.
146. Frederick M. Perkins, eighth precinct. Resigned February 17, 1919.
147. John G. Larkin, eighth precinct. Resigned February 17, 1919.
148. Walter J. Guttman, sixth precinct. Resigned February 20, 1919.
149. Edmund C. Ring, third precinct. Resigned February 22, 1919.
150. Philip W. Konradi, ninth precinct. Resigned February 24, 1919.
151. Charles W. Myers, third precinct. Resigned February 23, 1919.
152. Clarence M. Hyslop, seventh precinct. Resigned February 28, 1919.
153. James E. Clubb, ninth precinct. Resigned March 1, 1919.
154. Osman Packard, second precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
155. George W. Weber, second precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
156. Charles A. King, second precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
157. Theodore Peloquin, second precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
158. Donald V. Murphy, third precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
159. Herbert R. Heckman, third precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
160. Leroy A. McMullen, third precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
161. Gerald M. Case, fourth precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
162. Charles J. W. Murphree, fourth precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
163. William Wilson, sixth precinct. Resigned March 4, 1919.
164. Crosby Murphy, sixth precinct. Resigned March 4, 1919.
165. Lynn L. Glover, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
166. Walter Lamb, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
167. William E. Beier, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
168. Edwin S. Killmaster, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
169. Peter A. Caffrey, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
170. James V. Testard, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
171. Frank Tornabene, seventh precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
172. Irvin I. Reed, eighth precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.

173. Charles W. Carty, tenth precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
174. Gaylord Morgan, tenth precinct. Resigned March 3, 1919.
175. August W. Gramza, eleventh precinct. Resigned March 4, 1919.
176. Henry A. Cole, ninth precinct. Resigned March 5, 1919.
177. Francis Tivey, seventh precinct. Resigned March 15, 1919.
178. Walter T. Grimes, third precinct. Resigned April 11, 1919.
179. Vincent DeMartin, second precinct. Resigned March 31, 1919.
180. Leola N. King, first precinct. Resigned March 31, 1919.
181. Harry Jones, third precinct. Resigned March 31, 1919.
182. Minnie E. Flynn, women's bureau. Resigned April 15, 1919.
183. Carl H. Unmack, first precinct. Resigned April 30, 1919.
184. Lucy L. Rucker, women's bureau. Resigned May 4, 1919.
185. Webster D. Welton, first precinct. Resigned May 15, 1919.
186. Donald W. Fraser, first precinct. Resigned May 31, 1919.
187. Samuel B. Sanders, third precinct. Resigned June 4, 1919.
188. Walter B. Wallich, first precinct. Resigned June 15, 1919.
189. Pearl H. Bartholomew, women's bureau. Resigned June 24, 1919.
190. James M. A. McKimmie, first precinct. Resigned June 30, 1919.
191. William M. Riggles, fourth precinct. Resigned October 9, 1918.
192. Abe Polowitz, tenth precinct. Resigned October 15, 1918.

DISMISSALS.

1. Reginald B. Updyke, fifth precinct. Removed September 18, 1918, for desertion.
2. Samuel Cox, fifth precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for desertion.
3. William E. Kerper, first precinct. Removed July 11, 1918, for desertion.
4. Edward H. Lambert, fourth precinct. Removed July 11, 1918, for desertion.
5. Jacob P. Frech, fifth precinct. Removed September 18, 1918, for desertion.
6. John S. Matthews, seventh precinct. Removed July 3, 1918, for desertion.
7. James E. Phillips, tenth precinct. Removed July 11, 1918, for desertion.
8. Robert E. Drummond, fourth precinct. Removed July 20, 1918, for intoxication, willful disobedience of orders, and absent without leave.
9. William H. Lambert, fourth precinct. Removed July 3, 1918, for desertion.
10. James T. Owens, ninth precinct. Removed November 13, 1918, for desertion.
11. Guy E. Worthington, first precinct. Removed August 7, 1918, for desertion.
12. Harry E. Newham, fifth precinct. Removed October 5, 1918, for desertion.
13. Henry Zinn, third precinct. Removed October 5, 1918, for desertion.

14. James D. East, tenth precinct. Removed September 18, 1918, for desertion.

15. Rollin L. Gibbs, tenth precinct. Removed October 5, 1918, for desertion.

16. Rocco Colasanta, ninth precinct. Removed September 18, 1918, for desertion.

17. Thomas H. Bodine, eighth precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for desertion.

18. Herbert W. Clark, third precinct. Removed October 5, 1918, for desertion.

19. William H. Topping, seventh precinct. Removed October 30, 1918, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.

20. Ernest L. Bennett, fifth precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for desertion.

21. Benjamin C. Abell, fifth precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for desertion.

22. George R. Williams, ninth precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for desertion.

23. Iden Posey, fifth precinct. Removed October 1, 1918, for desertion.

24. Louis H. Armstrong, seventh precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for desertion.

25. Joseph L. Waters, fifth precinct. Removed October 6, 1918, for desertion.

26. Charles H. A. Montgomery, seventh precinct. Removed November 30, 1918, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.

27. Thomas J. Garner, ninth precinct. Removed December 17, 1918, for desertion.

28. Stanley E. Parker, third precinct. Removed October 25, 1918, for intoxication.

29. George J. Dougherty, ninth precinct. Removed October 26, 1918, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.

30. Ralph J. Parks, eleventh precinct. Removed November 1, 1918, for conduct unbecoming an officer.

31. William C. Quade, eleventh precinct. Removed January 4, 1919, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.

32. Patrick J. Mallahy, seventh precinct. Removed December 28, 1918, for intoxication.

33. Thomas W. Dixon, eighth precinct. Removed December 28, 1918, for desertion.

34. John W. Hazell, ninth precinct. Removed January 29, 1919, for desertion.

35. Cletis E. Seabock, third precinct. Removed December 28, 1918, for desertion.

36. Michael A. Frawley, fourth precinct. Removed February 16, 1919, for desertion.

37. Willie S. Fones, third precinct. Removed March 12, 1919, for desertion.

38. Peter Boiko, third precinct. Removed March 12, 1919, for being absent from duty without permission and making an untruthful statement.

39. Leroy J. Cowne, ninth precinct. Removed March 29, 1919, for desertion.

40. Eneas O'Connor, seventh precinct. Removed April 12, 1919, for desertion.

41. Arthur S. Campbell, ninth precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

42. James E. Chapman, third precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

43. Harry I. Coxen, first precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

44. John Hehn, ninth precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

45. Edgar R. Hodgkins, fourth precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

46. Edwin R. Oliver, third precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

47. Robert M. Spicer, seventh precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

48. Golda Turner, third precinct. Removed April 26, 1919, for desertion.

49. Cline Cox, third precinct. Removed May 3, 1919, for desertion.

50. Abbington N. Cooper, fourth precinct. Removed May 7, 1919, for desertion.

51. Clarence N. Burton, tenth precinct. Removed May 7, 1919, for desertion.

52. Robert M. Anthony, tenth precinct. Removed May 25, 1919, for desertion.

53. Russell E. Duling, ninth precinct. Removed May 25, 1919, for desertion.

54. Stewart R. House, fifth precinct. Removed May 25, 1919, for desertion.

55. Joseph E. McCoy, fifth precinct. Removed June 7, 1919, for desertion.

56. George I. Carroll, second precinct. Removed June 7, 1919, for desertion.

57. Harlan Frey, tenth precinct. Removed June 14, 1919, for desertion.

58. Fred Jeffries, ninth precinct. Removed September 21, 1918, for desertion.

APPOINTMENTS.

PRIVATES.

1. William Ammann, jr.
2. Frank M. Alligood.
3. Joseph V. Authier.
4. William J. Alsop.
5. Robert M. Anthony.
6. Wilfrid P. Als.
7. George W. Absher.
8. Carl L. Anderson.
9. Thomas H. Bodine.

10. Ernest S. Bennett.
11. William S. Berman.
12. William E. Beier.
13. James H. Bolton.
14. Clifton Barbour.
15. John M. Beadle.
16. Arthur F. Boester.
17. John O. Brown.
18. Peter Boiko.

19. Robert A. Boss, jr.
20. Everett W. Brown, jr.
21. Linwood E. Brown.
22. James A. Beattie.
23. John E. Burke.
24. Harry G. Bauer.
25. Harry E. Beck.
26. Joseph C. Bogart.
27. Clarence N. Burton.
28. Carl M. Blanchard.
29. Mabel W. Battey.
30. Pearl H. Bartholomew.
31. William S. Brown.
32. Richard A. Belfield.
33. Charles A. Berry.
34. John A. Boender.
35. Gaither W. Bayliss.
36. Richard J. Cox.
37. James M. Calvert.
38. James E. Clubb.
39. Neal J. Crain.
40. Peter A. Caffrey.
41. Joseph W. Clark.
42. William B. Crookshank.
43. Charles W. Carty.
44. Gerald M. Case.
45. Walter J. Conley.
46. Sylvester W. Caw.
47. Hugh F. Cornwell.
48. Leroy J. Cowne.
49. Arthur S. Campbell.
50. Henry A. Cole.
51. William J. Cunningham.
52. James E. Chapman.
53. Milton H. Cooper.
54. John S. Cox.
55. George H. Chrisman.
56. George I. Carroll.
57. George S. Cochran.
58. Abbingdon N. Cooper.
59. Cline Cox.
60. Albert F. Clagett.
61. Nicholas W. Caster.
62. John Crawley.
63. Robert Caverly.
64. Otis T. Clatterbuck.
65. Ivan D. Conklin.
66. Orion L. Curtis.
67. John H. Carnell.
68. Henry R. Carroll.
69. Cecelia A. Clarke.
70. Alan M. Chase.
71. Robert L. Coffren.
72. Wilson L. Davis.
73. Vincent De Martin.
74. Alfred S. Dinkelspiel.
75. Walter L. Dixon.
76. Ralph E. Davis.
77. Russell E. Duling.
78. George S. Davis.
79. Emit R. Davis.
80. John F. Dankmeyer.
81. Edgar R. Dempsey.
82. Grace M. Enoch.
83. Herbert W. Erbin.
84. Edward D. Frankel.
85. William H. Forster.
86. Willie S. Fones.
87. Owen P. Farley.
88. Thomas H. Fitzgerald.
89. Edward H. Fossel.
90. Ernest F. Floegel.
91. Julius A. Fleischhauer.
92. Minnie E. Flynn.
93. Willard A. Fiefield.
94. Harlan Frey.
95. Donald W. Fraser.
96. Thomas L. Fletcher.
97. Marion S. Flanders.
98. John H. Fowler.
99. Benjamin Garrett.
100. Granville V. Gray.
101. Thomas J. Garner.
102. Lynn L. Glover.
103. Harold Gee.
104. Jacob Gable.
105. Clye H. Gates.
106. August W. Gramza.
107. Walter J. Guttman.
109. Harvey J. Gray.
110. Walter T. Grimes.
111. Herbert Glassman.
112. Ray J. Golden.
113. Owen M. Grinder.
114. Thomas V. Garrison.
115. Robert A. Garner.
107. Albert L. Herfurth.
108. Charles E. Hudson.
109. Paul H. Honsermyer.
110. Joseph D. Harrington.
111. Harvey J. Harding.
112. Herbert R. Heckman.
113. Herbert C. Hannigan.
114. Andrew A. Hayes.
115. Charles Hurst.
116. Melvin M. Hutchins.
117. Henry R. Harrison.
118. Alice M. Holmes.
119. Philip M. Hudson.
120. Darter R. Housley.
121. Stuart R. House.
122. Clarence M. Hyslop.
123. Edgar R. Hodgkins.
124. Harry M. Hilldrup.
125. Wilber D. Hofmann.
126. William D. Haislip.
127. Frank C. Howard.
128. Arthur L. Harding.
129. Currell E. Hansboro.
130. John Hehn.
131. Richard J. Horn.
132. Millard S. Hudson.
133. Edward H. Hinson.
134. Edward C. Hampton.
135. William F. Hines.
136. George B. Jones, jr.
137. Joseph F. Jordan.
138. Joseph Junghans.
139. Otho Johnson.
140. Harry Jones.
141. Dorothy E. Janes.
142. Paul W. Jones.
143. Lynwood J. Jenkins.
144. Jesse J. Jones.
145. Ole Jacobson.
146. Roy B. Jenkins.

147. Charles E. Kelly.
148. Paul H. Katzmar.
149. Martin J. Koeber.
150. Philip W. Konradi.
151. James L. Kassner.
152. James B. Kirk.
153. Charles A. Kredel.
154. Charles A. Kiernan.
155. Leola N. King.
156. Louise F. Kelley.
157. John G. Keeler.
158. Edwin S. Killmaster.
159. Charles A. King.
160. Gustav M. Klopstock.
161. Jesse Kirkland.
162. William A. Keys.
163. Herman W. Kegebein.
164. Lloyd E. Kelly.
165. William L. Kiker.
166. Earl E. Krueger.
167. Charles T. Kline.
168. John G. Larkin.
169. Carl L. Loback.
170. Patrick J. Lynch.
171. Randall W. Leapline.
172. Richard J. Leahy.
173. Frank A. Lind.
174. Walter Lamb.
175. Harry C. Lang.
176. Louis J. Lusardi.
177. Bernard Licarione.
178. Patrick J. Lynch.
179. Julius J. Lohman.
180. Elmer Long.
181. Ellsworth H. Lacey.
182. Richard F. Lipscomb.
183. Robert R. Loy.
184. Martin J. Lybek.
185. Lee F. Lanhlan.
186. Daniel B. Leahy.
187. Elmer C. Middleton.
188. Charles W. Myers.
189. Frederick S. Martin.
190. Robert P. Manning.
191. Patrick J. Mallahy.
192. Leroy A. McMullen.
193. Stanley S. Mogul.
194. Taylor S. Morales.
195. James C. Moore.
196. Joshua Mortimer.
197. John Moylan.
198. Crosby Murphy.
199. Charles R. McDowell.
200. Gaylord Morgan.
201. Donald D. Murphy.
202. Ralph W. Miller.
203. Stephen McBee.
204. Thomas W. McDaniel.
205. Alexander McIntosh.
206. William B. Maddox.
207. Peter T. Maslowski.
208. Emil Matibe.
209. Elmer L. Monaghan.
210. Charlie Monahan.
211. Alexander B. Munsey.
212. Charles J. W. Murphree.
213. John H. Murray.
214. John E. Myers.
215. John F. McLarney.
216. Mary E. McQuiston.
217. Howard B. Miller.
218. Rhoda J. Milliken.
219. Henry S. Montgomery.
220. Marion B. Moore.
221. Michael J. Mahaney.
222. Jeremiah Mills.
223. Arthur E. Miller.
224. Joseph E. McCoy.
225. Donald V. Murphy.
226. Gaylord Morgan.
227. Thomas B. McCormick.
228. Emmett B. Mitchell.
229. William A. Murray.
230. Clyde R. McCubbin.
231. James I. Moore.
232. Thomas M. Maher.
233. Dealmer Milstead.
234. Julia C. Marscher.
235. Paul A. McDuffie.
236. James P. Miller.
237. Dennis J. Murphy.
238. Hiram C. McDaniel.
239. James McDermott.
240. William A. Myers.
241. Felix Norsavage.
242. Andrew R. Nelson, jr.
243. Samuel Neuman.
244. George W. Newton.
245. John J. Nicholson.
246. Edward L. Neville.
247. Joseph E. Namey.
248. George T. Nolan.
249. John L. Neese.
250. Frank A. O'Donnell.
251. Thomas O'Donnell.
252. Thomas J. O'Reilly.
253. Edwin E. Oliver.
254. Howard E. Ogle.
255. William G. O'Dwyer.
256. Raymond Perry.
257. Iden Posey.
258. Thomas M. Poland.
259. Roy A. Phillips.
260. Osman Packard.
261. Frederick M. Perkins.
262. Stanley E. Parker.
263. Ralph J. Parks.
264. Theodore Peloquin.
265. Livingston A. Paxton.
266. Arthur H. Pool.
267. William F. Parsch.
268. Herbert C. Pinkston.
269. Abe Polowitz.
270. Cyrus E. Perry.
271. Russell R. Palmer.
272. John A. Painter.
273. Lewis Rockafellow.
274. George W. Reed.
275. Earl L. Resseguie.
276. Robert O. Roberts.
277. Frederick R. Reh, jr.
278. William M. Riggles.
279. Irwin I. Reed.
280. John C. Riemer.
281. Elijah E. Reynolds.
282. Edmund C. Ring.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 283. William J. Rising. | 330. Frank Tornabene. |
| 284. Philip Rosenson. | 331. Albert C. Thompson. |
| 285. Dino Rosino. | 332. Ernest L. Taylor. |
| 286. Walter M. Ricketts. | 333. Frank L. Tyser. |
| 287. Lewis D. Redman. | 334. Lee C. Thorne. |
| 288. Frank W. Rowland. | 335. Frank R. Tierney. |
| 289. William D. Redden. | 336. Leo Taylor. |
| 290. Lucy L. Rucker. | 337. Francis Tivey. |
| 291. Irving Rosenberg. | 338. Marshall W. Taylor. |
| 292. George C. Sappington. | 339. William L. Thomas. |
| 293. Robert J. Schneider. | 340. Golda Turner. |
| 294. Earl E. Smith. | 341. Cecil B. Tillman. |
| 295. William T. Sullivan. | 342. Howell D. Thomas. |
| 296. Robert M. Spicer. | 343. Edgar F. Thompson. |
| 297. Charles A. Snyder. | 344. John J. Turner. |
| 298. Cletis E. Seabock. | 345. Clarence Talley. |
| 299. Marion Spingarn. | 346. Carl H. Unmack. |
| 300. Isadore Schechter. | 347. Joseph W. Urben. |
| 301. Paul P. Schultze. | 348. Joseph A. Voytecek. |
| 302. John A. Seffick. | 349. Mina C. Van Winkle. |
| 303. Ward Shellaby. | 350. Alvin L. Van Gorden. |
| 304. John P. Smith. | 351. William J. Violet. |
| 305. Walter A. Stevenson. | 352. Carolyn H. Votaw. |
| 306. Wilbur D. Stubbs. | 353. Leslie W. Wright. |
| 307. John Sirola. | 354. Floyd E. White. |
| 308. Milton D. Smith. | 355. Adolph Waldorf. |
| 309. John Scheuring. | 356. William H. Wallace. |
| 310. Earl A. Skinner. | 357. James V. Walsh. |
| 311. Avon Shockey. | 358. William B. Warwick. |
| 312. Horatio J. Sacker. | 359. Charles A. White. |
| 313. Roscoe C. Speith. | 360. Hugh C. Watson. |
| 314. Columbus J. Stewart. | 361. George W. Weber. |
| 315. Charles R. Sydnor. | 362. William Wilson. |
| 316. Wilber M. Sanders. | 363. William F. Walker. |
| 317. Alva A. Starkey. | 364. Gustav A. Wilde. |
| 318. Guy Smith. | 365. Joseph G. Wiehoff. |
| 319. Robert L. Saunders. | 366. Lewis M. Wilson. |
| 320. Wallace M. Suthard. | 367. Thomas T. Winstead. |
| 321. Louisa B. Sank. | 368. Lewis M. Wilson. |
| 322. Zebulon B. Scarborough. | 369. Olin E. Watts. |
| 323. Henry A. Starr. | 370. Webster D. Welton. |
| 324. Helen C. Scofield. | 371. Ira B. Wetherall. |
| 325. Paul L. Tomardy. | 372. Leon W. Wells. |
| 326. James Tobin. | 373. Charley M. Woodruff. |
| 327. Melvin Taylor. | 374. Francis P. Yeager. |
| 328. George R. Townsend. | 375. George M. Yats. |
| 329. James V. Testard. | 376. James K. Young. |

TRIALS.

Absence from duty without permission.....	6
Absence from duty without permission and intoxication.....	1
Absence from duty without permission and making an untruthful statement....	1
Absence from duty without permission; willful disobedience of orders; and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force..	6
Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force, and intoxication.....	1
Desertion.....	48
Disrespect toward a superior officer.....	1
Failing to patrol beat.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and leaving beat without permission.....	5
Failing to report for duty.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box.....	6
Failing to report to station through patrol box and neglect of duty.....	1
Frequent intervention to require payment of debt.....	1

Intoxication off duty.....	5
Intoxication off duty, willful disobedience of orders, and absence without leave..	1
Intoxication on duty.....	1
Intoxication on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Leaving beat without permission.....	1
Leaving District of Columbia without permission.....	7
Neglect of duty.....	13
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Nonpayment of a just debt.....	3
Walking and talking to a citizen on other than police business and leaving beat without permission.....	2
Willful disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.....	1
Total.....	119

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Charges dismissed.....	9
Fined.....	36
Removed from the force.....	58
Required to pay debt.....	2
Warned.....	14
Total.....	119

SHORT PATROL AND POST DUTY.

Benning, 8 hours each.....	3
Bowen road and District of Columbia line, 8 hours each.....	6
Brookland, 8 hours each.....	3
Brightwood, 8 hours each.....	2
Center Market, 9 hours each.....	2
Coal dump, where all railroads unload coal, 12 hours.....	1
Connecticut Avenue and District of Columbia line, 8 hours each.....	4
Executive Mansion, as guards.....	46
Fish market, Twelfth Street wharf, 8 hours.....	1
Highway Bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Howard Road and District of Columbia line, 8 hours.....	1
Ivy City, 8 hours.....	1
Langdon, 8 hours each.....	3
Municipal Building, outside, not less than 8½ hours.....	1
Naylor Road and District of Columbia line, 8 hours each.....	3
New bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Nichols Avenue and Good Hope Road, 8 hours each.....	2
Patrolling the Potomac River in a small boat, averages about 10 hours a day....	1
Railroad loop, Rock Creek, 8 hours each.....	2
Railroad station, Seventh and C Streets SW., 8 hours.....	1
Railroad station, Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad, 8 hours each....	2
River Road and District of Columbia line, 8 hours.....	1
Takoma, 8 hours each.....	2
Wisconsin Avenue and District of Columbia line, 8 hours each.....	2
Total.....	96

SPECIAL DUTY DETAILS.

Court van, as guards.....	2
Detective bureau, as clerks.....	5
Door man, sixth precinct.....	1
Enforcing child-labor law.....	2
Enforcing prohibition law.....	11
Hack inspectors.....	2
House of detention, as guards.....	3
Inspector of pharmacy, dentistry, etc. (detective bureau).....	1
Patrol wagon and signal service, 12 hours each, all stations.....	22
Pawn inspector.....	1
Photographer, criminal pictures, scenes of crime, copying, etc. (detective bureau).....	1
Plain clothes, special precinct duty, in several precincts.....	15

Report of accidents and casualties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
Accidents, bicycles:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....				1	1		1	2	1	2			3	2
Cars.....					2	1	2	1	2	2			4	3
Motor vehicles.....	1				19	9	20	9	14	9	2	2	36	20
Other vehicles.....					2	2	2	2					2	2
Fall from.....			1		24	8	24	9					24	9
Struck by.....					37	27	37	27			2	1	39	28
Miscellaneous.....						2		2	2	2			2	4
Total injured.....							86	51						
Total casualties.....	1		2		85	49			20	14	4	3	110	68
Accidents, motor vehicles:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....	2	2	1	4	96	90	99	96	122	81		3	221	180
Cars.....	4	4	2	1	55	34	61	39	381	134	5	10	447	183
Motor vehicles.....	12	1	7	10	167	236	186	247	1,556	1,317	7	9	1,749	1,573
Other vehicles.....	5			1	46	19	51	20	212	129	1		264	149
Fall from.....	1	1	5	2	46	24	52	27	2			1	54	28
Struck by.....	22	35	34	52	529	588	585	675	1		23	23	609	698
Miscellaneous.....	6	7	10	5	140	124	156	136	496	441	2	4	654	581
Total injured.....							1,190	1,240						
Total casualties.....	52	50	50	75	1,079	1,115			2,770	2,102	38	50	3,998	3,392
Accidents, street cars:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....			1		5	2	6	2	6	5		1	12	8
Cars.....			2	2	72	105	74	107	70	36	1	4	145	147
Motor vehicles.....	5	9	4	8	68	99	77	116	295	455	7	15	379	586
Other vehicles.....	1		1	2	42	30	44	32	73	46		1	117	79
Fall from.....	4	2	3	6	117	94	124	102			9		133	102
Struck by.....	5	8	9	22	138	158	152	158			18	40	170	228
Miscellaneous.....	4	1		3	10	10	14	14	2	6	1		17	20
Total injured.....							491	561						
Total casualties.....	19	20	20	43	452	498			446	548	36	61	973	1,170
Accidents, steam railways:														
Fall from.....		1		1	5	3	5	5					5	5
Struck by.....	13	3		3	2	2	15	8		3			15	11
Miscellaneous.....				3		3		6	1				1	6
Total injured.....							20	19						
Total casualties.....	13	4		7	7	8				3			21	22
Accidents, horse-drawn vehicles:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....		1			4	1	4	2	4	1			9	3
Cars.....					7	3	7	3	19	10		2	28	15
Motor vehicles.....					10	4	10	4	58	46	2		76	50
Other vehicles.....					5	4	5	4	25	3	1	1	30	8
Fall from.....		1	2	2	24	17	26	20			1		21	20
Struck by.....			5		30	22	37	22			2		37	22
Runaway.....				2	20	18	20	20	9	16		2	29	38
Miscellaneous.....				1	10	2	10	3	65	32			75	35
Total injured.....							119	78						
Total casualties.....		2	7	5	110	71			180	108	6	5	305	191
Summary:														
Assaults.....			33	77	574	668	607	745					607	745
Deaths, homicides, suicides, sudden deaths.....	373	342					373	342					373	342
Sick.....					850	648	850	648					850	648
Miscellaneous.....	115	101	43	33	490	444	648	578					648	578
Total.....	488	443	76	110	1,914	1,760	2,478	2,313					2,478	2,313
Traffic casualties:														
Bicycles.....			1	2	85	49	86	51	20	14	4	3	110	68
Motor vehicles.....	52	50	59	75	1,079	1,115	1,190	1,240	2,770	2,102	38	50	3,998	3,392
Steam railway.....	13	4		7	7	8	20	19	1	3			21	22
Street railway.....	19	20	20	48	452	498	491	561	446	548	36	61	973	1,170
Other vehicles.....	2	2	7	5	110	71	119	78	180	108	6	5	305	191
Total injured and casualties.....	86	76	87	132	1,733	1,741	1,906	1,949	3,417	2,775	84	119	5,407	4,843
Grand total of injured and casualties.....	574	519	163	242	3,647	3,501	4,384	4,262	3,417	2,775	84	119	7,885	7,156

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

No. of assess- ment.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.				
451	Sigmund J. Block.....	Johanna Block.....	Apr. 12, 1918	\$1,000.00
452	Frank G. Stroman.....	Clara Stroman.....	May 8, 1918	1,000.00
453	Henry H. Fisher.....	Helen T. Fisher.....	May 9, 1918	1,000.00
454	John A. Conrad.....	John H. Conrad.....	May 21, 1918	1,000.00
455	David T. Dunigan.....	Walter A. Dunigan.....	.....do.....	1,000.00
456	Joseph T. Morgan.....	Keturah M. Blackburn.....	June 23, 1918	1,000.00
457	William F. Marr.....	Sarah T. Marr.....	Aug. 6, 1918	1,000.00
458	Presley M. Barker.....	Daisy F. Barker.....	Oct. 10, 1918	1,000.00
459	Archie Auran.....	Sadie E. Auran.....	Oct. 11, 1918	1,000.00
460	John W. Conrad.....	Jessie P. Conrad.....	Oct. 19, 1918	1,000.00
461	John R. Bennett.....	Robert E. Doyle, adminis- trator.	Oct. 25, 1918	1,000.00
462	George A. Hess.....	Elizabeth J. Hess.....	Oct. 26, 1918	1,000.00
463	James A. Duvall.....	May D. Duvall.....	Nov. 11, 1918	1,000.00
464	Ranay Passeno.....	Zella E. Passeno.....	Feb. 2, 1919	1,000.00
465	George A. Auguste.....	Dora Auguste.....	Feb. 9, 1919	1,000.00
466	Samuel Goodman.....	Frances E. Goodman.....	Mar. 9, 1919	1,000.00
467	Edward F. Jack.....	Mollie S. Jack.....	Mar. 13, 1919	1,000.00
468	Walter C. Carter.....	Bettie Carter.....	May 8, 1919	1,000.00
469	Frederick Schultze.....	Minnie I. Schultze.....	May 10, 1919	1,000.00
470	Charles C. Myers.....	Lillian M. Kefuwer.....	June 18, 1919	1,000.00
Total.....				20,000.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
164	Sophie Shilling.....	Anthony Shilling.....	Apr. 8, 1918	265.50
165	Margaret Fitzgerald.....	Thomas Fitzgerald.....	June 1, 1918	263.50
166	Mary Dally.....	Mary E. Thornton.....	July 10, 1918	264.00
167	Mary E. Combs.....	D. W. Combs.....	Oct. 24, 1918	268.00
168	Daisy B. Houghlan.....	Abram Houghlan.....	Dec. 22, 1918	270.00
169	Josephine T. Adcock.....	Winbern C. Adcock.....	Jan. 21, 1919	267.50
170	Maggie Ellsworth.....	Leslie Ellsworth.....	Jan. 27, 1919	267.50
171	Cecilia S. Moore.....	Helen B. Moore.....	Feb. 28, 1919	268.50
Total.....				2,134.50

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN B. HESSE,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BUREAU.

JULY 1, 1919.

RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,
Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The woman's bureau was established September 15, 1918. Marion Spingarn was its first director and remained in charge until February 14, 1919. Two police-women and one matron were transferred from other duties to the women's bureau. New workers were immediately added, but at no time were there more than fifteen on the force. Some women who came to the woman's bureau for experience and training have left to return to their home towns in order to continue the work there.

In order to justify the existence of the woman's bureau, immediate results had to be secured. There was little time to prepare for the work. Most of the women had a good educational background, with the training of school teachers, nurses, social workers, and one was a lawyer. These women are socially minded but uninformed regarding the available social activities and the courts with which they are obliged to cooperate.

Supplementing the experience gotten in the police department, they attended lectures from time to time that provided them with a working knowledge of the District legal and social machinery. In addition to the talks by the Major and Superintendent, several lectures or series of lectures of special benefit to policewomen were arranged

or at the convenience of the bureau. Hon. John E. Lasky, United States attorney, and Mr. Ralph Given, his assistant, instructed them on court procedure, and Mr. George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities, gave a series of talks on the entire District field of public charities. Mr. J. Lawrence Solley, of the Board of Children's Guardians, outlined the duties and work of the board and its relation to the police department. Dr. Kate Karpeles' instructions covered venereal disease and prostitution. Judge Katheryn Sellers talked to the policewomen on cooperation between the juvenile court and the woman's bureau. Dr. George T. Harding, psychiatrist to the probate court of Columbus, Ohio, lectured on the value of psychiatry to the work of the bureau. The policewomen attended sections on delinquency and psychiatry at the International Child Welfare Conference. Chief of detectives, Clifford L. Grant, discussed with them police procedure where high crimes are committed, and in general, investigation as practiced by the detective bureau.

Our work has been greatly handicapped because of the unsuitable space occupied by the woman's bureau and the long distance from the house of detention. The following outlines of the work of the woman's bureau and the house of detention are added:

SERVICE OF THE WOMAN'S BUREAU.

Preventive.

1. Supervision and general survey of—
 - Movies.
 - Dance halls.
 - Skating rinks.
 - Railway station.
 - Parks.
 - Large public gatherings.
2. Welfare work by special workers—
 - Voluntary probation.
 - Finding positions for girls.
 - Advising as to associates, amusements, etc.
 - Working with family on behalf of delinquent.

Corrective.

1. Voluntary probation and voluntary commitments to public institutions in other States of first offenders over the age of 17, because there are neither laws nor institutions to cover their needs in the District of Columbia.
2. Psychopathic and physical examinations with the view to securing proper disposition of the case and treatment.
3. Thorough investigation to find all negative and positive facts in a case in order to arrive at the inner mental life of the girl, so that intelligent help can be extended.
4. Earnest attempt to remove or mitigate causes of delinquency.
5. Locating missing girls and working with girls and their families to prevent repeating.
6. Return of fugitive children to parents, guardians, or institutions.

General police work.

1. Detection of crime and apprehension of criminals:
 - Sex offenders and street walkers.
 - Shoplifters, vagrants, etc.
2. Helping the courts by furnishing the judges and prosecutors with the results of our investigations.
3. Care of socially diseased through voluntary and court commitments to hospitals.
4. Cooperation with men of the police department in securing information:
 - Being present with female offenders in identification bureau.
 - Interviewing and searching female prisoners.
5. Escorting women and girls to homes and institutions in other States.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

I. Floor—

1. Woman's bureau, Metropolitan police department—
 - Application and complaint desk.
 - Director's office.
 - Interviewing rooms.
2. Kitchen and pantry.
3. Receiving room for wards.
4. Shower, baths, etc.

II. Floor—

1. Recreation room.
2. Schoolroom.
3. Dining room.
4. Superintendent's room.
5. Psychopathic clinic.
6. Nurse's room.
7. Social hygiene clinic.
8. Emergency rooms for dependent or stranded women and girls over 17 years of age.

III. Floor—

1. Officers or caretakers bedroom.
2. Recreation and occupation room.
3. Separate rooms for female wards over 17 years of age.
4. Northeast section for colored wards.

IV. Floor—

1. Rooms for dependent children.
2. Schoolroom.
3. Bedroom for officers and caretakers.
4. Dining room.

As far as the woman's bureau is concerned, the greatest emphasis has been put on case work. Thorough investigations bring to light many facts at variance with what is commonly supposed to be true in the case. These investigations revealed conditions that warranted our giving special attention to 90 cases of delinquent girls that were placed on voluntary probation; i. e., they were told that they could choose between being charged with their offense in court or reporting regularly at the woman's bureau. They decided to report to the woman's bureau. The follow-up worker found homes for 15 girls; secured 50 positions; returned 6 to their own families in other States; has under her care 5 unmarried mothers; 15 girls who were unhappily married, 11 of them under 18 years of age are reporting to her now; 15 girls needing merely friendly guidance and some disciplinary influence with the families; and 10 protective cases. Ten girls violated this confidence in them, and after much patient care and sympathy 7 had to be committed to the National Training School for Girls. Four of these were under 16 years of age and destitute of suitable homes. Four of the probationers were happily married.

At no time has any girl been reported to the juvenile court unless there were definite charges and evidence of her guilt secured. No case taken to the juvenile court by the woman's bureau has been lost.

There were 195 complaints made directly to the woman's bureau and investigated. They were as follows: Cruelty to children, 10; questionable houses, 23; violation of child-labor laws, 2; sex abuse, 24; domestic troubles, 21; disorderly conduct, 60; landlords, 3; thefts, 7; violation of Reed amendment, 10; narcotic cases, 6; destitute cases, 3; and miscellaneous cases, 26.

The total number of arrests reported by the precincts and by policemen and police-women were 2,026. Of these, the women made 68 direct arrests. Investigations made of complaints resulted in many warrants being secured by the policewomen, but the arrests were credited to the policemen.

Investigations made and results secured by policewomen are shown in the woman's bureau statistics.

Members of the woman's bureau gave assistance to the police and parents in the search for many missing or runaway girls. More than 140 of such girls were located, some of them returning to their homes voluntarily while the rest were located by the police.

The Department experienced considerable difficulty in the search for missing girls because parents frequently reported missing girls and do not let the police know when they have returned to their homes. Many girls reported missing are those who have eloped and have married. The woman's bureau has spent much time in having runaway girls located in other States and returned to the District.

It is recommended that there be some agency that may serve as an exchange bureau of missing persons, preferably the Department of Justice here in Washington, where all information on this subject may be reported and made useful for police departments and activities engaged in child-caring work. Through this medium more girls would be saved from lives of shame and their parents from much sorrow.

It was recommended to the Hon. Robert Hardison, senior judge of police court, that a room be assigned for girls so that they may not constantly be exposed to the humiliating experiences due to the present arrangement. He was good enough to call at the woman's bureau and gave his consent to this plan, provided a woman deputy marshal can be placed in charge.

Much time has been devoted to the apprehension of shoplifters, which resulted in many convictions in court.

At this writing a new house of detention at Fifteenth and D Streets NW., in a building known as the "Old Emergency Hospital," is almost a certainty. This house of detention will be conducive to much good for its wards, the courts, and the woman's bureau. Investigators will be on duty 24 hours a day, thus enabling the officers to present their cases in better form to the courts. A large number of case continuations that cause expense and waste of time to the courts will automatically be avoided. It will give the woman's bureau necessary space and enable it to organize its work into divisions covering missing girls, case work, patrols, court work, follow-up work (voluntary probation), office work, and general police work. These groups will be separated in small offices on the ground floor.

SAMPLE CASES OF WOMAN'S BUREAU.

Case of Anna K.—Color, white; age, 18; nativity, United States; civil condition, single.

Family history: Father dead. Mother good but easygoing. Brother, age 20; brother, age 16; brother, age 11.

Personal history: Six grades in school. Worked on average of three days a week. Indulged in unnatural acts; smoked. Went with one married man who had wife and two children. Incurable at home.

Case history: Learned of case through other prostitutes. Consultation held with mother. Girl committed to institution by mother. This girl assisted in the teaching in the institution.

Case of Mary D.—Color, white; age, 17; nativity, United States; civil condition, married.

Family history: Mother dead. Father shiftless, disagreeable, forced child to marry. Sister, age 15; all lived on farm.

Personal history: Six grades of school. Worked at home on farm. Three months after marrying, husband called to war. Girl came to Washington to work. Domestic work for two weeks.

Case history: Girl discovered in hotel about to register as wife of strange man. Taken from there, kept in proper environment until husband returned. They bought a farm and have lived there 10 months.

Case of Elsie H.—Color, black; age, 15; nativity, United States; civil condition, single.

Family history: Father blacksmith at navy yard; not cross but very positive. Mother kind, companionable.

Personal history: Grade school. Worked as buss girl in cafe at Nineteenth and B. Expected to marry man whom family knew.

Reported missing: Since November 26; Philadelphia authorities notified. Girl located there February 18 and returned to District. Put on probation to report once a week to woman's bureau. Returned to her home where she did all the work for family of six, while stepmother went out to work. Through her reports to woman's bureau, discontent in her home was discovered. Her father was sent for and told, she was going to run away again; was ordered to give her an allowance of \$3 a week, which he thought he could not afford, but which he finally did. She took a renewed interest in the housekeeping, became a splendid planner, took in one family's washing, and played the piano in church. Became happy because she felt she was earning her way in the world. Has developed greatly in character, so that weekly improvement is noticeable.

Case of Nellie M.—Color, white; age, 18; nativity, United States; civil condition, married.

Family history: Father plasterer. Mother born in Ireland, raised in Canada; two brothers older.

Personal history: Six grades of school. Studied vocal and instrumental music. Worked; married man whom she knew three days. Became diseased, was treated and supposedly cured.

Case reported to woman's bureau by Department of Justice. Girl had deserted husband; had been living as common-law wife of negro. Was mingling constantly with a group of prostitutes and bootleggers. Was arrested on charge of investigation. Confessed to charges made. Was taken to clinic; found to be diseased. Put in house of correction by voluntary self-commitment, through courtesy of New York institution.

Case of Sarah X.—Color, white; age, 20; nativity, United States; civil condition, married.

Family history: Father dead, mother unable to take care of house because of broken arm. Brother, age 27, pressman for newspaper. Sister, age 24, prostitute, but works. Sister, age 26; sister, age 16. All have police records.

Personal history: Six grades of school. Married soldier patient whose left arm had been amputated. He is father of child aged 3, born out of wedlock. Health good. Generally unclean appearance.

Arrest record: October 17, 1917, charge, investigation. Case dismissed.

March 6, 1918, charge, investigation; case dismissed.

March 17, 1918, charge, soliciting prostitution; \$5 security forfeited.

June 9, 1918, charge, disorderly conduct; \$5 security forfeited.

August 20, 1918, charge, vagrancy; case dismissed.

March 25, 1919, charge, vagrancy; fined \$10.

April 21, 1919, charge, vagrancy; case dismissed.

May 10, 1919, charge, vagrancy; case dismissed.

June 1, 1919, charge, fornication, changed to adultery; nol-prossed.

Investigation: Girl found prostituting. March 23, 1919, taken to clinic for examination, then to hospital. Child, age 3, committed to Board of Children's Guardians.

This case proves conclusively that, because of the court's indulgence, we may just as well have failed in our investigations.

Case of Katherine B.—Color, white; age, 17; nativity, United States; civil condition, single.

Family history: Father dead. Nothing known about mother, brothers, or sisters.

Personal history: Girl placed in orphans' home at age of 2; eight grades of school there. Two years high school, domestic science course. Did a variety of cheap work after leaving school. Show girl for several months. Prostituting, drinking. Quick-witted, clever.

Case history: Found stranded in Union Station with no money and no place to go, tired of show work and the life connected with it. Good home found for her where she could be housekeeper. Has been contented there for seven months.

Case of Beryl W.—Color, white; age, 16; nativity, United States, civil condition, married.

Family: Mother and father divorced. Husband held by detective bureau.

Personal history: Common and high school education. Business school for three months; worked two weeks. Ran away from home. While in New York was subjected to perverse practices by men and women, especially the latter. Drank intoxicating liquors, smoked, and snuffed "coke." Traveled extensively as wife of man friend. Jumped board bill at prominent hotels. Obtained goods valued between \$400 and \$500 under false pretenses from Palais Royal.

Case history: Physical examination showed disease. Hospital diagnosis was psychopathy with sexual perversion, vagabondage, swindling. Their recommendation was strict and lengthy probation with useful occupation. Case taken to juvenile court. Committed to National Training School. Suspended sentence. On probation to woman's bureau, to have institutional care, institution to be designated by woman's bureau. Committed to South Carolina Industrial School for Girls.

It has been rather difficult to secure the full quota of policewomen allowed, because of the low salaries, long hours, and the desire of most women to have at least one day's rest in seven. The staff has never been large enough to have a special detail for night work. The policewomen who are on duty all day investigating and aiding in the prosecution of court cases are compelled to go on duty at night and remain out until midnight and after.

The cooperation generously given by St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the city clinic, the War Department clinic, Columbia Hospital, Dr. Margaret R. Stewart, Dr. Cora Smith King, Dr. Lillian Rue Le Kites, and lately Washington Asylum Hospital, has resulted in physical and mental tests for girls under 17 years of age whose parents cooperated with the police department, and with those over 17 who signed requests for both physical and mental examinations. The Board of Charities and associated charities and many individuals have given assistance in special cases. Through broad human sympathy and courtesy to the District of Columbia, several States have accepted these girls as wards. Realizing that only correctionary institutions could give them the medical attention and training that they needed, they signed voluntary commitment requests, thus enabling them to enter these institutions.

The woman's bureau will be considerably hampered until the following needs are met by the District of Columbia:

1. Woman's reformatory for girls over 17.
2. A quarantine law, including venereal disease wards or a suitable hospital for venerealized cases.
3. Jurisdiction of the juvenile court judge over all girls up to the age of 21. This would result in reducing the overcrowding in police court and would remove the girls from the influence of vicious criminals, degenerates, etc.

4. Institution for feeble-minded women and children.
 5. Law prohibiting children from attending movies unless accompanied by parent or guardian.
 6. Dance-hall ordinance.
 7. New house of detention where the work outlined herein can be carried out and the woman's bureau housed.
 8. A law to make physical and mental examinations obligatory.
- Respectfully submitted.

MINA C. VAN WINKLE,
Director, Woman's Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department.

DETECTIVE BUREAU REPORT.

Arrests made, property recovered, etc., by the detective bureau, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Detective.	Arrests.	Convictions.	Nol-prossed.	Dis-missed.	Pending.	Absent.	Property recovered.
Armstrong.....	112	85	1	13	13	23	\$7,342.34
Bailey.....	54	47	1	1	5	31	20,794.51
Barbee.....	220	147	10	35	28	22	11,629.01
Baur.....	186	134	10	35	7	25	21,709.25
Beckley.....	110	83	2	14	11	26	913.15
Berman.....	125	93	5	12	15	37	23,299.73
Boyle.....	46	25	10	8	3	23	4,056.56
Burlingame.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5	.....
Connors.....	95	52	10	20	13	20	35,881.35
Cornwell.....	123	89	6	15	13	21	23,408.51
Embrey.....	122	75	12	11	24	19	12,679.78
Evans, C. A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Evans, H.....	178	138	5	20	15	36	12,809.75
Grant.....	128	91	4	17	16	26	11,200.01
Helan.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Huchlett.....	150	107	4	17	22	25	22,953.66
Jackson.....	20	14	1	3	2	.....	203.00
Kelly.....	202	141	3	24	34	16	46,648.40
Moran.....	23	16	.....	3	4	.....	1,411.15
Mullen.....	186	145	6	15	20	20	20,079.26
O'Brien.....	182	133	8	10	31	24	20,079.33
O'Dea.....	101	61	8	18	14	8	1,022.75
Phillips.....	37	36	.....	.....	1	4	1,349.99
Sanders.....	111	99	.....	3	9	19	2,938.95
Sandberg.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	16	.....
Scrivener.....	192	139	7	23	23	20	33,384.53
Springmann.....	152	114	3	18	17	39	26,638.75
Stringfellow.....	116	74	6	11	25	98	15,679.81
Sweeney.....	191	137	8	18	28	25	21,710.26
Vermillion.....	181	117	9	16	39	14	11,753.96
Warren.....	56	43	1	7	5	199	7,607.78
Weber.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wech.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	23	575.50
Weedon.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	.....
Wilson.....	95	63	5	13	14	2	5,908.74
Wise.....	44	24	1	7	12	.....	4,056.56
Alligood.....	48	35	4	5	4	36	12,644.95
Clarke.....	15	10	1	4	.....	22	29.77
Flanders.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Flynn.....	31	15	3	10	3	19	62.00
Herfurth.....	14	11	.....	2	1	7	27,138.97
Kruiser.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliken.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spingarn.....	9	5	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Yeager.....	73	57	2	3	11	21	6,537.13
Waldorf.....	72	58	7	5	2	7	7,142.45
Total.....	3,815	2,727	163	441	484	1,002	483,281.60

¹ Detailed.

SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919.

Total number of arrests.....	3,815
Total number of convictions.....	2,727
Total number dismissed.....	441
Total number nol-prossed.....	163
Total number pending.....	484
Amount of property reported stolen to the service, including 972 autos.....	\$1,225,765.94
Amount of property reported lost.....	68,787.43
Amount of property recovered by the service.....	483,281.60

Helan detailed at district attorney's office.

Weber detailed at district attorney's office.

Dalrymple detailed at White House.

Burlingame, G. E., inspector's office.

Weedon, R. E., inspector's office.

Barbee, W. J., promoted to detective sergeant, February 1, 1919.

Connors, J. A., promoted to detective sergeant, June 1, 1919.

Jackson, J. T., promoted to detective sergeant, July 26, 1919.

Morgan, J. C., promoted to detective sergeant, February 1, 1919.

Phillips, E. L., promoted to detective sergeant, September 1, 1918.

Scrivener, A. B., promoted to detective sergeant, September 1, 1918.

Sweeney, T. F., promoted to detective sergeant, September 1, 1918.

Wech, George, promoted to detective sergeant, September 1, 1918.

Boyle, E. W., relieved from duty at headquarters and transferred to No. 2, January 1, 1919.

Evans, C. A., promoted to lieutenant and assigned to No. 1, January 1, 1919.

Warren, H. R., retired, June 1, 1919.

Wise, C. C., relieved from duty at headquarters, December 1, 1918, assigned to No. 5.

Clarke, C. A., appointed private of class 1, June 6, 1919.

Union Station details of each week during year:

Armstrong.....	1	Berman.....	2
Embrey.....	2	Kelly.....	2
O'Brien.....	2	Grant.....	2
Vermillion.....	2	Cornwell.....	2
Baur.....	2	Mullen.....	2
Hughlett.....	2	Sweeney.....	2
Scrivener.....	2		

Stringfellow, Barbee, Evans, Springman, January 1 to June 30, 1919.

C. L. GRANT,
Inspector, Detective Bureau.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

The purpose of this bureau is to furnish the department with such information as will assist in the prevention of crime, identification, detection, and apprehension of criminals. This is accomplished by photographing, measuring, and finger-printing criminals arrested, exchanging photographs and finger prints with other jurisdictions, classifying and filing them so as to be readily found and identification made possible in previous or future arrests. Photographing scenes of crime and securing finger print or other evidence for the identification and prosecution of the person or persons having committed the same. Unknown dead are also photographed for possible identification and scenes of fatal accidents photographed for the coroner's inquest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1919.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

I herewith submit a report of the work performed in the bureau by myself and H. T. Burlingame, private of class 3, assisted by C. W. Myers, a soldier police, from August, 1918, to February, 1919, during the year ended June 30, 1919.

	1919	1918
Prisoners photographed, measured, and finger printed.....	2,898	889
Scenes of crime photographed and surveyed.....	19	20
Scenes of accidents photographed.....	5	8
Unknown dead photographed.....	6	6
Photographs of criminals wanted, copied.....	40	32
Photographs of missing persons, copied.....	14	8
Fraudulent checks, signatures, etc., photographed.....	12	28
Miscellaneous subjects photographed (349 policemen).....	495	136
Finger-print evidence at scenes of crime photographed.....	23	31

	1919	1918
Total photographic prints made:		
Small size.....	5,218	3,045
Large size.....	414	252
Photographs from other jurisdictions added to bureau.....	766	1,601
Finger-print records added to bureau.....	4,301	1,724
Identifications made by the finger-print system.....	387	178
Identifications made by the Bertillon system.....	45	51
Photographs forwarded to the national bureau.....	27	36
Identifications made by the national bureau.....	37	27
Photographs forwarded to other jurisdictions.....	1,056	1,364
Identifications made by other jurisdictions.....	32	56
Records of criminals furnished local courts.....	325	305

The number of identifications by the finger-print method during the year demonstrates the value of this system. Not only are finger prints of value in identifying individuals previously arrested, but when found at scenes of crime often are the means of identifying, obtaining a confession or conviction of the person who committed the same. The following cases might well be mentioned as an illustration thereof.

During the night of April 15, 1918, the Sanitary Grocery Co.'s store at 402 Thirteenth Street NE. was broken into, the hinges of the safe sawed off, and a considerable sum of money stolen. It was found that the burglar had entered through the window by breaking the glass. The pieces of this were found to contain some finger prints. These were photographed and a search made of the files at the bureau in effort to establish the identity of the burglar. Failing in this, the prints were filed for future reference. On November 25, 1918, or over seven months later, some boys were arrested for breaking into a garage. The finger prints from one of them were found to be identical with those found at the Sanitary Co.'s store. On being told that we had positive evidence of him having been present at the time of the burglary, he confessed and gave information which led to the arrest of two others, who in turn admitted having participated in committing the burglary.

Finger prints on the windshield of a recovered stolen automobile were photographed and found to be identical with those of one Thomas Wesley Curtis, under arrest on suspicion of having taken the car. He was indicted by the grand jury for joy riding on this evidence and plead guilty when arraigned in court.

Finger prints the means of identifying an unknown dead:

On March 3, 1919, the New York police department forwarded to us the finger prints of an unknown man who had died in a rooming house there. Failing to identify him from our files, the prints were taken to the War Department bureau, and in a very few minutes were found to be those of one Dennis J. O'Connor, from Boston, Mass., who had enlisted in the Army at Fort Slocum, N. Y., October 16, 1918.

During the year the captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and station clerks were given practical instruction at the bureau in the taking of finger prints.

Short talks on identification, especially by the finger-print system, were given at the school of instruction for recruit policemen by myself and Private Burlingame.

In addition to the work at the bureau we performed such duties from time to time as were assigned to us by our superior officers.

FRED SANDBERG,
Detective Sergeant.

REPORT OF PAWN INSPECTOR.

Purpose of office: Tracing lost and stolen property.

Summary of duties: 1. Supervision and inspection of pawn shops and dealers in secondhand personal property.

2. Making and maintaining card-index records of all property reported lost or stolen.

3. Making and maintaining card-index records of all transactions reported by brokers and dealers as required by law.

4. Prosecution in the proper courts of all violations of laws and regulations pertaining to the pawnbroking and the "secondhand" personal property business.

5. Emergency assignments and general detail work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1919.

Maj. **RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,**

Superintendent of Metropolitan Police (through Inspector C. L. Grant).

SIR: I hereby submit report of work performed by the pawn inspector's office during the fiscal year 1918-19.

The failure of enactment of an adequate pawnshop law as proposed in several bills at present pending in both houses of Congress has continued, during the past year, to encourage dealers in secondhand personal property and other persons to carry on a clandestine pawnbroking business; sometimes in the guise of "buying and selling" and more often in forms under which it was impossible to secure convictions against offenders. Complaints of such offenses have been received in the pawn inspector's office and cases have been taken into court but convictions were not obtained as the required evidence could not be secured.

Daily visits of inspection to various dealers were made necessary in order to enforce compliance with existing regulations by dealers who are frequently violating such regulations more through ignorance than by intent.

Biweekly trips to Alexandria were made during the year in order to copy from the records of the Alexandria police department articles reported by Alexandria brokers and dealers and card-index records of such transactions were filed in the pawn inspector's office.

There were 307 secondhand dealers in this city on June 30, 1918. At the end of the past fiscal year the records show 323 dealers in secondhand personal property licensed in the District of Columbia; an increase of 16 dealers during the year (see table).

Eleven dealers with an aggregate of 16 cases of violations of existing regulations were taken into court during the year with convictions secured in all cases.

The comparative records (see table) again show a small decrease in the total of recoveries. The amount of recoveries from local dealers, however, shows an increase, and the decrease in the total amount may be found in the recoveries from dealers in adjacent territory.

Stolen property frequently finds an outlet into channels which have taken the place of the licensed pawnshops and which can only be located in the event that the thief is arrested and forced to disclose the places of disposal of stolen property.

In this connection the cases of Burnstein Bros., licensed dealers at Tenth and D Streets NW., and Louis Ring, a merchant tailor at No. 43 Massachusetts Avenue NW., may be cited. The forementioned parties were charged with receiving stolen property from thieves who stole from the American Railway Express Co. goods to the amount of several thousand dollars. No report of any purchases had been made to the pawn inspector's office by said dealers. Their cases are pending before the grand jury.

Former pawnbrokers are still enjoying the patronage of Washington residents and at the same time immunity from police inspection and supervision, in near-by Virginia localities; this is not to the best interests of residents in this city. I desire to call your attention to the urgent necessity of a new pawnbrokers' law and more adequate regulations covering the secondhand personal property business, and in this direction I wish to reiterate my recommendations as contained in my annual report of 1917-18. In all other police departments the officer in charge of the bureau of lost property and the regulation of pawnshops and dealers in secondhand personal property has a higher rank and receives greater compensation than a private. In conformity with such policy I was promoted to the rank and pay of detective sergeant

on September 1, 1918, for which promotion I wish to express my appreciation to the honorable commissioners and the major and superintendent.

It is daily becoming of greater importance to your department that the officer in charge of the pawn inspector's office keep in closer touch with the brokers and dealers in general and that certain shops and dealers be visited daily for the purpose of preventing misrepresentations in reports and in order to convince such dealers that a close watch is placed upon their transactions and that any eventual delinquency would promptly be placed before the district attorney for prosecution in the courts.

I would therefore suggest that an additional clerk be detailed in the office under my charge as soon as the full quota in the membership of the department has been obtained, in order to relieve me of the clerical work absolutely necessary to keep the proper records. This phase of my work places an ever increasing demand upon my time and in consequence handicaps me in giving as much time and attention to the shops and dealers as they should have. It would also be advisable that a small type automobile be furnished for the use of the pawn inspector's office in order to facilitate such work of inspection as the locations of licensed business places have been spread over the entire District of Columbia.

In addition to my duties of supervising the licensed secondhand business I am frequently called upon to do some emergency assignment work and I also have actively participated in all general detail work.

During the year short talks of instructions were made to members of the department showing the usefulness of the office not only in locating stolen property, but also in frequently leading to the discovery of the criminal, and illustrating the general working scheme and system used to obtain results.

My knowledge of foreign languages has also enabled me to be of service to the department as interpreter and translator.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE WECH, *Detective Sergeant.*

Comparative table showing monthly recoveries during past three years.

Month.	Local dealers.			Heidenheimer (Alexandria, Va.).			Horning (South End, Va.).		
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
July.....	690.50	1,940.05	60.00	-----	55.00	-----	430.50	-----	100.00
August.....	536.15	1,577.00	1,206.00	-----	-----	-----	125.00	150.00	-----
September.....	450.00	394.00	645.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	25.00	75.00
October.....	288.50	427.80	1,861.50	1,899.00	-----	-----	58.50	-----	-----
November.....	1,597.00	425.00	505.00	-----	-----	-----	150.00	680.00	-----
December.....	650.90	758.00	628.00	-----	25.00	-----	305.00	250.00	875.00
January.....	933.50	752.00	963.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February.....	1,982.00	357.00	1,990.50	15.00	75.00	20.00	115.00	-----	-----
March.....	382.00	236.00	273.00	35.00	450.00	35.00	800.00	-----	-----
April.....	818.50	247.20	921.50	-----	-----	500.00	-----	-----	750.00
May.....	375.50	250.00	419.00	40.00	-----	30.00	100.00	-----	105.00
June.....	211.60	1,405.00	87.00	-----	-----	-----	35.00	2,025.00	-----
Total.....	8,926.15	8,769.05	9,558.50	1,989.00	605.00	585.00	2,019.00	3,130.00	1,905.00

Table showing number of dealers making report.

	Number of dealers, 1916-17.	Number of dealers, 1917-18.	Number of dealers, 1918-19.	Increase.	Decrease.
Automobiles.....	12	13	28	15	-----
Clothing, miscellaneous.....	116	105	115	10	-----
Furniture.....	70	77	76	-----	1
Jewelry.....	18	23	24	1	-----
Junk.....	71	67	65	-----	2
Total.....	287	285	308	26	3

Table showing number of dealers not reporting.

	Number of dealers, 1916-17.	Number of dealers, 1917-18.	Number of dealers, 1918-19.	Increase.	Decrease.
Books.....	11	9	9	.....	.....
Barrels, bags, bottles, etc.	10	13	6	.....	7
Total.....	21	22	15	.....	7

Total amount of recoveries for past three years.

1916-17.	\$12, 934. 15
1917-18.	12, 504. 05
1918-19.	12, 048. 50

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

This officer is charged among other things with the duty of investigating cases of alleged insane persons reported to his office; the preparation of the affidavits required by law as a prerequisite to the temporary detention of such persons in the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Government Hospital for the Insane; the drafting, execution, and filing of the Commissioners' petitions for writs de lunatico inquirendo; and the attendance upon court at the hearings of such cases before a justice and jury in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1919.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

During the year ended June 30, 1919, 520 patients were admitted to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; readmitted of this number, 8; actual number of patients admitted, 512, showing an increase of 119 admissions, as compared with the preceding year.

Three hundred and seventy-two persons were taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation, showing an increase of 66 as compared with the preceding year.

The following dispositions were made of the 520 patients admitted to St. Elizabeth's Hospital:

Tried and adjudged insane by the lunacy court and returned to the hospital.....	369
Adjudged not insane and released.....	20
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District of Columbia and patients released.....	15
Discharged by superintendent of hospital before trial.....	72
Died before trial.....	21
Admitted to hospital upon duplicate permit.....	8
Transferred to United States Navy roll patients.....	1
Cases nor disposed of.....	14
Total.....	520

CLASSIFICATION OF THOSE ADJUDGED INSANE.

Manic depressive.....	30	Dementia:	
Melancholia, agitated.....	2	Arteriosclerotic.....	53
Dementia precox.....	133	Organic.....	14
Catatonic form.....	5	Senile.....	31
Paranoid form.....	36	Idiocy.....	2
Paranoid state.....	7	Toxic psychosis.....	6
Epilepsy.....	3	Imbecility.....	8
Epileptic dementia.....	5	High grade.....	2
General paresis.....	27	Cerebral spinal syphilis.....	1
Juvenile paresis.....	1		
Paretic dementia.....	3	Total.....	369

NATIVITY.

Austria.....	1	Italy.....	8
Belgium.....	1	Mexico.....	1
Canada.....	2	Poland.....	2
England.....	2	Russia.....	10
France.....	2	Switzerland.....	1
Germany.....	4	West Indies.....	1
Greece.....	3	United States.....	476
Hungary.....	1		
Ireland.....	5	Total.....	520

During the year 116 nonresidents were admitted to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The following dispositions were made of these cases:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court and returned to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	71
Tried and adjudged not insane.....	4
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of the counsel for the District, and patients released.....	5
Discharged before trial by superintendent of hospital.....	34
Transferred to Soldiers' Home roll.....	1
Cases not disposed of.....	1
Total.....	116

Of the 71 patients tried and adjudged insane and returned to hospital 50 of the number were discharged by the superintendent and transferred to other State institutions, or returned to relatives or friends.

Total number of nonresident patients left in hospital, 20; eloped, 1.

The following dispositions were made of the 372 persons taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation:

Certified to be insane by the visiting physicians at the Washington Asylum Hospital and transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	198
Certified to be insane by physicians other than those connected with the hospital and transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	3
Turned over to relatives or friends or discharged from hospital.....	161
Died.....	9
Proceedings dismissed by the judge.....	1
Total.....	372

The following dispositions were made of the 201 cases transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital:

Tried and adjudged insane by the lunacy court.....	141
Adjudged not insane.....	11
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District.....	4
Discharged from hospital before trial.....	37
Died.....	4
Cases not disposed of.....	4
Total.....	201

The total number of nonresidents taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation at Washington Asylum Hospital was 150, showing a decrease of 29 cases as compared with the preceding year.

Certified to be insane by the visiting physicians at Washington Asylum and transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	87
Turned over to relatives or discharged from hospital.....	62
Died.....	1
Total.....	150

Of the total number of nonresidents taken into custody by the police, 12 were taken into custody at the White House, 10 while on their way to see the President, 9 at the United States Capitol and Senate and House Office Buildings, 25 at the Union Station, 2 at the United States Treasury Building, 5 at the Department of Justice, 1 at the British Embassy, 1 at the Swedish legation, and 1 at the Congressional Library.

270 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A number of patients were transferred from other hospitals to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a list of which is submitted herewith, together with the number from each hospital:

Base Hospital, Fort Porter, N. Y.....	2
Board of charities, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1
Casualty Hospital.....	2
Columbia Hospital.....	1
Christ Church Home, District of Columbia.....	1
Chevy Chase Sanatorium.....	3
Emergency Hospital.....	3
Garfield Hospital.....	1
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.....	1
Laurel Sanatorium, Laurel, Md.....	4
New York State Hospital Commission.....	1
Sibley Hospital.....	1
State Hospital, Catonsville, Md.....	1
Southern Relief Home, Washington, D. C.....	1
Takoma Sanatorium, Maryland.....	1
Washington Sanatorium.....	1
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	355
Total.....	381

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1918:

Patients in the hospital:

Male, white.....	582
Female, white.....	514
Male, colored.....	277
Female, colored.....	297
	<hr/> 1,670

Patients out on visit:

Male, white.....	7
Female, white.....	11
Male, colored.....	3
Female, colored.....	2
	<hr/> 23

Patients out on elopement:

Male, white.....	2
Total.....	<hr/> 1,695

Number of admissions:

Male, white.....	207
Female, white.....	154
Male, colored.....	83
Female, colored.....	76
	<hr/> 520

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3
Female, white.....	2
Male, colored.....	2
Female, colored.....	1
	<hr/> 8

Actual number admitted..... 512

Total..... 2,207

Number of patients discharged:

Male, white.....	116
Female, white.....	76
Male, colored.....	38
Female, colored.....	32
	<hr/> 262

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3
Female, white.....	2
Male, colored.....	2
Female, colored.....	1
	<hr/> 8

Actual number of patients discharged..... 254

Died:

Male, white.....	106
Female, white.....	67
Male, colored.....	47
Female, colored.....	35
	<hr/> 255

Number out on visit:

Male, white.....	12
Female, white.....	18
Male, colored.....	11
Female, colored.....	9
	<hr/> 50

Number out on elopement:

Male, white.....	8
Female, white.....	2
	<hr/> 10

Number of patients in hospital:

Male, white.....	556
Female, white.....	518
Male, colored.....	265
Female, colored.....	299
	<hr/> 1,638

Total number on hospital roll..... 1,698

Total..... 2,207

Daily average number in the hospital during the year..... 1,637

EVERETT L. PHILLIPS,
Detective Sergeant.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PHARMACY.

The pharmacy inspector has charge of the enforcement of anti-narcotic laws, and all the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and massage establishments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1919.

Maj. RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I herewith submit report of activities enforcing laws regulating practice of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, traffic in narcotic drugs, and massage establishments for the year ended June 30, 1919.

Visited places where drugs are compounded and dispensed on physicians' prescription and otherwise, requiring such work to be executed by competent licensed pharmacist, inspected prescription file records of alcohol and poison sales, and labeling of drugs, made observation and records of persons employed and report to the Board of pharmacy on applicants for examination for license to practice pharmacy, as to moral and physical qualifications, and experience.

Investigated complaints alleging violations of laws under my supervision, all prescriptions by practitioners of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine for unusual quantities of narcotic and other drugs used for illegal purposes, visited massage establishments, reported on applications to license the same, observed persons suspected of drug addiction and trafficking in narcotic drugs, and report to boards of medical supervisors and pharmacy, acts involving moral turpitude or fitness to continue practice by licentiates of the respective boards.

Arrests and disposition of cases during the year.

Charge.	Arrests.	Collateral forfeited.	Total amount collateral forfeited.	Fines paid.	Total amount fines paid.	Grand jury.	Committed to jail.	Personal bonds.	Dismissed.	Returned to military authorities.
Possession of smoking opium.....	6					6				
Peddling medicine.....	4		\$50	1	\$25				1	
Fraud to procure poison.....	3	2	35					1		
Absent without leave from United States Army.....	3									3
Grand larceny.....	1					1				
Violation speed law.....	1			1	10					
Assault.....	1	1	250							
Failing to properly label drugs.....	2			1	50				1	
Violation 879, District of Columbia Code, fraud.....	1						1			
Fornication.....	6	4	200	2	50					
Peddling narcotic drugs.....	3					3				
Shoplifting.....	5					5				
Adultery.....	2					2				
Concealed weapons.....	1	1	50							
False pretense, bad checks.....	1						1			
Murder.....	1					1				
Zone law.....	2	1	50						1	
Physicians furnishing drugs to addicts.....	3			1	100	2				
Petit larceny.....	3			1	50		1		1	
Unlawful possession narcotic drugs.....	5					5				
Forging and uttering narcotic prescriptions.....	74					74				
Practicing pharmacy without license.....	2	1	25					1		
Selling smoking opium.....	2					2				
Total.....	132	12	660	7	285	101	3	2	4	3

OFFICIAL VISITS.

	1919	1918
Drug stores.....	2, 146	2, 504
Dental offices.....	296	236
Physicians.....	323	435
Midwives.....	8	24
Stores selling poisons.....	51	212
Attendance at court.....	109	175
Total.....	2, 933	3, 586

INVESTIGATIONS.

Suicide by poisoning.....	6	13
Attempted suicide by poisons.....	29	42
Accidental poisoning, recovered.....	8	27
Accidental poisoning, fatal.....	1	1
Miscellaneous cases.....	640	871
Total.....	684	954

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Physicians licensed during the year.....	44	36
Total number of physicians licensed.....	2, 311	2, 267
Midwives licensed during the year.....	3	1
Total number of midwives licensed.....	44	41
Druggists licensed during the year.....	41	24
Total number of druggists licensed.....	914	873
Drug stores in operation.....	217	208
Dentists licensed during year.....	26	41
Total number of dentists licensed.....	1, 029	1, 003
Veterinarians licensed during year.....	20	21
Total number of veterinarians licensed.....	138	118
Total number of permits to sell poison.....	76	54

I find that wood and denatured alcohol, preparations containing the same, and toilet articles containing alcohol are consumed in large quantities as a beverage. These preparations taken internally will operate seriously against the health of users, wrecking them physically and mentally, frequently causing death immediately. The dry law does not regulate the sale and use of alcohol in the above-mentioned form. I recommend that a law be approved requiring manufacturers of alcohol for use in the arts, mechanical purposes, and external preparation including toilet articles, to add sufficient quantity of an emetic, to render it impossible for use as a beverage.

Recent amendments to the Harrison law limiting the scope of the physician to prescribing and dispensing narcotic drugs in the legitimate practice of his profession only, restoring the possession clause, and decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the legality of the provisions of the law which have been questioned, will aid materially in curtailing drug addiction and illegal traffic in narcotic drugs.

I have frequently found persons not licensed practicing dentistry in advertising dental offices, who claimed that they were students of some dental college or in bona fide pupilage of a registered dentist. Further investigation disclosed that they were regularly employed, receiving maximum salary, and enjoying all the privileges of a registered dentist. They claim privilege under the proviso of section 8, of the dental law, which reads as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with physicians in the discharge of their professional duties, nor with students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course, or in bonafide pupilage with a registered dentist". When such cases are referred to court, a registered dentist employed in the office comes forward with the statement that the defendant is being tutored by him.

I produced evidence in a case of this character that the registered dentist had not seen the work done by the defendant, and was not in the office any time the work was in progress. The court stated that under the proviso of section 8, he was not required to see the work or be present when it was being done.

The object of the dental law is to have each and every person, before beginning to practice dentistry, pass an examination, testing his fitness and qualifications for such work, thereby, safeguarding the public against incompetent practitioners.

If this part of the proviso of section 8, relating to dental students, remains in force, the object of the law is defeated. I therefore recommend that it be stricken from the law.

Investigations have disclosed that there are dentists practicing in this jurisdiction, who have subjected young girls to indignities, while in the dental chair, of a character too base to mention in this report. The girls and their parents refused to prosecute, because of the notoriety that would follow. Only recently a girl 13 years old complained of the conduct, of a revolting nature, while she was strapped in the dental chair, of a practitioner who has been accused of similar actions on other occasions.

Such degenerates should not remain in a position, covered by a cloak of the title of an honorable and respected profession. I recommend that the dental law be amended by the following section:

That the license of any person to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia may be revoked if such person be found to have obtained such license by fraud; or be addicted to the use of any narcotic or stimulant; or be suffering from any physical or mental disease, in such a manner and to such an extent as to render it expedient that in the interest of the public, his license be canceled; or to be of an immoral character, or if such person be convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude.

It shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police to investigate any case in which it is discovered by him, or made to appear to his satisfaction, that any license issued under the proviso of this act is revocable, and to report the result of such investigation to the board of dental examiners, which board shall, after full hearing, if, in their judgment, the facts warrant it, revoke such license.

We have experienced much trouble with persons who claim to be chiropodists, chiropractors, mechanotherapists, osteopaths, or other similar occupations which are not regulated by law nor have standing in the medical profession. It is true that they do not profess to prescribe medicine, but they do practice many branches of the medical science, and we have convicted several of them for overstepping their bounds by slipping in a little medicine and surgery occasionally.

They establish themselves on prominent avenues and streets in well-appointed offices, put up alluring signs with "Doctor" preceding their names, all of which inspires confidence, too often misplaced, on the part of the sufferer applying for treatment, as it is possible for any person, without knowledge of medicine or any of its branches, to pursue the same course if he is able to fit up an office.

Some time ago a man who claimed to be an osteopath was treating a lady suffering from paralysis. After several months' treatment she developed pneumonia. He continued the same treatment, according to his statement before the coroner's jury.

She died in about three days under the osteopathic treatment. The osteopath called on a physician, who treated her several months previous to this time, for a death certificate and was refused. The case was referred to the coroner, who ordered an inquest. The osteopath in giving testimony before the jury displayed little knowledge of what his well appointed office and sign indicated.

It is apparent that this woman was deprived of professional attention at a critical time, when it might have saved her life. The husband of the deceased was much surprised when he discovered that the osteopath was not a member of the medical profession.

All the within-mentioned practices are good in certain cases, when applied scientifically.

Every person before attempting to practice should be required to pass an examination measuring up to an established standard by the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. As our present law does not regulate this, I recommend that the law regulating the practice of medicine be amended, making it unlawful for any person to attempt to or treat another person in any of the branches of medicine or surgery or in any disease, injury, or deformity, for a fee, gift, or consideration of any kind, or publicly professing so to do, without a license from the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation of previous years that suitable books be provided for the recording of poison sales, as the records of such sales in many instances are very poorly kept, due to the absence of uniform poison registers.

I also recommend an amendment to the pharmacy law requiring that each record of a poison sale be numbered consecutively, that the label on container of poison sold bear record number of sale, and that each purchaser of poison, except on physicians' prescriptions, of a character and quantity that would cause death if taken internally, shall be personally well known to the dispenser and shall be accompanied by an adult, who shall also state what purpose the poison be used for, and who shall also be well known to the purchaser and dispenser.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. SANDERS,
Detective Sergeant, Metropolitan Police,
Detailed as Pharmacy Inspector, etc.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1919.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

The board of police and fire surgeons submits below a summary of work in the police department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Employees on sick leave, for which sick card was issued being counted as an individual.....	2, 288
House visits.....	2, 827
Office visits.....	5, 579
Employees under treatment but not on sick leave.....	160
House visits.....	16
Office visits.....	246
Applicants examined.....	946
Applicants accepted.....	321

In addition to the above the surgeons rendered the usual services in treating members of the park police force, in testifying at meetings of the trial and pension boards, in examining applicants from the District of Columbia for the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy.

A reorganization of the present board of surgeons was effected on January 6, 1919, and the board at once directed its efforts in assisting the department to build up the force, and to this end 64 periods were devoted during the past six months to physical examination of applicants for the force.

The board of surgeons have given the most careful study to the problems coming within its cognizance, especially with respect to excessive absenteeism on account of sick leave, the prospective increase on the pension roll with the present inadequate funds to meet the needs, the most effectual way of impressing the force as to the principles of preventive medicine (25 per cent of the loss of time on account of sick leave during the past year was due to illness that could be prevented in a most simple way).

The board has exerted special effort to elevate the standard of medical and surgical efficiency in the treatment of the force, and to this end the personnel of the board of

surgeons inaugurated a plan of close cooperation in the study of diseases and disabilities affecting the forces. Over 100 consultations have been held during the last six months of the year, the results have been most gratifying to all concerned. The commissioners have placed at the disposal of the board the use of Röntgenologist with X-ray apparatus, the health department laboratories, and a selected personnel of specialists of the highest character have volunteered their service when needed, all of which has served to inspire greater confidence and already there is evident a most marked decrease in absenteeism on account of sickness.

JAMES J. KILROY,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

The duties of the hack inspector's office of the District of Columbia are as follows:

(1) Investigate the character of each applicant for license to drive a passenger vehicle for hire, in order to safeguard the public against drivers of questionable character.

(2) Inspect all public vehicles for hire occupying public stands to see that they are licensed, safe, sightly, and sanitary.

(3) Inspect all taximeters on passenger vehicles for hire to insure the public against being overcharged by the use of inaccurate taximeters.

(4) See that identification and rate cards are carried on each passenger vehicle, in full view of the passengers.

(5) Prevent soliciting of patronage by drivers of public vehicles on the streets.

(6) Prevent the loitering of public hacks in front of hotels, theaters, and public buildings.

(7) See that drivers of what are commonly known as sight-seeing cars leave on schedule time and go over in full their prescribed routes.

(8) Investigate all complaints relating to public-vehicle drivers and enforce all laws and regulations governing the maintenance and operating of public vehicles.

JULY 1, 1919.

TO THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT:

I have the honor to submit report relative to the work of the hack inspector's office during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1919. This report covers my individual work and the work of Pvt. Rosenberg for the month of June, 1919, Pvt. W. E. Smith submitting a separate report for the time he was attached to this office.

During the year 1,236 licenses were issued for public passenger vehicles as follows:

One-horse.....	27
Two-horse.....	1
Automobiles for hire.....	1, 141
Sight-seeing automobiles.....	32
Jitney busses.....	35

During the year 1,190 applications were made to drive passenger vehicles for hire:

Applications investigated and favorable report made.....	1, 548
Applications investigated and unfavorable report made.....	42
Drivers' licenses issued during the year.....	1, 443
Drivers' licenses revoked by the honorable commissioners.....	7
Inspection made of public vehicles.....	9, 000
Inspection made of hack stands.....	3, 000
Inspection made of wagon stands.....	1, 500
Complaints against hack men investigated.....	31
Value of property and money left in public vehicles and recovered.....	\$6, 871
Value of property recovered for No. 5 precinct.....	\$850
Sight-seeing stands approved during year.....	16
Sight-seeing stands disapproved during year.....	1
Jitney bus lines approved by Public Utilities Commission.....	53

During the year, arrests were made as follows:

	Dismissed.	Personal bonds.	Nolle-prossed.	Jail sentence.	Grand jury.	Pending.	Fined and paid.	Amount paid.	Total number of cases.
HACKING OFFENSES.									
Failing to wear badge.....							43	\$125	43
Loitering on street.....	1						15	75	16
Unlicensed vehicles.....							14	90	14
Unlicensed drivers.....		1				1	34	167	36
Soliciting.....							14	67	14
No number on lamps.....							39	105	39
No rate card on vehicle.....							16	46	16
No identification card on vehicle.....							2	8	2
Charging more than legal rate.....							5	55	5
Over 5 feet from vehicle, sec. 13, art. 5.....							1	3	1
Failing to deliver to the police department property left in public vehicles.....							2	20	2
Crabbing violation, sec. 8, art. 12.....	1		2				12	57	15
Total cases.....	2	1	2			1	197	818	203
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.									
Drunk.....							6	75	6
Disorderly.....						1	1	5	2
Assault.....							2	60	2
Fast auto.....							2	10	2
Grand larceny.....						1			1
Embezzlement.....			1						1
Threats.....			1						1
Violation white-slave law.....						1			1
Violation sec. 851 B, District of Columbia Code.....							1	20	1
Violation sec. 826 B, District of Columbia Code.....	1								1
Violation Shepherd law.....			1		2	2		600	5
Violation traffic regulations.....		2					42	147	44
Bringing stolen property into District of Columbia.....			1						1
Total cases.....	1	2	4		2	5	54	917	68
Summary of Pvt. Rosenberg's work for month of June, 1919:									
No number on lamps.....							1	2	1
No hack badge.....							4	9	4
Soliciting.....							2	5	2
Loitering.....			1				3	13	4
No identification card.....							9	42	9
No rate card.....							1	2	1
Crabbing, sec. 8, art. 12.....							1	3	1
Violation traffic regulations.....							2	4	2
Total cases.....			1				23	80	24

I recommend that Congress be requested to make the following amendments to the laws relating to public vehicles in the District of Columbia:

Amend paragraph 11, section 7 of the general license law of 1902 by adding thereto the following:

"Said badge to plainly show the number of the year for which it is issued."

Amend paragraph 14, section 7 of the general license law of 1902 by adding thereto the following:

"Licenses issued under this paragraph shall date from July 1 of each year."

I again renew my recommendation of previous years to amend paragraph 11, section 7, of the general license laws as amended January 29, 1913, by adding after the word "police" at the end of the third section of the amendment approved January 29, 1913, the words "said license shall expire on June 30 of each year."

I recommend the following police regulations be amended:

Section 13, article 4, of the police regulations of the District of Columbia to read as follows:

"Drivers, owners, and operators of public vehicles for hire shall promptly deliver to the major and superintendent of police all property of value left in their vehicles by passengers."

Amend section 3, article 6, by striking out the words "or otherwise provided" after the word "painted" in the ninth line of said section.

Amend section 1, article 6, by adding after the word "persons" in the fourth line of said section "each additional passenger 20 cents per trip."

Amend section 2, article 6, to read as follows:

"Every hack, vehicle, motor vehicle, automobile, taximeter vehicle, and sight-seeing automobile shall have permanently affixed to the interior thereof, in a place readily to be seen by passengers, a receptacle that shall contain at all times cards, upon which shall be printed the schedule of rates prescribed in this article, applicable to every vehicle, and the number of the driver's license.

"In addition to said rate card, there shall also be displayed at all times, so that the same can be readily seen by the passengers, the driver's identification card, said card to plainly show.

"(1) The number of the driver's identification card;

"(2) The driver's name in full;

"(3) The driver's photograph attached to card;

"(4) The driver's residence;

"(5) The date of expiration of his license;

"(6) The signature of the superintendent of license of the District of Columbia. No other papers, cards, or things whatever shall be carried in said receptacle, and the said receptacle and cards must be approved by the major and superintendent of police."

I again renew my recommendation of last year to compel the owner of every motor passenger vehicle occupying the public streets, used for the transportation of passengers for hire, with the exception of what is commonly known as sight-seeing cars, to equip said vehicle with a taximeter, so as to have a uniform rate for all.

I again recommend that additional hack stands be provided to accommodate the increased number of automobiles for hire, so that drivers when taken to court for loitering on the public streets, will have no excuse to offer.

I also recommend that no license be issued to drive a passenger vehicle for hire to any applicant who is not 21 years of age.

Respectfully submitted.

MAURICE COLLINS, *Hack Inspector.*

Report of the number of arrests and property recovered between July 1, 1918, and April 30, 1919, inclusive, while assigned as hack inspector.

Violations of hack regulations:

No badge.....	6
No numbers in lamps.....	7
No rate card.....	2
No rear light.....	2
No identification card.....	2
Loitering.....	1
Violations of art. 4, sec. 8, "crabbing".....	8
Violation of art. 12, sec. 26, "no red light showing to the rear".....	4
Unlicensed drivers.....	3
Total.....	35

Collateral forfeited in above cases, no case being contested, no nol prosequies or dismissed..... \$117

Violations of police regulations:

Drunk.....	2
Disorderly.....	5
Total.....	7

Collateral forfeited and fines..... \$85

Arrested for the Maryland authorities:

Charge, grand larceny.....	3
Tenth precinct; charge, robbery.....	2
For detective office; charge, embezzlement.....	1
Total.....	6

Value of the property recovered..... \$227

Cash recovered..... 37

Total..... 264

WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Private, Third Precinct.

REPORT OF CHILD LABOR INSPECTOR.

DUTIES OF THE CHILD LABOR INSPECTORS.

The act of Congress, approved May 28, 1918, otherwise known as the "Child labor law," provides the following duties for the inspectors:

They are required to—

Visit every place where children might be employed and see that the law is not being violated, and see that establishments employing child labor are properly posted.

Give attention to children engaged in selling newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals or merchandise upon the streets of the city.

Visit all places of amusement, to see that children are not employed in violation of the law.

Cooperate with the truant officers of the public schools and the authorized representative of the public schools in observing that all children engaged in any employment whatsoever have the necessary age and schooling certificate.

Submit daily report to the major and superintendent of police for the information of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, showing number of places visited each day, giving locations and action taken in each case coming under their observation.

Record all cases investigated and action taken in each case and final disposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *July 1, 1919.*

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

I submit the following report for the first district, embracing the territory west of Georgia Avenue and Seventh Street west, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

My records shows a total of 369 places of business employing 1,638 children under the age of 16 years.

I have visited the places of business in my district where children are employed frequently during the day and night, serving notices and explaining the law to such employers as did not understand the same, and have also visited these places at irregular hours and at unexpected intervals.

I have held conferences from time to time with the corporation counsel upon all matters relating to the child labor law.

I have kept in touch with the authorized deputy of the superintendent of schools, who has kept a record of the names, residences, and places of employment of each person applying for a permit to work. This information, together with my visits to places where children are likely to be employed and information secured through complaints, has enabled me to keep in touch with all children under 16 years of age who have been employed during this fiscal year.

I have made 525 investigations for the authorized deputy of the superintendent of schools.

The records show that 613 special permits have been issued by the judge of the juvenile court, under the provisions of section 1 of the statute; 1,551 age and schooling certificates have been issued by the authorized representative of the superintendent of schools to children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, and 173 permits and badges have been issued by this officer to children between the ages of 10 and 16 years, under the provision of section 12 of the statute, making a total of 1,551 permits, certificates, and badges issued during the year.

Twenty-nine complaints were received, investigated, and adjusted to the provisions of the law.

I have prosecuted 45 cases all under the provisions of the child labor law, as follows:

Employing without permit.....	47
Number of convictions.....	43
Continued.....	2
Nolle-prossed.....	2
Number of children taken to parents.....	53
Amount of fines collected.....	\$295

I submit the following amendments to the child labor law:

Section 11, line 3, after the word "sale" insert the words "or distribute."

Section 12, line 3, after the word "sale," insert the words "or distribute."

These changes are recommended for the purpose of extending the law to cover those boys who are engaged by the newspapers for the purpose of distributing the papers to customers.

Section 15, line 4, strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the words "eight-thirty."

This change is recommended for the reason that in my opinion, as well as in the opinion of the persons connected with work among juveniles of this city, it is considered inadvisable to permit boys under 16 years of age to be on the streets alone during the late hours of the evening with the excuse that they are engaged in a legitimate trade of selling newspapers, etc., while in reality they are using this excuse to cover attempts to solicit money by means of begging.

It is also recommended that efforts be continued to secure the enactment of a penalty for violation of sections 11 and 12 of the statute.

It is recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations be amended so as to provide that no child under the age of 16 years be permitted in any room or place of business in which is kept or operated any billiard table, bagatelle table, shuffleboard, jenny lind table, pool table, or any table upon which legitimate games are played.

It is also recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations be amended so as to provide that no child under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted in any theater or other place of public amusement in which burlesque performances are conducted.

I have discontinued taking children before the probation officer of the juvenile court, for the reason that the corporation counsel (Mr. Barse) ruled that they can not be prosecuted for selling newspapers without a badge, as the section of the child labor law under which they have been taken to court does not provide a penalty for selling, etc., but I continue to take small boys to their homes and caution larger ones not to sell without the permit and badge.

Summary of places employing child labor.

Business offices.....	85
Factories.....	7
Hotels.....	5
Lunch rooms.....	12
Market stands.....	38
Messenger companies.....	4
Stores.....	150
Theaters.....	7
Workshops.....	61
Total.....	369

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES C. ESTES,
Child Labor Inspector, First District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 1, 1919.

Maj. RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report as private detailed as inspector of child labor, for the second district, which embraces all of that territory east of Georgia Avenue and Seventh Street west, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

I have visited all places of business in the second district where child labor is employed, serving notices and explaining the law to the employers. I have frequently, at irregular intervals, visited all such places by day and night with a view to prosecution if any were found violating the provisions of the law.

I have been constantly in touch with the authorized deputy of the superintendent of public schools, who makes a record of the name, residence, and place of employment of each person applying for a permit for a child to work. After obtaining the above information, I would visit the location named and all other places where children are likely to be employed, and I have been able to keep in touch with all places where children under 16 years of age have been employed during the past year.

The record shows a total of 342 places of business, employing 563 children under the age of 16 years, to June 30, 1919.

Permits and badges to the number of 138 have been issued to white boys under the age of 16 years as newsboys and street vendors, and 35 permits and badges have been issued to colored boys for the same period, making a total of 173.

Age and schooling certificates have been issued to the number of 891 to white boys and 105 to colored boys, 360 to white girls and 31 to colored girls. Permits which had to be approved by the judge of the juvenile court because of insufficient school attendance, 91.

Total number of working permits issued, 1,478.

Special permits to the number of 613 have been issued by the judge of the juvenile court, Hon. Kathrine Sellers, for minors between the ages of 12 and 14 years, as provided for in section 1 of an "Act to regulate the employment of child labor," approved May 28, 1908.

I have warned 71 small boys found engaged in the street trades, explaining the law to them and their parents and soliciting the cooperation of their parents in regulating child labor.

Fifty-eight complaints have been examined, investigated, and adjusted. There were 480 cases investigated and adjusted for the authorized deputy of the superintendent of public schools.

During the past year I have prosecuted 55 violators of the law as follows:

Employing minors under the age of 16 years without permits.....	54
Vagrancy.....	1
Total cases.....	55
Continued cases.....	8
Number of cases fined.....	46
Amount of fines paid.....	\$235

I submit the following amendments to the child-labor law:

Section 11, line 3, after the word "Sale" insert the words "or distribute."

Section 12, line 3, after the word "Sale" insert the words "or distribute."

These changes are recommended for the purpose of extending the law to cover those boys who are engaged by the newspapers for the purpose of distributing the papers to customers.

Section 15, line 4, strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the words "eight-thirty."

This change is recommended for the reason that in my opinion, as well as in the opinion of the persons connected with work among the juveniles of this city, it is considered inadvisable to permit boys under 16 years of age to be on the streets alone during the late hours of the evening with the excuse that they are engaged in a legitimate trade of selling newspapers, etc., while in reality they are using this excuse, in many instances, to cover attempts to solicit money by means of begging.

It is also recommended that efforts be continued to secure the enactment of a penalty for violation of sections 11 and 12 of the statute.

It is recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations be amended so as to provide that no child under the age of 16 years shall be permitted in any room or place of business in which is kept or operated any billiard table, bagatelle table, shuffleboard, Jenny Lind table, pool table, or any table upon which legitimate games are played.

It is also recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations be amended so as to provide no child under the age of 16 years shall be permitted in any theater or other place of public amusement in which burlesque performances are conducted.

I have discontinued taking children before the probation officer of the juvenile court for engaging in street trade, for the reason that the corporation counsel (Mr. George P. Barse) ruled that they can not be prosecuted for selling newspapers without a badge, as the section of the child-labor law under which they have been taken to court does not provide a penalty for selling, etc. But I continue to instruct the newsboys to secure badges and permits and take them to their homes, explain the law to their parents, and ask their cooperation.

It is also recommended that an amendment be inserted in the police regulations, which would prohibit any junk dealer from buying junk of any description from any child under the age of 17 years.

Summary of places where minors under the age of 16 years are employed on permits:

Stores.....	105
Shops.....	63
Market stands.....	43
Hucksters.....	43
Offices.....	38
Factories.....	40
Theaters.....	10
Total.....	342

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. PIERSON,
Private, Metropolitan Police, detailed as
Inspector under the Child Labor Law.

REPORT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS SQUAD.

The special investigations and precinct cooperation squad is charged with the enforcement of the laws for the abatement of houses of ill fame, prostitution, gambling, and other laws for the suppression of vice in the District of Columbia.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1919.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith, the following report of arrests made by the "Special investigation squad" in enforcement of the laws for abatement of "Houses of ill fame," "Disorderly houses," "Prostitution," "Gambling," and other laws for the suppression of vice in the District of Columbia, during the year ended June 30, 1919.

J. W. PIERSON,
Lieutenant Metropolitan Police Department.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not pressed.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	To military authorities.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	Total	
																		1919	1918
Adultery.....	70	50	77	43	8	2	6	44	119	6	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	120	78
Fornication.....	371	369	350	390	368	200	3	..	3729	27	40	19	4	6	..	4	3	740	566
Keeping bawdy house.....	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Keeping disorderly house.....	19	30	20	29	13	3	..	..	1	1	9	19	2	1	..	..	..	49	101
Panhandling.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Permitting gambling.....	163	9	105	67	142	2	2	..	3	5	8	8	1	1	..	..	..	172	109
Soliciting prostitution.....	4	59	5	58	39	11	..	..	3	1	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	63	134
Soliciting prostitution within military zone.....	3	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Vagrancy.....	275	66	193	148	18	68	32	..	43	16	67	39	54	..	1	3	..	341	148
Violation of white slave traffic law.....	9	..	7	2	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
Violation sec 865, District of Columbia Code (gambling law).....	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Violation sec. 869, District of Columbia Code (pool selling etc.).....	18	..	17	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	18	11
Total.....	936	587	781	742	589	288	43	64	86	77	118	155	79	7	7	7	3	1,523	1,171

ESTIMATES FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
Major and superintendent.		\$4,000.00
3 assistant superintendents, at \$3,000 each.		9,000.00
<p>Three assistant superintendents were estimated for last year and only two were granted in the appropriation. Three assistant superintendents are still needed for the proper administration of the force.</p> <p>The District of Columbia has grown in importance and in size as a great world capital to a point which makes necessary the further enlargement and strengthening of its corps of supervising and administrative officers in the Metropolitan police. There are two assistant superintendents at the present time. The lack of higher officers in the department, however, makes it necessary to detail one of these men to the work of looking after the personnel of the force while the other assistant superintendent is charged with the work of supervising its force in the field, which duty belongs to a chief inspector and not to an assistant superintendent unless there should be three men provided for in this office. New York City, which has police problems which are larger in scope, but surely not more important than police problems in the National Capital, has five highly paid deputy commissioners and a chief inspector, six men in all, doing the work which is now, so far as human ability permits, handled by two assistant superintendents in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>Two men naturally can not do the work which in other municipalities is done by a much larger force of officers. As it is, in the Metropolitan Police Department, it is necessary for officials to work very long hours, often far into the night, and all Sundays, in order to keep abreast with the tremendous amount of work which comes to the department.</p> <p>There should not only be an increase in the number of assistants from two to three, but a marked increase in the compensation of the men who are assigned to this important work. The present salary of \$2,500 is less than the salary paid to captains of precincts in many cities and is only about equal to the salary paid to lieutenants in New York City. The five deputy commissioners in New York City receive \$6,000 a year each, and it is recommended that the three assistant superintendents proposed for the Metropolitan police be paid not less than \$3,000 per annum.</p>		
3 inspectors at \$2,500 each ¹ .		7,500.00
<p>There should be 3 inspectors as at present, with salary at the rate of \$2,500 per annum instead of \$2,000, the present compensation, which is too small. This increase is recommended after a study of the greatly increased cost of living and also because it is believed that the compensation of police inspectors in the District of Columbia should be placed near the salaries which are paid to the officers doing the same kind of work in New York, Chicago, and other cities. New York pays its 17 police inspectors \$2,950, and pays its chief police inspector \$6,000.</p>		
12 captains, at \$2,500 each.		30,000.00
<p>In the District of Columbia the captain is commander of a precinct and each year the responsibilities of the position increase, and for the maintenance of the same high standards of police service as obtained when the city was much smaller it is necessary that the officer holding the rank be an executive of the first class. The present salary of \$2,000 per year for captains is not adequate, considering the mounting costs of living and the increasing demands of the office. An increase from \$2,000 to \$2,500 is therefore recommended. New York pays its precinct commanders \$2,950 and Chicago pays captains \$3,300.</p>		
Chief clerk (who shall also be property clerk).		2,500.00
<p>For 24 years there has been no increase in the salary of the chief and property clerk, who is responsible for the handling of the business management of the department, such as providing supplies, supervising the work of the clerical force, and attending personally to a vast volume of routine work and being responsible under bond for the care of all property recovered by the police. Particularly was this true during the last fiscal year when the police were active in the enforcement of the various laws pertaining to the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia as all liquors seized under the law were delivered to him, which caused a material increase in the work of his office.</p> <p>An idea of the volume of work handled in his capacity as property clerk during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, shows that he cared for and properly disposed of 7,001 lots of lost, stolen, and abandoned property, as compared with 5,127 lots for the preceding year, the value being \$1,295,975.18 as against \$680,232.25. In 1895, the year in which the salary of this office was increased from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per annum the property clerk was responsible for 2,354 lots of property at the estimated value of \$26,037.10.</p> <p>The great amount of work and the large responsibility attached thereto makes it almost ridiculous to pay a man with the ability to handle this office a sum as low as \$2,000 a year. Fortunately, the police department has had a man who has had his heart in the work and who has refused offers of larger salary from the outside. It is believed that it is absolutely necessary to place this position on a better paying basis, because if it were vacated at any time it would be nearly impossible to secure a man with sufficient experience to take the position at the present salary.</p>		
Executive clerk in the office of the major and superintendent.		2,100.00
<p>Because of the large amount of routine work in connection with the increased volume of police business in the District of Columbia it is necessary that there should be in the office of the superintendent an executive clerk who would be held responsible for the handling of routine matters which now have to be done in part by the superintendent himself, in part by the chief clerk, and in part by an inspector and the secretary to the superintendent, all of whom are already overworked on account of their other duties.</p>		

¹ Estimates do not include bonus of \$240, which is added to all salaries of \$2,500 and under.

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
2 clerks, who shall be stenographers, at \$1,800 each Owing to the large increase in the business coming to the attention of the department, thus necessitating a proportionately greater amount of stenographic work, it is essential that this additional clerk be provided.		\$3,600.00
Clerk and stenographer The clerk occupying this position performs the stenographic work in the office of the chief clerk, in addition to which this employee must report all proceeding before the Metropolitan Police Trial Board as well as attending coroner's inquests and such other expert stenographic work as must be handled by that office.		1,700.00
Clerk (who shall be assistant property clerk) This employee handles many important routine matters and is assistant to the property clerk. It is believed that he is underpaid and is entitled to this slight increase in compensation.		1,500.00
Clerk This clerk is used to assist in the stenographic work in the office of the major and superintendent and this slight increase is believed to be just and equitable in view of the increased costs of living.		1,500.00
Clerks, at \$1,320 each Clerks-stenographers in the police department for many years have been paid a basic salary of \$1,000 per annum, and it has been nearly impossible to get clerks and keep them at this rate; changes in these positions have been so numerous as to seriously interfere with the work of the department. Clerks in the police department require many months of training in order to properly handle important matters of routine and the salary should be sufficient to attract and hold persons qualified for the work.		3,960.00
Clerk An increase in the pay of this minor clerk is recommended in order to meet the increased costs of living. This clerk is responsible for many routine matters, and his compensation should be increased as recommended.		1,080.00
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$1,800 each The work of the surgeons of the police and fire departments is becoming heavier each year, and was particularly burdensome last year, and the large amount of sick time caused by weather conditions and the increase in membership of the force. For comparison it might be stated that in New York the surgeons receive a salary of \$3,500 per annum, in Philadelphia \$4,000, St. Louis \$1,800 to \$3,000, Pittsburgh \$2,670, Detroit \$2,000 to \$2,250, Los Angeles \$1,650 to \$2,400, New Orleans \$2,300, and Jersey City \$2,800 per annum.		7,200.00
Additional compensation for 45 privates detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary. An increase in the number of privates detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crime is recommended, as the work of the detective bureau has so greatly increased as to absolutely require the services of at least this number of men to maintain the high standard of work which has been set.		21,600.00
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the various precincts for the prevention and detection of crime, at the rate of \$240 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary. An increase from 14 to 20 privates detailed for special service in the various precincts and on special work for the prevention and detection of crime, with additional compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum, is recommended in order to meet the increased calls for service and to provide an equitable compensation for the men who play such an important part in bringing wrongdoers to justice.		4,800.00
Additional compensation for one inspector or captain and two lieutenants detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crime, at \$480 each. Provision was made in the last appropriation act for one lieutenant for this branch of the service. This officer is now in charge of the detective bureau from 4 p. m. until 12 o'clock midnight. After this hour a detective sergeant is in charge, and it is highly desirable that an officer with the rank of lieutenant shall be in immediate command of this bureau from 12 o'clock midnight until 8 o'clock a. m., and it is therefore recommended that this additional position be allowed.		1,440.00
An increase in the compensation of these officials of \$80 per annum is suggested for the reason that the amount, \$400, recommended last year was an error.		
22 Lieutenants, 1 of whom shall be harbor master, at \$2,000 each As stated heretofore, it is most desirable that a man with the rank of lieutenant shall be in charge of the detective bureau from 12 o'clock midnight until 8 o'clock a. m., in order that the man in charge may have the same rank as the lieutenants at the various station houses during the same hours.		44,000.00
At the present time the salary paid to lieutenants—\$1,600 per annum—is entirely inadequate when consideration is given to the fact that the men attaining this grade are members of the department who have had long and hard experience in the service of the department and who have had great responsibilities placed upon them. A lieutenant is in charge of his precinct from 7 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock in the morning, in the absence of the captain, and is frequently called to render service in the daytime on the occasion of parades and other important events when police details are called for.		

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
57 sergeants, one of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at \$1,800 each.....		\$102,600.00
In the current appropriation act provision was made for two sergeants to be attached to the traffic branch of the service. It is essential that three sergeants be engaged in this work and recommendation is therefore made for one additional officer of this rank.		
The salary paid the sergeants is entirely inadequate when the long training which a man must go through and the efficiency which he must attain before being promoted is considered.		
It is therefore suggested that the pay be increased to \$1,800 per annum, which is \$150 less than is paid in New York.		
480 privates of class 3, at \$1,660 per annum.....		796,800.00
178 privates of class 2, at \$1,560 per annum.....		277,680.00
506 privates of class 1, at \$1,460 per annum.....		738,760.00
For the proper policing of the various precincts there should be an addition of not less than 180 men to the force on duty during the 24 hours in the day. This gives 15 additional men for each precinct for the whole 24 hours, or approximately five men for each 8-hour tour. The addition of 180 men to the present force of 899 would give 1,079 men or in round numbers 1,080 men.		
The major and superintendent for several years has felt that it is unfair to work policemen seven days a week whereas all other employees of the Federal and city Governments are worked only six days a week and besides have all holidays off. Policemen at the present time work on all holidays and Sundays and have only 20 days leave of absence during the year.		
It is recommended that a sufficient number of men be added to the force so that men may have at least one day off in every seven. New York is one of the many cities which has worked out a 10-squad plan which reduces the men in hours of service and gives them 32 hours off in every seven days. To make the working of this scheme possible without lessening the police protection given to all sections of the city it will require an addition of approximately one-sixth more men to the force, or in other words an additional 180 men. Recommendation is therefore made for an increase of 180 men above the necessary increase needed for adequate police protection with the old seven-day a week plan. While it is realized that this will bring about a considerable increase in the budget of the police department, yet it is believed that every dollar of the expense will be worth while and the unfairness of the seven-day a week work will be done away with and the men will be required to work six days as are other men both in public and private employ.		
The basic salary of privates in class 1 at the present time is \$1,080 per annum. This is less than is paid to an unskilled laborer and it is believed to be only fair that members of the police force should receive pay commensurate with the important duties which they are called upon to perform. Men qualified for this grade must pass a rigid physical examination before the board of police and fire surgeons, must undergo a mental test and must be men above the average in intelligence and be of good moral character. Further, in view of the increased costs of living, which at this writing is sure to continue, it is believed that the police salaries generally should be increased immediately in order to hold men of high character and efficiency.		
For the reasons stated it is also recommended that the salary of the grade of privates of class 2 be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,440, and for the grade of privates of class 3 from \$1,320 to \$1,560.		
The law at the present time requires that a man must serve in the police department as a private for 8 years before he can receive the maximum salary. In my opinion this is an injustice for the reason that the police officers become thoroughly efficient in a decidedly less number of years.		
It is therefore recommended that promotions be made from class 1 to class 2 after the expiration of 1 year and from class 2 to class 3 after a service of 2 years in class 2, provided that in every instance the officer's conduct and meritorious attention to duty justify such promotion. In order to effect this change it will be necessary to amend paragraph 2 of the act approved June 5, 1906, as follows:		
"Provided, That all original appointments of privates in said police force shall be made to class 1; privates who have served as such for a period of 1 year shall be promoted to be privates of class 2, if the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion; privates in said force who have served as such in class 2 for a period of 2 years shall be promoted to be privates of class 3, if the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion."		
If these recommendations are approved it will be necessary to provide the number of men asked for in class 2 and class 3.		
In the event that the increases referred to are made it is suggested that the following provision in relation to sick leave be made:		
"Provided, That all members of the Metropolitan police force are allowed 30 days leave of absence on account of sickness at one-half of the regular pay, provided that this paragraph shall not apply in cases where officers are injured in the actual performance of duty, the pay at such times to be at the same rate as when on duty."		
While because of the smaller size there may be some reason for the District of Columbia having a smaller force than any other world capital, yet surely there is no need for the continued maintenance of a force which is smaller than 1,200 men. The tremendous increase in police activity of every kind, the increased need of most thorough protection of public and private property makes necessary the increase in the number of men in the uniformed force from 899 to 1,259.		
An increase of 360 privates in class 1 is recommended.		

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Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
Amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3, and of privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2, during the fiscal year 1921.....		\$25,261.03
This amount will be required if the recommendations contained in these estimates are approved.		
9 telephone clerks, at \$1,200 each.....		10,800.00
An increase of \$300 is recommended in the salary of the telephone clerks in view of the increased costs of living and the necessity of getting the most dependable class of clerks for these positions.		
24 janitors, at \$1,080 each.....		25,920.00
The work in the several stations has increased so in recent years that it is impossible to keep them in the cleanest and most sanitary condition with the present force. Most of the station houses are old and with the increase of general work of the department one man can not properly do the janitor's work. Especially is this true of busy precincts. An increase in the number of janitors of six is recommended in order that the station houses may be given proper care.		
An increase in the pay from \$600 per annum to \$1,080 is recommended, as it is absolutely impossible for a man to live and keep a family on the compensation now derived.		
1 laborer.....		1,080.00
The laborer now employed is a skilled workman and is engaged in caring for minor emergency repairs around the various station houses and in maintaining the constantly increasing amount of traffic equipment used by the department and is justly entitled to this small increase.		
1 messenger.....		900.00
It has been almost impossible to keep a messenger employed at the low compensation heretofore paid and in view of existing conditions this increase is recommended.		
1 inspector mounted on horse.....		480.00
38 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted on horses, at \$480 each.		18,240.00
Motor vehicle allowance for 36 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, at \$390 each.....		12,960.00
It may be very desirable to assign at some future time a captain or lieutenant to duty in a motor vehicle. Therefore these words have been added to the present appropriation act, and in view of the increased amount of work devolving upon the motor-vehicle squad in the enforcement of the traffic regulations an increase of 16 in their number is recommended.		
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted on bicycles, at \$60 per annum each.....		3,840.00
40 drivers, at \$1,460 each.....		68,400.00
In view of the fact that the class of men required by the police department as drivers must, of necessity, be equipped with a knowledge of the care and handling of horses as well as a knowledge of operating and maintaining all kinds of auto vehicles (motorcycles and automobiles) which type of employee is now receiving much larger wages in commercial work as well as in the service of the Federal Government than is paid by the District of Columbia, and it has been extremely difficult to retain the men who have been appointed and trained in police department work. An increase in their pay from \$900 to \$1,460 is recommended and also five additional to their number, this increase being necessary to care for the additional motor equipment with which the department will be provided.		
6 police matrons, at \$900 each.....		5,400.00
At the present time there are three police matrons assigned to duty at the first precinct station house who perform duty of eight hours each. At the sixth precinct station house there are but two matrons, which necessitates each being on duty 12 hours during the day. It is suggested that an additional matron be provided so as to obviate the necessity of the matrons at the sixth precinct station house remaining on duty for a longer period than eight hours.		
For reasons heretofore given it is recommended that the pay of these matrons be increased from \$720 to \$900 per annum.		
4 policewomen, at \$1,200 each.....		4,800.00
These women have rendered effective service and it is believed their compensation should be increased to \$1,200 per annum.		
To aid in support of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners provided the several departments of the General Government may be entitled to like information from time to time as is accorded police departments of various municipalities privileged to membership therein.....		2,243,801.03
During the years 1911 and 1912 \$3,000 was appropriated in support of this bureau and it is believed that at the present time the amount should be the same.		3,000.00
For a number of years the amount of money contributed to the National Bureau of Criminal Identification by the Metropolitan police department has been \$500 annually, although both the District and Federal Governments have benefited from the use of this important bureau.		

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
<p>The Government of the United States is the only great Government that does not maintain a central and truly national bureau of identification. The National Bureau of Identification, being supported by contributions from various police departments of the United States and receiving the cooperation of all police departments more nearly meets the national identification need than any other institution, not excepting the bureaus maintained by some of the Federal prisons. If an increased appropriation for this bureau can be had for the coming year it is believed that the work can be greatly developed for the United States Government as well as for the government of the District of Columbia. An increase is therefore recommended in this appropriation from \$500 to \$3,000.</p>		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
<p>Fuel This estimate is based upon the amount of fuel and the cost of the same consumed during the last fiscal year.</p>		\$7,500.00
<p>For repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds This is the amount asked for by the municipal architect.</p>		8,000.00
<p>For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card systems, stationery, city directories, books of reference, periodicals, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, car tickets, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bedding, insignia of office, purchase of horses, bicycles, motorcycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, patrol wagons, motor patrol, and saddles, mounted equipments, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary expenses.....</p>		65,000.00
<p>Of which amount a sum not exceeding \$500 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police under his certificate approved by the commissioners, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: <i>Provided</i>, That the War Department may, in its discretion, furnish the commissioners for use of the police, upon requisition, such worn mounted equipment as may be required.</p>		
<p>An increase in the amount of the contingent expenses of the department is recommended for the reason that with the high cost of all materials used in the department it has been impossible to maintain in proper order the furniture, beds, bed linen, filing cases for card system, records, and equipment of various kinds, including the purchase of modern revolvers. The department is now compelled to equip the men with revolvers which were purchased prior to Aug. 21, 1879, the same having been in use over 40 years. Owing to the meager appropriations, it has been impossible to replace these weapons. An increase in this appropriation is earnestly recommended.</p>		
<p>The words "car tickets" have been added in order that messenger transportation for strictly official business may be provided. It will not amount to approximately more than \$5 per month.</p>		200.00
<p>For flags and halyards.....</p>		22,500.00
<p>Maintenance of motor vehicles, or so much thereof as may be necessary..... During the fiscal year 1919, 14 motor vehicles were maintained by the department, and for a portion of the time 16 vehicles, at a cost of \$12,948.22. The current appropriation act provides \$4,500 to purchase additional equipment, and the probabilities are that for the coming year the department will have to maintain at least 17 vehicles. In view of this and the further fact that at the present writing automobile supplies and accessories have increased about 55 per cent in price, it is thought that the amount asked for will be required to maintain this service.</p>		10,000.00
<p>For additional motor vehicles..... Of the 8 patrol wagons now owned by the department, 1 which has been in use since July, 1909, has become so antiquated and expensive to run and maintain that it has had to be scrapped, while 5 of the other patrol wagons purchased in 1913, and which have been running ever since, may have to be scrapped at any time because of the heavy use to which they have to be put continuously, night and day, throughout the year. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 provides for the replacement of 3 of the 7 machines, which will have to be made during the current fiscal year. Two of the station houses have never been given patrol-wagon equipment, and 1 station house now has a horse-drawn wagon. For the purpose of providing for the replacement of motor equipment in station houses and for the purchase of motor vehicles for station houses where there are no motor patrol wagons at the present time, it is believed that the appropriation asked for will provide for sufficient machines to meet the needs of the department in this regard.</p>		40,000.00
<p>Additional amount required for the erection of a station house in the suburban section of the District between the Ninth and Tenth precincts.....</p>		
<p>This additional appropriation is asked so that this section of the District of Columbia may be provided with a station building similar to that in the fifth and tenth police precincts.</p>		
<p>In the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1917, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for this purpose, of which there remains a balance of \$38,331.50. In view of the great advance in the costs of labor and material, this sum was found to be entirely insufficient to meet the requirements, and it is estimated by the municipal architect that an additional amount in the sum asked will be needed in order that a modern up-to-date building, fully equipped, may be erected in this locality.</p>		

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
For the reconstruction of cell corridors and the making, erecting, and placing therein modern locking devices in the second, seventh, and ninth precinct station houses.....		\$30,000.00
This department long since entered its protests against the maintenance of antiquated quarters for prisoners in the several station houses and urgently renews its recommendation for the enlargement of the window spaces and the erection of up-to-date steel cages, together with the latest sewer connections and safety appliances in the above stations. The appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918, contained a provision for \$5,000 to remodel the cell corridors at the ninth precinct station, but this amount was not used, for the reason that it was not sufficient for the purpose. The municipal architect is of the opinion that it will cost at least \$10,000 per station.		
Additional land adjoining the eleventh precinct station house, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		3,000.00
This item is for the purchase of a lot containing 10,158.85 square feet of land on the south of the eleventh police precinct station house. The purchase of this land is considered very desirable because if a building was erected on this lot it would entirely cut off light and air from the south and would greatly retard the good ventilation of the building which is now possible. One of the most important considerations in the acquirement of this land is that it will give to the station a runway for patrol wagons from the south side and it will also provide space where the vehicles may be washed and repaired. The space will be very limited if this lot is improved and the department restricted to the use of the small lot upon which the station and stable have been erected. For site for central police station, containing an area of not less than 7,500 square feet nor more than 10,000 square feet in the downtown section, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		60,000.00
As was stated in last year's annual report, one of the greatest needs of the department at the present time is a large central station, which will be used not only as the home of the first precinct in the downtown section of the city, but also by the detective bureau, which now occupies 10 rooms in the District Building, and also will include quarters for a training school for recruits coming on the force. At least half of the space occupied by the record rooms and offices in the administrative branch of the police department could also be transferred to the new central station, provided a site could be secured which is in immediate proximity to the District Building.		
At the present time the police department utilizes 20 rooms in the District Building, having an area of 9,848.55 square feet. More space is badly needed, particularly for cell rooms, 2 small witness rooms, and a bedroom for the members of the detective bureau who are on extra duty at night. At the present time the lack of space makes it necessary to put the beds in one end of the basement corridor, which is an undesirable arrangement, but is the only thing which can be done with the present quarters. It is considered of the utmost importance that the site for the central station should be immediately adjacent to the District Building, because the duties of the officers of the police department are such that they are required to make frequent visits to the various offices of the District government.		
Should appropriation be made for a central station, provision should also be made for the sale of the present site on which the first precinct stands, for the reason that this ground will no longer be needed for police purposes.		
The Metropolitan police department is now handicapped because it has not satisfactory quarters in which to train new appointees to the force, nor is there room large enough to be used satisfactorily as a drill room and gymnasium in which the man can keep themselves physically fit.		
The following is a list of rooms now occupied by the detective bureau, by police headquarters, and by the first precinct station house, in which work is carried on which could be satisfactorily transferred to a new central station:		
Rooms.		
Detective bureau.....	10	
Police headquarters.....	6	
Sanitary office.....	1	
Storage.....	2	
Print shop and beds.....	1	
Press.....	1	
First precinct station.....	19	
Total.....	40	
Besides the 17 rooms in the central station needed to accommodate the work now being carried on in the District Building, and 19 rooms in the first precinct needed for precinct purposes, the following should be provided for in the new central station:		
Rooms.		
Chaufeurs.....	1	
Patrol-service men.....	1	
Special cell rooms.....	6	
Witness rooms.....	4	
Drill hall and gymnasium.....	1	
Locker room.....	1	
Training-school rooms.....	2	
Matron and female prisoners.....	3	
Police surgeons and examination of applicants and members of the force.....	2	
Total.....	21	
Making a total of 61 rooms.		249,200.00

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
57 sergeants, one of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at \$1,800 each.....		\$102,600.00
<p>In the current appropriation act provision was made for two sergeants to be attached to the traffic branch of the service. It is essential that three sergeants be engaged in this work and recommendation is therefore made for one additional officer of this rank.</p> <p>The salary paid the sergeants is entirely inadequate when the long training which a man must go through and the efficiency which he must attain before being promoted is considered.</p> <p>It is therefore suggested that the pay be increased to \$1,800 per annum, which is \$150 less than is paid in New York.</p>		
480 privates of class 3, at \$1,660 per annum.....		796,800.00
178 privates of class 2, at \$1,560 per annum.....		277,680.00
506 privates of class 1, at \$1,460 per annum.....		738,760.00
<p>For the proper policing of the various precincts there should be an addition of not less than 180 men to the force on duty during the 24 hours in the day. This gives 15 additional men for each precinct for the whole 24 hours, or approximately five men for each 8-hour tour. The addition of 180 men to the present force of 899 would give 1,079 men or in round numbers 1,080 men.</p> <p>The major and superintendent for several years has felt that it is unfair to work policemen seven days a week whereas all other employees of the Federal and city Governments are worked only six days a week and besides have all holidays off. Policemen at the present time work on all holidays and Sundays and have only 20 days leave of absence during the year.</p> <p>It is recommended that a sufficient number of men be added to the force so that men may have at least one day off in every seven. New York is one of the many cities which has worked out a 10-squad plan which reduces the men in hours of service and gives them 32 hours off in every seven days. To make the working of this scheme possible without lessening the police protection given to all sections of the city it will require an addition of approximately one-sixth more men to the force, or in other words an additional 180 men. Recommendation is therefore made for an increase of 180 men above the necessary increase needed for adequate police protection with the old seven-day a week plan. While it is realized that this will bring about a considerable increase in the budget of the police department, yet it is believed that every dollar of the expense will be worth while and the unfairness of the seven-day a week work will be done away with and the men will be required to work six days as are other men both in public and private employ.</p> <p>The basic salary of privates in class 1 at the present time is \$1,080 per annum. This is less than is paid to an unskilled laborer and it is believed to be only fair that members of the police force should receive pay commensurate with the important duties which they are called upon to perform. Men qualified for this grade must pass a rigid physical examination before the board of police and fire surgeons, must undergo a mental test and must be men above the average in intelligence and be of good moral character. Further, in view of the increased costs of living, which at this writing is sure to continue, it is believed that the police salaries generally should be increased immediately in order to hold men of high character and efficiency.</p> <p>For the reasons stated it is also recommended that the salary of the grade of privates of class 2 be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,440, and for the grade of privates of class 3 from \$1,320 to \$1,560.</p> <p>The law at the present time requires that a man must serve in the police department as a private for 8 years before he can receive the maximum salary. In my opinion this is an injustice for the reason that the police officers become thoroughly efficient in a decidedly less number of years.</p> <p>It is therefore recommended that promotions be made from class 1 to class 2 after the expiration of 1 year and from class 2 to class 3 after a service of 2 years in class 2, provided that in every instance the officer's conduct and meritorious attention to duty justify such promotion. In order to effect this change it will be necessary to amend paragraph 2 of the act approved June 8, 1906, as follows:</p> <p>"Provided, That all original appointments of privates in said police force shall be made to class 1; privates who have served as such for a period of 1 year shall be promoted to be privates of class 2, if the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion; privates in said force who have served as such in class 2 for a period of 2 years shall be promoted to be privates of class 3, if the conduct and intelligent attention to duty of such privates shall justify such promotion."</p> <p>If these recommendations are approved it will be necessary to provide the number of men asked for in class 2 and class 3.</p> <p>In the event that the increases referred to are made it is suggested that the following provision in relation to sick leave be made:</p> <p>"Provided, That all members of the Metropolitan police force are allowed 30 days leave of absence on account of sickness at one-half of the regular pay, provided that this paragraph shall not apply in cases where officers are injured in the actual performance of duty, the pay at such times to be at the same rate as when on duty."</p> <p>While because of the smaller size there may be some reason for the District of Columbia having a smaller force than any other world capital, yet surely there is no need for the continued maintenance of a force which is smaller than 1,200 men. The tremendous increase in police activity of every kind, the increased need of most thorough protection of public and private property makes necessary the increase in the number of men in the uniformed force from 899 to 1,259.</p> <p>An increase of 360 privates in class 1 is recommended.</p>		

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
Amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3, and of privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2, during the fiscal year 1921..... This amount will be required if the recommendations contained in these estimates are approved.		\$25,261.03
9 telephone clerks, at \$1,200 each..... An increase of \$300 is recommended in the salary of the telephone clerks in view of the increased costs of living and the necessity of getting the most dependable class of clerks for these positions.		10,800.00
24 janitors, at \$1,080 each..... The work in the several stations has increased so in recent years that it is impossible to keep them in the cleanest and most sanitary condition with the present force. Most of the station houses are old and with the increase of general work of the department one man can not properly do the janitor's work. Especially is this true of busy precincts. An increase in the number of janitors of six is recommended in order that the station houses may be given proper care.		25,920.00
1 laborer..... An increase in the pay from \$600 per annum to \$1,080 is recommended, as it is absolutely impossible for a man to live and keep a family on the compensation now derived.		1,080.00
1 messenger..... The laborer now employed is a skilled workman and is engaged in caring for minor emergency repairs around the various station houses and in maintaining the constantly increasing amount of traffic equipment used by the department and is justly entitled to this small increase.		900.00
1 inspector mounted on horse..... It has been almost impossible to keep a messenger employed at the low compensation heretofore paid and in view of existing conditions this increase is recommended.		480.00
38 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted on horses, at \$480 each..... Motor vehicle allowance for 36 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, at \$30 each.		18,240.00
It may be very desirable to assign at some future time a captain or lieutenant to duty in a motor vehicle. Therefore these words have been added to the present appropriation act, and in view of the increased amount of work devolving upon the motor-vehicle squad in the enforcement of the traffic regulations an increase of 16 in their number is recommended.		12,960.00
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates mounted on bicycles, at \$60 per annum each.....		3,840.00
40 drivers, at \$1,460 each..... In view of the fact that the class of men required by the police department as drivers must, of necessity, be equipped with a knowledge of the care and handling of horses as well as a knowledge of operating and maintaining all kinds of auto vehicles (motorcycles and automobiles) which type of employee is now receiving much larger wages in commercial work as well as in the service of the Federal Government than is paid by the District of Columbia, and it has been extremely difficult to retain the men who have been appointed and trained in police department work. An increase in their pay from \$900 to \$1,460 is recommended and also five additional to their number, this increase being necessary to care for the additional motor equipment with which the department will be provided.		68,400.00
6 police matrons, at \$900 each..... At the present time there are three police matrons assigned to duty at the first precinct station house who perform duty of eight hours each. At the sixth precinct station house there are but two matrons, which necessitates each being on duty 12 hours during the day. It is suggested that an additional matron be provided so as to obviate the necessity of the matrons at the sixth precinct station house remaining on duty for a longer period than eight hours.		5,400.00
4 policewomen, at \$1,200 each..... For reasons heretofore given it is recommended that the pay of these matrons be increased from \$720 to \$900 per annum.		4,800.00
To aid in support of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners provided the several departments of the General Government may be entitled to like information from time to time as is accorded police departments of various municipalities privileged to membership therein..... During the years 1911 and 1912 \$3,000 was appropriated in support of this bureau and it is believed that at the present time the amount should be the same.		2,243,801.03
For a number of years the amount of money contributed to the National Bureau of Criminal Identification by the Metropolitan police department has been \$500 annually, although both the District and Federal Governments have benefited from the use of this important bureau.		3,000.00

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
<p>The Government of the United States is the only great Government that does not maintain a central and truly national bureau of identification. The National Bureau of Identification, being supported by contributions from various police departments of the United States and receiving the cooperation of all police departments more nearly meets the national identification need than any other institution, not excepting the bureaus maintained by some of the Federal prisons. If an increased appropriation for this bureau can be had for the coming year it is believed that the work can be greatly developed for the United States Government as well as for the government of the District of Columbia. An increase is therefore recommended in this appropriation from \$500 to \$3,000.</p>		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
<p>Fuel This estimate is based upon the amount of fuel and the cost of the same consumed during the last fiscal year.</p>		\$7,500.00
<p>For repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds</p>		8,000.00
<p>This is the amount asked for by the municipal architect. For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card systems, stationery, city directories, books of reference, periodicals, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, car tickets, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bedclothing, insignia of office, purchase of horses, bicycles, motorcycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, patrol wagons, motor patrol, and saddles, mounted equipments, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary expenses.</p>		65,000.00
<p>Of which amount a sum not exceeding \$500 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police under his certificate approved by the commissioners, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: <i>Provided</i>, That the War Department may, in its discretion, furnish the commissioners for use of the police, upon requisition, such worn mounted equipment as may be required.</p>		
<p>An increase in the amount of the contingent expenses of the department is recommended for the reason that with the high cost of all materials used in the department it has been impossible to maintain in proper order the furniture, beds, bed linen, filing cases for card system, records, and equipment of various kinds, including the purchase of modern revolvers. The department is now compelled to equip the men with revolvers which were purchased prior to Aug. 21, 1879, the same having been in use over 40 years. Owing to the meager appropriations, it has been impossible to replace these weapons. An increase in this appropriation is earnestly recommended.</p>		
<p>The words "car tickets" have been added in order that messenger transportation for strictly official business may be provided. It will not amount to approximately more than \$5 per month.</p>		
<p>For flags and halyards</p>		200.00
<p>Maintenance of motor vehicles, or so much thereof as may be necessary During the fiscal year 1919, 14 motor vehicles were maintained by the department, and for a portion of the time 16 vehicles, at a cost of \$12,948.22. The current appropriation act provides \$4,500 to purchase additional equipment, and the probabilities are that for the coming year the department will have to maintain at least 17 vehicles. In view of this and the further fact that at the present writing automobile supplies and accessories have increased about 55 per cent in price, it is thought that the amount asked for will be required to maintain this service.</p>		22,500.00
<p>For additional motor vehicles</p>		10,000.00
<p>Of the 8 patrol wagons now owned by the department, 1 which has been in use since July, 1909, has become so antiquated and expensive to run and maintain that it has had to be scrapped, while 5 of the other patrol wagons purchased in 1913, and which have been running ever since, may have to be scrapped at any time because of the heavy use to which they have to be put continuously, night and day, throughout the year. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 provides for the replacement of 3 of the 7 machines, which will have to be made during the current fiscal year. Two of the station houses have never been given patrol-wagon equipment, and 1 station house now has a horse-drawn wagon. For the purpose of providing for the replacement of motor equipment in station houses and for the purchase of motor vehicles for station houses where there are no motor patrol wagons at the present time, it is believed that the appropriation asked for will provide for sufficient machines to meet the needs of the department in this regard.</p>		
<p>Additional amount required for the erection of a station house in the suburban section of the District between the Ninth and Tenth precincts</p>		40,000.00
<p>This additional appropriation is asked so that this section of the District of Columbia may be provided with a station building similar to that in the fifth and tenth police precincts. In the act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1917, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for this purpose, of which there remains a balance of \$38,331.50. In view of the great advance in the costs of labor and material, this sum was found to be entirely insufficient to meet the requirements, and it is estimated by the municipal architect that an additional amount in the sum asked will be needed in order that a modern up-to-date building, fully equipped, may be erected in this locality.</p>		

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 287

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
For the reconstruction of cell corridors and the making, erecting, and placing therein modern locking devices in the second, seventh, and ninth precinct station houses.....		\$30,000.00
This department long since entered its protests against the maintenance of antiquated quarters for prisoners in the several station houses and urgently renews its recommendation for the enlargement of the window spaces and the erection of up-to-date steel cages, together with the latest sewer connections and safety appliances in the above stations. The appropriation act approved Aug. 31, 1918, contained a provision for \$5,000 to remodel the cell corridors at the ninth precinct station, but this amount was not used, for the reason that it was not sufficient for the purpose. The municipal architect is of the opinion that it will cost at least \$10,000 per station.		
Additional land adjoining the eleventh precinct station house, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		3,000.00
This item is for the purchase of a lot containing 10,158.85 square feet of land on the south of the eleventh police precinct station house. The purchase of this land is considered very desirable because if a building was erected on this lot it would entirely cut off light and air from the south and would greatly retard the good ventilation of the building which is now possible. One of the most important considerations in the acquirement of this land is that it will give to the station a runway for patrol wagons from the south side and it will also provide space where the vehicles may be washed and repaired. The space will be very limited if this lot is improved and the department restricted to the use of the small lot upon which the station and stable have been erected. For site for central police station, containing an area of not less than 7,500 square feet nor more than 10,000 square feet in the downtown section, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....		60,000.00
As was stated in last year's annual report, one of the greatest needs of the department at the present time is a large central station, which will be used not only as the home of the first precinct in the downtown section of the city, but also by the detective bureau, which now occupies 10 rooms in the District Building, and also will include quarters for a training school for recruits coming on the force. At least half of the space occupied by the record rooms and offices in the administrative branch of the police department could also be transferred to the new central station, provided a site could be secured which is in immediate proximity to the District Building.		
At the present time the police department utilizes 20 rooms in the District Building, having an area of 9,848.55 square feet. More space is badly needed, particularly for cell rooms, 2 small witness rooms, and a bedroom for the members of the detective bureau who are on extra duty at night. At the present time the lack of space makes it necessary to put the beds in one end of the basement corridor, which is an undesirable arrangement, but is the only thing which can be done with the present quarters. It is considered of the utmost importance that the site for the central station should be immediately adjacent to the District Building, because the duties of the officers of the police department are such that they are required to make frequent visits to the various offices of the District government.		
Should appropriation be made for a central station, provision should also be made for the sale of the present site on which the first precinct stands, for the reason that this ground will no longer be needed for police purposes.		
The Metropolitan police department is now handicapped because it has not satisfactory quarters in which to train new appointees to the force, nor is there room large enough to be used satisfactorily as a drill room and gymnasium in which the men can keep themselves physically fit.		
The following is a list of rooms now occupied by the detective bureau, by police headquarters, and by the first precinct station house, in which work is carried on which could be satisfactorily transferred to a new central station:		
<div>Rooms.</div> <div>Detective bureau..... 10</div> <div>Police headquarters..... 6</div> <div>Sanitary office..... 1</div> <div>Storage..... 2</div> <div>Print shop and beds..... 1</div> <div>Press..... 1</div> <div>First precinct station..... 19</div> <div>Total..... 40</div>		
Besides the 17 rooms in the central station needed to accommodate the work now being carried on in the District Building, and 19 rooms in the first precinct needed for precinct purposes, the following should be provided for in the new central station:		
<div>Rooms.</div> <div>Chaufeurs..... 1</div> <div>Patrol-service men..... 1</div> <div>Special cell rooms..... 6</div> <div>Witness rooms..... 4</div> <div>Drill hall and gymnasium..... 1</div> <div>Locker room..... 1</div> <div>Training-school rooms..... 2</div> <div>Matron and female prisoners..... 3</div> <div>Police surgeons and examination of applicants and members of the force..... 2</div> <div>Total..... 21</div>		
Making a total of 61 rooms.		249,200.00

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
HOUSE OF DETENTION.		
2 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....		\$2,400.00
The amount now paid the clerks at the House of Detention is insufficient for the men to properly provide for their families. They are doing good work in this important branch of the police service and are entitled to this salary increase.		
2 drivers, at \$1,200 each.....		2,400.00
The drivers at this institution should receive the same pay as the drivers of the police department, and this slight increase is recommended. The living conditions of to-day further justify this increase in compensation.		
1 attendant.....		1,600.00
2 attendants, at \$1,200 each.....		2,400.00
1 attendant.....		1,080.00
In place of these 6 guards now employed at the house of detention, it is proposed that there shall be 4 experienced workers assigned to this work, persons of education and training in the care of children and of a much higher grade than can be secured for \$660 per annum. This, in my opinion, will result most beneficially in the management of this institution. The title of these positions is changed from "guards" to "attendants," the word "guard" being repulsive and one that should not be used in an institution of this character. The number is reduced from 6 to 4.		
2 janitors, at \$1,080 each.....		2,160.00
The janitors of this institution have a large building to keep clean and they are constantly employed. Again, they should receive the same compensation as is paid to janitors in the police department and I so recommend.		
1 attendant.....		1,200.00
1 attendant.....		1,080.00
1 cook.....		900.00
The change in classification and raise in salary is necessary in order to secure a higher-type woman than is available as a police matron for a low salary. Women are needed who can be graded with first-class teachers. This is the most important work done in the way of protective work for girls by the police department and a few days detention ordered by the court may be all the corrective work necessary in a girl's case and may save the District a year's maintenance in a correctional institution by the selection of women of a high character and ability. The position of cook is a new one and she will cook all the food consumed at this institution by the resident workers as well as by the inmates.		
1 laundress.....		720.00
This is a new position to be created so that all the laundry work may be done in the house and may be partly utilized as occupation for the inmates. In addition it will enable the institution to keep the young lodgers clean.		
Miscellaneous expenses, including general protective work for girls, clinic supplies, food, upkeep and repair of building, maintenance of motor station vehicle, laundry, supplies, and equipment, fuel, gas, electricity, ice, and other necessary expenses.....		17,500.00
A slight increase is recommended in the miscellaneous expenses on account of the advanced cost of all supplies used in this institution and an amount of \$7,500 is asked in addition thereto for the purchase of food for the inmates as well as for the necessary expenses that will be incurred in the purchase of clinic supplies and in the general protective work for girls. At the present time, so far as the food proposition is concerned, hardly a day passes when employees of this department have not been obliged to buy meals for girls under arrest or held for investigation. These meals will be automatically available in the house of detention because the cooking will be done in the building instead of having meals brought in as is now the custom. It is clear that a generous item should be inserted for this work and also for the protective work which will be done for girls.		
HARBOR PATROL.		34,340.00
2 engineers, at \$1,500 each.....		3,120.00
For several years the marine engineers attached to the patrol boat have been paid the ridiculously low salaries of \$1,000 each per annum and it is recommended that in view of the salaries paid to marine engineers in commercial life of approximately \$165 per month, that the salary of the engineers of the police department should be increased from \$1,000 per annum each to \$1,500 per annum each.		
2 firemen, at \$1,080 each.....		2,160.00
1 watchman, at \$660.....		1,080.00
4 deckhands, at \$1,080 each.....		4,320.00
Increases are recommended in the salaries of the above employees for the reason that \$660 is not a living wage.		
The two new deckhands asked for are to care for the new gasoline launch which is asked for in these estimates.		
For fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals.....		4,500.00
This slight increase in this item is believed to be necessary in order to keep up the boats and purchase the necessary supplies for this precinct.		

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued		
HARBOR PATROL—continued.		
1 gasoline launch.....		\$10,000.00
<p>An appropriation for a speedy motor boat for scout work and for work on the upper Potomac is requested because there is a growing need for such a craft on account of the increased use of the Potomac River during the spring and summer months. For patrolling the 22 miles of water front in the District of Columbia such a boat could be used to great advantage.</p> <p>At the present time the department has one small gasoline boat and frequently this is in service at one point on the river when there is need for it at another point. The ownership of two gasoline boats would be economical and a new boat would pay for itself even if its purchase resulted in the saving of only one life during a season, and it is believed that by providing quick motor-boat service so that the scene of drowning accidents on any part of the river may be reached quickly, that it will greatly lessen the number of fatal accidents which occur yearly. During the last fiscal year 37 persons met death on the Potomac River, and it is believed that a portion of these may have been saved if the department had been provided with a faster motor patrol service.</p>		
POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.		
To pay the relief and other allowances authorized by law, a sum not to exceed \$218,724.36.....		25,180.00
Present amount of roll as based on roll for June, 1918.....	\$125,722.32	224,846.28
Estimated increase of roll based on experience of fiscal year, 1919.....	22,959.96	
Estimated additional increase to cover possible contingencies due to retirements and pensions on account of deaths, injuries, etc., including allowances for funeral expenses and payment of hospital and surgical treatment, not possible to foresee.....	20,000.00	
	168,682.28	
Reduction on account of deaths, marriages, and children reaching age limit during fiscal year 1919.....	8,280.00	
	160,402.28	
Fire department pension roll.....	58,554.00	
New pension under age retirement and mortality.....	24,870.00	
Hospital bills.....	1,000.00	
	84,424.00	
FUEL.		
Expended.....	\$5,070.89	
Balance.....	1,929.11	75,00.00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Furniture, bedding and linen.....	1,346.40	4,000.00
Gas and electricity.....	3,809.32	4,500.00
Laundry.....	1,884.44	3,000.00
Meals and lunches.....	6,711.42	8,000.00
Motorcycles, repairs and supplies.....	693.32	2,500.00
Prevention and detection of crime.....	6,719.81	9,000.00
Printing and blank forms.....	2,314.32	4,000.00
Stationery, blank books, cards.....	2,710.02	3,500.00
Traffic stanchions and repairs.....	602.54	1,500.00
Revolvers, holsters, and cartridges.....	484.46	6,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	12,690.46	9,000.00
Balance.....	33.49	
	40,000.00	55,000.00
Flags and halyards:		
Expended.....	198.84	
Balance.....	1.16	
	200.00	200.00
Maintenance of motor vehicles:		
Casings, outer, and inner tubes.....	1,358.51	
Gasoline, oils, and lubricants.....	6,047.09	
Miscellaneous.....	822.13	
Repairs.....	4,720.49	
Balance.....	551.78	
	13,500.00	21,000.00
Additional motor vehicles:		
Expended.....	2,850.00	
Balance.....	150.00	
	3,000.00	4,500.00

Estimates for the police department for the fiscal year 1921—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
HOUSE OF DETENTION.		
Forage.....	\$460.48	
Fuel.....	317.02	\$600.00
Gas and electricity.....	288.03	350.00
Meals for prisoners.....	2,782.15	4,000.00
Rent.....	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,172.59	12,650.00
Balance.....	49.75	
	6,550.00	17,500.00
HARBOR PATROL.		
Fuel.....	473.11	500.00
Gasoline and oils.....	475.13	600.00
Machinery and repairs.....	2,216.63	2,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	246.51	1,400.00
Balance.....	88.62	
	3,500.00	4,500.00
REPAIRS TO STATIONS		
Carpentering:		
Labor.....	1,071.50	
Material.....	476.45	
Tinuing:		
Labor.....	775.84	
Material.....	914.35	
Heating:		
Labor.....	453.08	
Material.....	1,161.74	
Plumbing:		
Labor.....	682.76	
Material.....	199.24	
Painting:		
Labor.....	573.46	
Material.....	433.01	
Glazing:		
Labor.....	9.11	
Material.....	4.55	
Steamfitting:		
Labor.....	89.86	
Material.....	56.72	
Grading:		
Labor.....	14.17	
Material.....	5.12	
Gas engines and electrical work:		
Labor.....	23.62	
Material.....	18.66	
Miscellaneous:		
Labor.....	456.96	
Material.....	120.72	
Gas, pro rata share.....	4.33	
Electricity, pro rata share.....	5.80	
Ice, pro rata share.....	1.62	
Forage, pro rata share.....	214.94	
Coal, pro rata share.....	17.56	
Engineer stables, pro rata share.....	120.00	
Property yard, pro rata share.....	10.00	
Cement wharf, pro rata share.....	31.05	
Telephone, pro rata share.....	6.75	
Balance.....	47.03	
	8,000.00	8,000.00

ORGANIZATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,
Major and Superintendent of Police.

RICHARD B. BOYLE and HARRY L. GESSFORD,
Assistant Superintendents.

Inspectors.

Francis E. Cross; Clifford L. Grant, *Detective Bureau*; Daniel Sullivan.

Captains.

C. E. E. Flather, precinct No. 1.	W. F. Falvey, precinct No. 7.
C. T. Peck, precinct No. 2.	W. H. Harrison, precinct No. 8.
R. E. Doyle, precinct No. 3.	James Hartley, precinct No. 9.
G. H. Williams, precinct No. 4.	Thomas Judge, precinct No. 10.
J. E. Mulhall, precinct No. 5.	W. T. Anderson, precinct No. 11.
C. P. M. Lord, precinct No. 6.	

Woman's Bureau.

Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, *Director.*

Traffic.

Capt. A. J. Headley.	Sergt. B. A. Lamb.
Lieut. W. S. Shelby.	Sergt. Buell Stanley.

Lieutenants.

W. E. Sanford, precinct No. 1.	Yulee Hodges, precinct No. 9.
C. H. Bremerman, precinct No. 2.	L. J. Stoll, precinct No. 10.
E. J. Keefe, precinct No. 3.	Anthony Shilling, precinct No. 11.
James Conlon, precinct No. 4.	Russell Dean, harbor precinct.
J. W. Pierson, precinct No. 5.	J. L. Sprinkle, harbor precinct.
E. W. Brown, precinct No. 6.	Ira Sheetz, Headquarters.
Martin Reilly, precinct No. 7.	G. E. Burlingame, detective office at night.
J. L. Giles, substation, precinct No. 7.	C. A. Evans, headquarters.
T. R. Bean, precinct No. 8.	

Lieutenants assisting Assistant Superintendent Boyle and Inspector Sullivan.

Walter Emerson.	C. L. Plemmons.	J. E. Wilson.
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Hack Inspector.

Sergt. Maurice Collins.

Assistant Hack Inspector.

Irving Rosenburg.

Sergeants.

First precinct:

J. F. Beckett.
J. E. Bobo.
J. T. Wittstatt.

Second precinct:

J. O. B. Gray.
J. W. Greene.
J. S. Johnston.
Theodore Kaucher.

Third precinct:

W. P. Hess.
R. E. Lee.
H. R. Lohman.
J. A. Williams (White House).

Fourth precinct:

J. R. Evans.
E. T. Harney.
J. L. Kilmartin.
W. G. Stott.

Fifth precinct:

Bosier Castle.
O. T. Davis.
G. H. Moran.
O. C. Ryon.

Sixth precinct:

Edward Curry.
T. T. Dalhouse.
Michael Lynch.
J. J. Whalen.

Seventh precinct:

G. B. Cornwell, mounted.
W. W. Easley, mounted.
M. E. Furr.

Seventh precinct—Continued.

McGill Grove (White House).
S. J. Marks, motor cycle.
J. M. Roper.

Eighth precinct:

W. E. Holmes.
T. S. Lake.
J. H. Lutton.
J. A. Sullivan.

Ninth precinct:

F. S. W. Burke.
S. J. Harry, mounted.
Gustave Lauten.
J. D. McQuade (White House).
Samuel Murphy.
S. L. H. Russell, mounted.
J. E. Thompson, mounted.
J. M. Walsh.

Tenth precinct:

J. A. Boyce.
J. E. Boyle, motor cycle.
J. R. Hood.
J. W. McCormack, motor cycle.
J. W. McGinness, mounted.
R. C. Yates mounted.

Eleventh precinct:

F. M. Dent, mounted.
M. L. Raedy, mounted.
C. A. Stevens.
C. T. Wright.

Harbor precinct:

J. E. Preston.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1919.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

I submit the following report of the transactions of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

During the year 1,114 box alarms of fire were received, an increase of 436 over the number received during the preceding year. The local alarms numbered 1,111, an increase of 154 over the preceding year. Of the 2,225 alarms of fire received, 292 were false, an increase of 182 over the preceding year. In several instances children were found responsible for these false alarms, and whenever it was possible to obtain sufficient evidence they were apprehended and their cases referred to the juvenile court for proper action. One conviction of an adult was obtained during the year. It is extremely difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant arrests in these cases, and the percentage of convictions is necessarily small.

During the year 3 arrests were made for incendiarism.

The total estimated loss for the year was \$967,432, covered by an insurance of \$19,119,522. This is an increase of \$672,681 over the loss for the preceding year. In my opinion, the increase in the number of alarms of fire received, with the consequent increase of loss, was almost entirely due to the influx of war workers, with a consequent overcrowding of all dwellings, and to the fact that scarcity of labor rendered it difficult in many cases for mercantile establishments to be kept free from rubbish, discarded packing materials, etc.

Twenty alarms of fire which required the sounding of additional alarms, and five single alarm fires, with a loss in excess of \$5,000 each, occurred. The total loss for these fires was \$762,120.

FIRE PREVENTION.

Under the supervision of the fire marshal this portion of the fire department's work has continued. The efforts of the small personnel of this branch of the service has produced excellent results, by means of inspection work and the education of the public. It is to be hoped that its size will be so increased in the near future as to permit its full powers to be utilized.

DISCIPLINE.

Infractions of discipline which occurred during the year were not abnormally numerous, when the general unrest which pervaded the entire country is taken into consideration. While 80 dismissals from the force were necessary, all but 2 of these were for desertion from the department, the higher wages and shorter hours of duty enjoyed in other pursuits being responsible for practically all of these separations.

Minor disciplinary measures numbered 44.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions were granted during the year:

Bridget Agnes Webb, widow of Pensioner W. H. Webb, \$30 per month; effective August 16, 1918.

Margaret Richards, widow of W. H. Richards, private, \$30 per month; effective September 12, 1918.

Edna E. Byram, widow of W. T. Byram, private, \$30 per month for personal use during widowhood, and \$10 per month for use of son, William Earl Byram, until 16 years old; effective October 16, 1918.

Gertrude Sophia Markward, widow of F. O. Markward, lieutenant, \$35 per month; effective October 13, 1918.

C. P. M. Lord, guardian of Margaret and Frederick A. Cheeney, children of F. W. Cheeney, private, \$10 per month to each child; effective October 19, 1918.

Elsie Rosa Binaco, widow of T. A. Binaco, \$30 per month; effective October 24, 1918.

J. H. Marti, private, retired November 30, 1918, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

M. L. Woolard, private, retired November 30, 1918, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

R. L. Brooks, private, retired December 15, 1918, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

Mary F. Proctor, widow of C. B. Proctor, battalion chief engineer, \$35 during widowhood; effective December 30, 1918.

Mary H. Farr, widow of J. F. Farr, private, \$40 per month, of which \$10 is for use of child, Thelma Cecelia, until 16 years of age; effective December 30, 1918.

S. R. Henry, battalion chief engineer, retired January 20, 1919, and granted relief in the amount of \$1,000 per annum.

A. Malone, private, retired February 28, 1919, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

P. McGarry, private, retired April 30, 1919, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

NEW APPARATUS.

A statement of new apparatus received by the department during the year will be found in the report of the superintendent of machinery, Appendix 2 hereof.

BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

A detailed statement of the work of the board of police and fire surgeons will be found in Appendix 3 hereof.

TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

I am more than glad to be able to report that during the year the officers and members of the department were relieved from the antiquated continuous-duty system by the inauguration of the two-platoon system.

Congress made provision for the appointment of 144 additional officers and men, and on February 8, 1919, a sufficient number had been recruited to place the new system in operation. Among the changes in the department's personnel, caused by the provision of the additional officers, were the following: Fire Marshal Philip W. Nicholson was promoted to deputy chief engineer, Chief Clerk George S. Watson was promoted to fire marshal, and Clerk Edward R. Pierce to chief clerk; Capts. Peter R. Davis, Thomas O'Connor, John J. Hanlon, and Sergeant Charles W. Gill were promoted to be battalion chief engineers.

Under the new rules which, of necessity, had to be adopted, the department has operated smoothly and without any difficulties of any character.

The commissioners are certainly to be congratulated upon their success in this regard, and to them are due the thanks and appreciation of every member of the fire department.

DEATHS.

On July 19, 1918, B. R. Mortimer, hostler, died. Hostler Mortimer entered the department as a laborer on August 26, 1916, and was promoted to hostler June 16, 1918.

On August 15, 1918, Engineer W. H. Webb, a pensioner, died.

On October 11, 1918, W. H. Richards, a private, died.

On October 11, 1918, Morgan Brooks Harvey, a private on leave with the Army, died of disease in Camp Meade. Pvt. Harvey was appointed a member of the department on October 24, 1916; was granted leave of absence, without pay, October 4, 1917, during his service in the Army. The chief engineer recommended him to the adjutant of Camp Meade, Md., on October 15, 1917, as a member of the camp fire department.

October 12, 1918, the department lost by death Lieut. F. O. Markward, who had been a member since July 12, 1898. He was promoted to assistant driver and then to driver on July 3, 1902, being, on July 1, 1905, reduced to private at his own request. He was separated from the department on October 17, 1905, but appointed again on July 1, 1907. He became fourth man in charge July 5, 1907; was promoted to private of class 2 on January 1, 1908; made third man in charge December 26, 1908; and on January 1, 1917, promoted to lieutenant. He was regarded as a highly efficient officer.

On October 18, 1918, F. W. Cheeney, private, died, after a service since December 16, 1909.

On October 14, 1918, John Walsh, a limited-service soldier detailed to the fire department, died. He was appointed private on September 26, 1918.

On October 15, 1918, the death of W. T. Byram, private, occurred. He had served only since September 6, 1918.

On October 18, 1918, H. H. Chinn, a private on leave, without pay, during service in the Army, died at Camp Johnston, Fla. He had been in the department since June 21, 1918, and had been granted leave of absence July 28, 1918.

On December 20, 1918, death took J. F. Farr. He was appointed July 3, 1909, and promoted to private of class 2 on November 18, 1910.

On October 23, 1918, T. A. Binaco, private, died. Pvt. Binaco had been with the department since August 9, 1918.

On December 4, 1918, Sarah A. Young, pensioner, widow of J. T. Young, died.

On December 28, 1918, C. B. Proctor, battalion chief engineer, was taken by a sudden illness. Chief Proctor entered the department on July 1, 1893; was promoted May 15, 1895, to be assistant foreman; then to be foreman on July 1, 1897. He became third battalion chief engineer December 18, 1908. Chief Proctor was of a vigorous personality, always alert to the discipline, needs, and progress of the department.

On January 1, 1919, a pensioner, John P. Kane, died.

On January 20, 1919, G. L. Thompson, a private, died. He was appointed on January 27, 1914; promoted to class 2 July 14, 1915; made fourth man in stable April 17, 1916. He was absent without permission at the time of his death.

On June 11, 1919, the death of Pvt. W. H. Bieber occurred, under unfortunate circumstances. Pvt. Bieber was appointed July 1, 1905; promoted on October 17 of that year to private; resigned June 2, 1906, but appointed private of class 1 on November 22, 1906, and promoted to private of class 2 on July 12, 1907; resigned May 21, 1908; appointed private of class 1 on July 6, 1918; and promoted to private of class 2 September 1, 1918.

WAR WORK.

The members of the fire department are, I believe, justly proud of their record during the World War. I take pleasure in enumerating a few of their achievements: Of the first issue of Liberty bonds the officers and members purchased to the amount of \$12,750; of the second, \$25,550; of the third, \$21,900; of the fourth, \$14,050; and of the fifth, \$25,050. They were responsible for the sale of bonds to civilians to the amount of \$125,750.

To the Red Cross, United War Work Campaign, and kindred enterprises they contributed \$2,525.

From the department 45 men were called into the military service of the United States. Two of them, M. B. Harvey and H. H. Chinn, made the supreme sacrifice.

The then chief clerk of the department, Mr. George S. Watson, was appointed by the President as a member and later as chairman of local draft board No. 8. He served in this capacity until the draft boards were relieved from further duty, some time after the signing of the armistice. This work precluded his assuming the duties of his new position, upon his promotion to be fire marshal, and Deputy Chief Engineer Philip W. Nicholson substituted in his stead until February.

HORSES.

During the year 21 horses were purchased, 34 were transferred to other departments, 3 were destroyed, and 1 died from natural causes. The number of horses in the department has been decreased 17, owing to the installation of motor apparatus.

SALARIES.

During the fiscal year there were 113 separations from the service, an average of about 1 in every 3 days. Where information could be obtained, it was found that in nearly every case the reason for leaving the department was to obtain higher salaries. Many of the men stated that not only was the pay in the fire department small in proportion to that received in other branches of industry, but that it was too small to provide the barest necessities of life. It is unnecessary to call attention to the increases in wages which have been so marked during the past two years in practically every walk of life. While a reduction in the cost of living will undoubtedly tend to decrease these wages, yet I do not believe they will ever fall to pre-war proportions. If the department is to obtain men properly qualified for its most exacting work, I believe that general increases in salaries must be made.

It is to be hoped that the congressional Joint Commission on Re-classification of Salaries will recommend substantial increases for the firemen, but in the meantime it is recommended that the commissioners urge Congress to provide the much needed relief in this regard.

CONCLUSION.

The officers and members of the fire department have performed their duties faithfully and well during the year, and to them I express my appreciation.

I thank the commissioners for the unfailing support and assistance which they have rendered me in the administration of the department.

Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

AUGUST 28, 1919.

The CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Herewith is submitted a report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

During the year 2,225 alarms of fire were received, all of which were investigated by this office. The number of alarms received is an increase of 590 over the preceding year. Of these alarms 1,114 were box alarms, an increase of 436 over the preceding year, and 1,111 were local alarms, an increase of 154 over the preceding year.

The 1,114 box alarms caused an estimated loss of \$930,144, covered by an insurance of \$13,449,657. The 1,111 local alarms caused an estimated loss of \$37,289, covered by an insurance of \$5,689,865.

The total estimated fire loss for the year is \$967,433, a little over 5 per cent of the total insurance of \$19,119,522.

During the year 20 fires occurred for which additional alarms were sounded. These were as follows:

	Estimated loss.
July 5, 1918: Box 158, at 9.40 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 9.43 a. m., for fire in a three-story brick grocery and commission store located at 932 Louisiana Avenue NW.....	\$3, 000
Aug. 20, 1918: Box 75, at 5.55 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 6 p. m., for fire in three 3-story brick apartment houses located at 3040-3044 R Street NW.....	7, 500
Aug. 24, 1918: Box 394, at 3.57 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.03 a. m., for fire in a temporary two-story frame office storehouse, which also damaged the new annex to the War Department building located on B Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets NW.....	3, 500
Aug. 26, 1918: Box 18, at 8 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 8.05 p. m., for fire in the three-story brick garage and warehouse occupied by Armour & Co., located at 483 C Street NW. A heavy water damage was done to the stock in warehouse of S. Kann's Sons Co. adjoining 481 C Street NW.; loss for both.....	117, 900
Aug. 26, 1919: Box 131, at 9.27 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 9.30 p. m., for fire in the four-story brick Stag Hotel and Virginia motion-picture theater, located at 608 Ninth Street NW.....	5, 050
Sept. 2, 1918: Box 454, at 3.34 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 3.44 a. m., followed by a third alarm at 4.06 a. m., then by a fourth alarm at 4.09 a. m., for fire in office buildings, warehouse, and the steamer <i>Neuport News</i> , located at Seventh and Water Streets SW.....	233, 000
Oct. 1, 1918: Box 36, at 5.21 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 5.33 p. m., for fire in the three-story brick Copley Apartments, located at 1813 F Street NW.....	650
Nov. 7, 1918: Box 6157, at 12.46 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 12.30 a. m., for fire in a two-story frame building, located in Camp Meigs, Florida Avenue and Fifth Street NE., occupied as a training school.....	2, 600
Nov. 22, 1918: Box 437, at 5.32 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 5.38 p. m., for fire in a three-story brick feed warehouse, located at 425-429 Ninth Street SW.....	8, 200
Dec. 5, 1918: Box 319, at 6.29 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 6.37 a. m., for fire in the four-story brick Alton Apartments, located at 1423 Hopkins Place NW.....	800
Dec. 13, 1918: Box 845, at 12.46 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 12.52 p. m., for fire in a two-story frame dwelling, located at 1612 Park Road NW..	13, 500
Dec. 19, 1918: Box 852, at 10.26 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 10.54 p. m., for fire in a one-story brick garage containing 36 automobiles, located in the rear of 2412 Eighteenth Street NW.....	36, 350
Dec. 27, 1918: Box 131, at 12.53 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 12.56 p. m., for fire in the four-story stone office building and school, Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F Streets NW.....	6, 120
Feb. 10, 1919: Box 329, at 2.03 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 2.28 p. m., for fire in the six-story brick Richmond Hotel, located on the northeast corner Sixteenth and H Streets NW.....	3, 500
Feb. 17, 1919: Box 1236, at 9.55 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 9.59 p. m., for fire in the three-story brick storage house, located at 912-914 E Street NW.....	1, 700
Feb. 24, 1919: Box 6135, at 10.14 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 10.18 p. m., by a third alarm at 10.24 p. m., for fire in which 34 street cars and a large portion of the one-story brick and iron car barn of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. were destroyed, located on T Street, between Fourth Street and the steam railroad tracks.....	157, 000
Feb. 27, 1919: Box 142, at 3.52 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.11 a. m., by a third alarm at 4.35 a. m., for fire in the four-story brick piano store, located at 1217 F Street NW.....	62, 585
Apr. 13, 1919: Box 817, at 6.45 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 6.48 a. m., for fire in the four-story brick Birmingham Apartments, located at 2611 Adams Mill Road NW.....	24, 000
May 16, 1919: Box 216, at 4.12 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.18 p. m., for fire in the seven-story brick Alabama Apartments, located on the northeast corner Eleventh and N Streets NW.....	1, 800
May 20, 1919: Box 169, at 9.56 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 10 a. m., for fire in the three-story brick furniture warehouse, located in the rear of 623 G Street NW., occupied by the National Furniture Co.....	16, 100

In addition to the 20 foregoing fires where additional alarms were sounded, 5 fires occurred where the loss exceeded \$5,000 each, as follows:

	Estimated loss.
Sept. 24, 1918: Box 145, 1.02 a. m., for fire in the twelve-story brick Willard Hotel, at northwest corner Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW	\$25, 000
Nov. 3, 1918: Box 124, at 4.14 a. m., for fire in a three-story brick shoe store, located at 310-312 Seventh Street NW	8, 700
Mar. 27, 1919: Box 186, at 9.26 p. m., for fire in the three-story brick ladies' clothing store, located at 1212 F Street NW	8, 500
Apr. 20, 1919: Box 528, at 8.50 p. m., for fire in the three-story brick building used as an accounting office in the United States Navy Yard, located at the foot of Eighth Street SE	5, 050
May 5, 1919: Box 797, at 10.21 p. m., for fire in the one-story frame storehouse, occupied by the Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army	10, 015
Total for 25 foregoing fires	762, 120
Loss for the 2,200 other alarms of fire	205, 313
Total loss for fire calls (2,225)	967, 433

FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss for the fiscal year, \$967,433, covered by an insurance of \$19,119,522, is an increase of \$672,681 over the loss for the preceding year and is the heaviest fire loss ever recorded in the history of the District of Columbia.

In considering this loss, however, and in endeavoring to ascertain the causes which lead to the unprecedented fire damage during the year, it must be borne in mind that three fires alone were responsible for a loss of \$507,900. These three fires were as follows:

Aug. 26, 1918: Three-story brick garage and warehouse, 483 C Street NW., occupied by Armour & Co., damaged	\$117, 900
Sept. 2, 1918: Office buildings, warehouse, and steamer <i>Newport News</i> , Seventh and Water Streets SW., occupied by the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., damaged	233, 000
Feb. 24, 1919: One-story car barn and street cars, located on T Street, between Fourth Street and the steam railroad tracks, occupied by the Washington Railway & Electric Co., damaged	157, 000

Eliminating the loss occasioned by these three fires the amount of damage caused by the other 2,222 fires in the District of Columbia was \$459,533.

The increase in the number of alarms of fire received with the consequent increase in the amount of fire loss is due to a great extent to the greatly increased population of the District of Columbia, incident to the influx of war workers and to the subsequent overcrowding of hotels, apartment houses, dwellings, etc.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

During the year the greatest number of fires resulted from the following causes:

Ashes igniting woodwork, boxes, trash, etc.	32
Automobiles backfiring	54
Chimneys, smokestacks, defective, sparks from or soot in	174
Electric wires, motors, switch boxes, short circuiting or blowing out	38
Electric wires and plows short-circuiting on street cars	38
Fats, oils, meats, and grease igniting on stoves, etc.	45
Gas, illuminating, carelessness in the use of, defective fixtures, heaters, pipes, ranges, stoves, irons, etc., heat from and explosions	45
Gasoline fires originating from various causes on, under and about automobiles and motorcycles, etc.	57
Matches, careless use of	350
Matches and fire, children playing with	280
Matches, sparks from	39
Rubbish on dumps, lots, yards, etc.	59
Smoking, careless	193
Spontaneous combustion	27
Stoves, heaters, lamps (kerosene and gasoline) carelessness, defective, upsetting, exploding or heat from	45
Stoves, stovepipes, heating plants, carelessness, defective, heat from, sparks from, improper draught causing considerable smoke	183

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year 292 false alarms of fire were received, an increase of 182 over the preceding year.

In several instances, false alarms of fire were turned in by children. Wherever it was possible to obtain sufficient evidence, these children were apprehended and the cases turned over to the juvenile court or other authorities for proper action. One adult was taken into custody for turning in two false alarms, was tried in court, found guilty, and fined \$125.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

During the year the following arrests were made of persons suspected of incendiarism:

Mrs. Lottie Reed, arrested on suspicion of having caused fire in her home, 28 N Street NW., January 21, 1919, for the purpose of seeking revenge against her husband. Held for action of the grand jury.

Robert Earl Gates, arrested on suspicion of having caused fire in a three-story brick apartment house located at 2001 I Street NW., April 6, 1919. Held for action of the police court.

John Galhouse, arrested on suspicion of having caused a fire in the two-story frame dwellings located at 1141-1145 Tenth Street NW., on April 13, 1919. This man was taken to the Washington Asylum Hospital for observation and died on the day following the fire.

FIRES OUTSIDE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the year the fire department responded to 19 fires outside of the District of Columbia, located in Maryland and Virginia, and rendered all possible assistance. The total estimated loss resulting from these fires was \$75,070. These fires were as follows:

	Estimated loss.
July 21, 1918: No. 16 Engine Company, on local at 2.45 p. m., one-story frame garage, Upper Marlboro, Md.....	\$3, 500
Aug. 7, 1918: No. 22 Engine Company, on local at 7.45 p. m., one-story frame shed, rear of 214 Oak Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.....	5
Aug. 22, 1918: No. 17 Engine Company, on local for fire in two-story frame dwelling, Thirtieth and Bunker Hill Road, Mount Rainer, Md.....	1, 450
Aug. 24, 1918: No. 8 Truck Company, on local at 2.09 p. m., for fire which destroyed two-story frame barn with contents, Silver Hill, Md.....	1, 500
Oct. 4, 1918: Box 789, at 6.27 a. m., one-story frame automobile and fuel shed and garage, occupied by Chevy Chase Club, at Connecticut Avenue and Primrose Street, Chevy Chase, Md.....	3, 000
Oct. 22, 1918: No. 27 Engine Company, on local, two-story frame dwelling located at Eastern Avenue and St. Catherine Street, Md.....	1, 000
Oct. 23, 1918: No. 16 Engine Company, on local at 11.30 p. m., for fire in a one-story frame shed used for housing a locomotive, Arlington Junction, Va.....	200
Dec. 6, 1918: No. 20 Engine Company, on local for fire in four one-story frame dwellings and a garage located at Glen Echo Heights, Md.....	5, 000
Dec. 7, 1918: No. 28 Engine Company, on local for a fire in a two-story stone and frame dwelling located at No. 4 Laurel Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md..	35
Dec. 14, 1918: No. 27 Engine Company, on local for a fire in a one and also a two-story frame dwelling located at Chapel Avenue, between Sixty-first and Chapel Road, Fairmount Heights, Md.....	5, 000
Dec. 18, 1918: Box 8156 for a fire which destroyed a three-story frame barn and wagon shed with contents located in Chillum, Md.....	5, 000
Dec. 24, 1918: No. 22 Engine Company, on local for a fire in a two-story frame dormitory of the Washington Missionary College, located on Carroll Avenue, Takoma, Md.....	3, 000
Feb. 2, 1919: No. 16 Engine Company, on local at 9.10 a. m., for fire in a one-story frame refuse conveyor of incinerating plant, located on Military Road, Relee, Va.....	20, 500
Feb. 11, 1919: No. 22 Engine Company, on local at 1.48 a. m., for fire in a two-story frame dwelling located on Ridge Road, near Lincoln Road, Takoma, Md.....	4, 000

Estimated loss.

Mar. 6, 1919: No. 20 Engine Company, on local for fire in a two-story frame dwelling located on Elm Street, Ridgewood Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md..	\$25
Mar. 28, 1919: Fireboat on local at 4.25 p. m., assisted by No. 16 Engine Company at 4.33 p. m., for fire in a one-story brick coppersmith's shop of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation located in Alexandria, Va.....	15, 000
Apr. 7, 1919: No. 20 Engine Company, on local for fire in a two-story frame dwelling located at 2030 Prospect Avenue, Friendship, Md.....	6, 800
Apr. 27, 1919: No. 20 Engine Company and No. 12 Truck Company, on local at 10.13 a. m., for fire in a two-story frame dwelling located at 309 Cumberland Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.....	25
June 9, 1919: No. 5 Engine Company, on local for fire in a two-story frame dwelling located No. 15 Military Road, Rosslyn, Va.....	30

The foregoing losses are not charged against the fire losses of the District of Columbia.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

During the year 652 applications for the storage and sale of kerosene were received and acted upon by this office.

Two hundred and eighty-three applications for the storage and sale of gasoline were received, eighty-seven of which involved the installation of new underground tanks.

INSPECTIONS.

The number of inspections of mercantile establishments, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, yards, cellars, etc., made by this office during the year was 14,575. This is a decrease over the number of inspections made during the preceding year, the decrease being due to the additional duties devolving upon the inspection force, due to the investigation of fires, and time consumed in cooperating with the United States Government in special inspections of food warehouses, groceries, bakeries, factories, etc.

Four hundred and ninety-one complaints were received during the year and were investigated and proper action was taken by this office in each case.

It is gratifying to note that the public generally is becoming acquainted with the necessity of enforcing the regulations looking toward the prevention of fire, and it is evident by the fact that in no case was it necessary for this office to resort to the courts in order to secure proper action looking toward the removal of fire hazards.

THEATERS.

During the theatrical season 13 theaters, exclusive of motion picture establishments, were in operation in the District. Every theater is required to secure an annual license, the issuance of such license being contingent upon a report from this office that the regulations have been complied with. An annual inspection is made of each theater, during the course of which a thorough examination and test of the fire appliance and equipment is had. In every theater during each performance a uniformed member of the fire department is detailed for duty on the stage. Each theater is also inspected at least once each week and no scenery is allowed to be used in any theater unless the same has been satisfactorily fireproofed as evidenced by a test made by the inspectors of this office.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS.

I again invite attention to the present unsatisfactory method of determining the qualifications of applicants for license to operate motion picture machines, and recommend that Congress be asked to expedite action on the bill now pending which would insure a proper examination of such applicants.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The personnel of the fire marshal's office at present is as follows: One fire marshal, one deputy fire marshal, two inspectors, two privates of class 2.

The present force is entirely inadequate to properly carry on the fire-prevention work in this jurisdiction and I recommend that at least six additional inspectors be provided

The salaries provided for the members of this office are not commensurate with the duties performed, nor are they adequate to provide for these men and their families under the present high cost of living. I recommend that the commissioners be asked to set the following salary scale for these employees and that the same be submitted to Congress in the estimates for the District of Columbia, year 1921: Deputy fire marshal, \$2,250; inspectors, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,800.

It is recommended further that the commissioners be asked to secure for the officers and members of the fire department 30 days' annual leave of absence instead of the 20 days' annual leave at present allowed, so that the fire department may be placed on the same basis with respect to leaves of absence as other departments of the District and Federal Governments.

CONCLUSION.

I feel that the members of the fire marshal's force can not be too highly commended for the efficient manner in which they have performed their responsible and ever-increasing duties during the past year. Some of these men remained at their work during the unsettled and necessarily hazardous period of the war, despite the fact that they could undoubtedly have secured less arduous employment at greatly increased compensation elsewhere, and their loyalty to the District of Columbia is worthy of the highest praise.

It should be recorded in this report that although the present fire marshal was appointed on September 6, 1918, he did not assume the duties of his office until February 8, 1919, being engaged up to that time on special work as chairman of local board No. 8, United States Selective Service. The duties of the fire marshal during the period between September 6, 1918, and February 8, 1919, were performed by Deputy Chief Engineer P. W. Nicholson.

I thank you, and through you the commissioners, for the support extended me during the year in the performance of my duties.

GEO. S. WATSON,
Fire Marshal, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1919.

The CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT:

I submit the following report showing work done at the fire department repair shop for the year ending June 30, 1919:

During the year I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by the department and recorded such inspections. I have made inspections and tests of all apparatus, hose, and boilers in service and have made recommendations for condemnation of such as were unfit for further service, which were condemned as follows: One hose wagon, two hose carriages.

The following apparatus was given a general overhauling: Engines Nos. 2, 6, 9, 14, and 24; hose wagons Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 20, 24, and No. 2 chemical hose wagon; trucks Nos. 7, 10, and 12; commissioners' automobile; fire marshal's automobile, third battalion chief's automobile; deputy chief's automobile, chief engineer's automobile, and the extra Washington automobile.

During the year 1,214 new and repair jobs, including appliances and equipment, were made at the repair shop and have been completed under my supervision, and I have also supervised 47 repairs jobs in the local shops.

Efficiency in work has been greatly improved by the installation of skilled mechanics at the repair shop upon a per diem salary, as follows: Three machinists, 1 blacksmith, 1 coach painter, and 1 laborer. This has been a saving to the department by reducing the number of jobs which would have had to be done in the local shops. An increase of 202 jobs was done at the repair shop over the preceding year.

I have attended all special calls for fire during the year, and all members of the repair shop under my supervision were called during conflagration and when needed.

On July 19, 1918, the department received one aerial hook-and-ladder truck, which was installed in No. 6 truck house on May 14, 1919; on July 19, 1918, one motor pumping engine, which was placed in service December 28, 1918, in No. 22 engine house; on October 18, 1918, one La France combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, was received, which was placed in service December 28, 1918, in No. 22

engine house; on December 17, 1918, one La France combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, was received by the department, which was placed in service December 20, 1918, in No. 7 engine house. On February 6, 1919, two La France combination chemical and hose wagons were received by the department, one of which was placed in service February 20, 1919, in No. 14 engine house, and the other placed in service April 1, 1919, in No. 1 engine house. One tractor received by the department January 24, 1918, was installed under No. 7 engine and placed in service December 28, 1918, in No. 7 engine house. One tractor received by the department January 24, 1918, was installed under No. 14 engine and placed in service July 18, 1918.

The department has ordered the following apparatus which is now being built and will be delivered in the near future to replace horse-drawn apparatus: One aerial hook-and-ladder truck, motor driven; two tractors, motor driven; three fire engines, motor driven; four combination chemical and hose wagons, motor driven, equipped with booster pumps.

During the year the one combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, and equipped for heavy wrecking work was built in the fire department repair shop under my supervision. This apparatus will be used to replace combination chemical and hose wagons that have been damaged and placed out of service for repairs. This apparatus is also to be used to tow other apparatus to department repair shop or to quarters.

Twenty-two pieces of apparatus were damaged while responding to alarms of fire during the year, and wrecking apparatus was necessary to convey same to the fire department repair shop.

One electric searchlight of 110-candlepower was installed on the pilot house of the fire boat, which greatly aids in navigation and fire fighting.

Owing to the enlargement of the storeroom in the repair shop, many appliances and accessories have been purchased and made for the immediate use of the department and stored in the storeroom for emergency.

I recommend that available ground adjoining the repair shop on east side be utilized for the enlargement of the present repair shop and that a proper building be constructed, so that the fine machines in use at the repair shop may be properly housed and located on the ground floor; also that more available space may be had for repairs to apparatus, which is insufficient at the present time, owing to the additional motor apparatus purchased, which requires more housing space for necessary repairs.

I recommend that a fore-and-aft compound engine of not less than 350 indicated horsepower, with surface condensers, be purchased and installed on the fire boat to replace the present single-cylinder, high-pressure engine. The present engine develops but 300 indicated horsepower, and in breaking solid ice does not give power enough to force the boat to the top of the ice. I further recommend that the feed lines be changed so that the power engine and the large fire pumps can be fed by independent feed lines.

I further recommend that the appropriation for repairs to apparatus be increased to \$28,000, which is made necessary by the constant increased cost of material and labor, and that machinery be purchased for the proper repairing of motor apparatus of the department, and also that a school may be maintained at the repair shop for instructions on operating and care of motor apparatus, which is necessary in prolonging the life of motor apparatus and obtaining greater efficiency in the operation of same.

I recommend that the salary of the assistant superintendent of machinery be increased to that of a captain.

Accompanying this report are tables showing the number of feet of hose in each company, all apparatus, and work done in the department, showing cost of repairs to each piece of apparatus during the year.

I desire to take the opportunity to thank you for the cooperation and assistance rendered me and highly commend the members of the fire department repair shop for their assistance rendered me in connection with my work.

T. M. ROBINSON,

Superintendent of Machinery, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1919.

The CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT:

The board of police and fire surgeons submits below a summary of work in the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Employees on sick leave, each illness for which a sick card was issued being counted as an individual.....	534
House visits.....	1,363
Office visits.....	1,742
Employees under treatment but not on sick leave.....	211
House visits.....	31
Office visits.....	289
Applicants examined.....	989
Applicants accepted.....	360

In addition to the above the surgeons rendered the usual services in attendance at important fires, in testifying at meetings of the trial and pension boards, and in various other ways.

JAMES J. KILROY,

Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

APPENDIX 4.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1919.

The CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT:

I submit the following report relative to the horses of the District of Columbia fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Twenty-one horses were purchased, 34 transferred to other departments, 3 destroyed, and 1 died from natural causes. There are now in the department 142 horses.

The general health of the animals was good and no unusual amount of sickness was encountered.

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

APPENDIX 5.

REPORT OF UNIFORM INSPECTION BOARD.

Summer uniforms furnished by Mark Cowen & Co., New York City.

Caps furnished by J. N. Susskind & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Helmets furnished by N. Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Uniforms inspected, 423; new uniforms ordered, 220; new pairs of trousers ordered, 219; old style caps ordered converted, 276; caps inspected, 643; caps ordered replaced, 154; new helmets ordered, 158; shirts ordered, 1,397.

Board recommends the provision of a clothing fund for the purchase of uniforms.

APPENDIX 6.

STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Albin, J. A.	\$50.00	Lowe, Mary R.	\$40.00
Arth, F. A.	50.00	Lowe, E. W.	47.91
Auffort, Chas. F.	50.00	Luskey, W.	65.00
Baxter, W. D.	50.00	McGarry, P. J.	47.50
Beall, A. V.	40.00	McGee, G. R.	40.00
Beall, Hettie P.	35.90	McKeever, Bessie R.	60.00
Belt, Katie.	50.00	McLane, N. A.	50.00
Berryman, G. C.	25.00	Maguire, Marion R.	30.00
Bieber, Sidney.	1.00	Mahoney, Georgiana.	30.00
Binaco, Elsie Rosa.	30.00	Malone, Anthony.	47.50
Birch, C. G.	45.00	Markward, Gertrude S.	35.00
Boss, C. S.	65.00	Marti, John H.	47.50
Bradekamp, W. H. J.	50.00	Mastin, Lida A.	30.00
Brooks, R. L.	47.50	Monerief, J.	40.00
Brown, C. E.	60.00	Moriarty, Mrs. B. K.	40.00
Burke, Chas. F.	50.00	Mosheuvcl, A. J.	58.33
Burns, H. J.	47.50	Mulhall, Francis.	50.00
Byram, Edna E.	40.00	Mulhall, Margret T.	40.00
Byrnes, Josephine.	25.00	Ohle, Sophie M.	50.00
Cady, W. P.	50.00	Offutt, Ida J.	35.00
Carter, A. N.	12.50	O'Leary, Mary.	25.00
Carter, E. W.	35.00	Oliver, Mary A.	35.00
Caton, Mamie A.	45.00	Pickral, O. M.	50.00
Cecil, Josephine M.	50.00	Proctor, Mary F.	35.00
Clark, W. A.	65.00	Railz, F. W.	50.00
Collins, E. P.	40.00	Richards, Margaret I.	30.00
Covington, J. W.	50.00	Robertson, W. E.	65.00
Creamer, J.	47.50	Rock, Mary A.	45.00
Daly, Nora.	47.50	Savoy, Georgetta.	40.00
Davis, M. W.	50.00	Shaffer, C. E.	1.00
Despeaux, R.	47.50	Shea, D. F.	50.00
Dodge, E. S.	50.00	Shedd, M. E.	40.00
Doleman, W.	25.00	Shipley, S. P.	30.00
Donalson, L. D.	40.00	Smith, C. A.	40.00
Donaldson, M. E.	35.00	Smith, Eleanora H.	55.00
Farr, Mary H.	40.00	Smith, M. K.	40.00
Frazier, James.	50.00	Sullivan, Annie L.	30.00
Gaghan, C. B.	35.00	Sullivan, D. B.	40.00
Gibbons, A. C.	40.00	Sullivan, J. B.	47.91
Griffin, Jane E.	30.00	Sweeney, Annie.	30.00
Grimm, A. L.	65.00	Sweeney, J. A.	50.00
Guy, J. O.	50.00	Sydnor, A. H.	50.00
Handy, W. B.	25.00	Taylor, G. W.	50.00
Henry, S. R.	83.33	Thomas, H.	50.00
Hololan, Mary.	30.00	Utterback, J. A.	50.00
Hopkins, Annie L.	45.00	Virnstcin, T. W.	50.00
Hughes, E. B.	45.00	Ward, J. H.	50.00
Hyland, J. T.	50.00	Warren, Julia H.	50.00
Jacobs, H.	35.00	Watt, Pearl.	45.00
Keefe, Williamina.	50.00	Webb, Bridget Agnes.	30.00
Kober, J. M.	45.00	Wiles, M. T.	40.00
Koch, Evelyn.	45.00	Williams, D.	50.00
Kurtz, Annie E.	35.00	Williams, Mary G.	30.00
Leavelle, J. B.	45.00	Willig, John F.	50.00
Lenman, Barbara M.	30.00	Willson, J. G.	50.00
Lewis, M. V.	30.00	Woolard, M. L.	47.50
Lord, C. P. M.	20.00	Young, Bertha.	50.00

TABLE 2.—Salaries of officers.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salaries per annum.	Officers and employees.	Number.	Salaries per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$3,500	Lieutenants.....	40	\$1,320
Deputy chief engineer.....	2	2,500	Sergeants.....	41	1,200
Battalion chief engineers.....	8	2,000	Engineers.....	27	1,200
Fire marshal.....	1	2,000	Assistant engineers.....	27	1,140
Deputy fire marshal.....	1	1,400	Pilots.....	2	1,150
Inspectors.....	2	1,080	Marine engineers.....	2	1,200
Chief clerk.....	1	2,000	Assistant marine engineers.....	2	1,140
Clerk.....	1	1,400	Marine firemen.....	2	840
Superintendent of machinery.....	1	2,000	Privates, class 2.....	342	1,140
Assistant superintendent of machinery.....	1	1,200	Privates, class 1.....	103	960
Captains.....	38	1,500	Hostler.....	1	600
			Laborer.....	1	600

TABLE 3.—Number of alarms responded to by companies.

	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Local alarms.	Time worked engine.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Extinguishers used.	Chemical tanks dumped.	Hand pumps used.	Transfers.	Special alarms.
Engine Company:																
No. 1.....	217	11	3				53	<i>II. M.</i> 82 35	<i>Feet.</i> 34,350		<i>Feet.</i> 116	24	18	9	1	...
No. 2.....	214	8					54	56 20	37,600	150	120	21	26	15	2	...
No. 3.....	207	7	2				34	40 10	18,850	50	44	22	17	17		1
No. 4.....	225	21	3	1			21	63 25	17,500			25	18	21		...
No. 5.....	86	4					51	29 15	11,950		80	35	18	27	1	...
No. 6.....	271	7	1				45	51 55	23,400			38	40		1	...
Ng. 7.....	224	9					44	53 15	26,900		250	33	24	29		...
No. 8.....	208	2					33	25 45	9,050		16	14	10	12	3	...
No. 9.....	181	3	2				51	39 45	23,350		52	22	8	14	3	...
No. 10.....	137	2					39	46 00	9,400	50	16	32	9	9		...
No. 11.....	85	4					74	67 55	17,750	250		9	7	9	1	...
No. 12.....	167	1					23	32 00	13,300	50		6	10	7	1	...
No. 13.....	131	4					18	50 55	12,450	100		10	11			...
No. 14.....	197	4					35	64 00	20,550	50	100	24	37	12		...
No. 15.....	37			1			16	6 10	4,850		32	5	1	1		...
No. 16.....	172	4					43	72 00	19,250	100	20	23		19	1	...
No. 17.....	29						30	11 30	5,650		102	12	6	4		...
No. 18.....	186	1	1				24	15 50	9,350		32	19	5	6		...
No. 19 ¹	16						7	11 35	1,800			1		4		...
No. 20.....	28	1					37	31 13	14,100	200		26	12	16		...
No. 21.....	82						22	27 00	9,000	100		6	3	3		...
No. 22.....	25	1					44	10 50	6,050	50	265	11	6	4		...
No. 23.....	128	3		1			34	48 20	22,550	50	144	24	14	7	2	...
No. 24.....	105	3	1				33	23 15	16,850		28	6	4	1	1	...
No. 25.....	29						21	10 00	8,050	150	20	14	6	4		...
No. 26.....	34		1				22	5 25	2,600	50		1	1	2		...
No. 27.....	20						14	14 00	4,050	50	16	2	2	3		...
No. 28.....	34	1					57	23 20	11,500	100	52	5	4		1	...
Truck Company:																
No. 1.....	104	11					17				1,254	1			1	2
No. 2.....	156	7					17				2,010	23			7	4
No. 3.....	169	2		1			17				2,684	29				...
No. 4.....	304	5		1			10				2,312	19				...
No. 5.....	39	2		1			18				416	3			17	1
No. 6.....	84	3					33				630	4				...
No. 7.....	136	2	1				7				567	17			8	2
No. 8.....	20						11				64					...
No. 9.....	49	3					8				687	1				2
No. 10.....	181	5	1				9				1,503	27			8	...
No. 11.....	22						12		1,350							...
No. 12.....	26	1					13				414					...
Chemical Company No. 2.....	16						31		3,400				3	3	1	...
Water tower.....	121															...
No. 5 Truck Company.....																...
hose wagon.....							20		750				2			...

¹ Fire boat made 2 trips breaking ice.

TABLE 4.—Description of engines, horse-drawn.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Size.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Cylinder.	Pump.	Displacement of water per minute.
No. 4, Clapp & Jones ¹	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.	Clapp & Jones.	8,300	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ by 7.	5 by 7.	Gallons. 700
No. 5, Anoskeag ²	do.	do.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ by 8.	4½ by 8.	700
No. 8, La France ³	do.	Third.	La France.	7,800	May 7, 1895	7½ by 8.	4½ by 8.	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones ⁴	do.	do.	Clapp & Jones.	8,000	Nov. 16, 1895	7 by 7.	4 by 7.	600
No. 12, Metropolitan	do.	do.	American La France.	7,900	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7.	4 by 7.	600
No. 13, Metropolitan	do.	do.	do.	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 by 8.	4 by 8.	700
No. 15, La France ⁵	do.	Second.	La France.	7,750	Jan. 1, 1898	7½ by 8.	4 by 8.	600
No. 17, Metropolitan	do.	Fourth.	American La France.	7,800	Nov. 6, 1904	6½ by 7.	4 by 7.	500
No. 18, Metropolitan	do.	Third.	do.	8,400	Aug. 28, 1905	7½ by 7.	4½ by 7.	600
No. 21, Metropolitan	do.	Second.	do.	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8.	4½ by 8.	700
No. 26, Metropolitan	do.	Fourth.	do.	7,200	Oct. 2, 1908	6½ by 7.	4 by 7.	500
No. 27, Metropolitan	do.	do.	do.	7,200	Dec. 13, 1905	6½ by 7.	4 by 7.	500
Reserve engines:								
No. 1, Clapp & Jones ⁷	do.	First.	Clapp & Jones.	9,100	Dec. 11, 1891	9 by 8.	5½ by 8.	900
No. 2, Clapp & Jones ⁸	do.	Second.	do.	8,100	Nov. 16, 1899	5½ by 7.	5 by 7.	700
No. 3, Clapp & Jones ⁹	do.	Third.	do.	8,300	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7.	4 by 7.	600
No. 4, Clapp & Jones ¹⁰	do.	do.	American La France.	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 by 7.	4 by 7.	600
No. 5, Clapp & Jones	do.	do.	Clapp & Jones.	8,000	Sept. 6, 1898	7 by 7.	4 by 7.	600

¹ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, July 26, 1909.² Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Oct. 16, 1911.³ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Sept. 10, 1913.⁴ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Jan. 28, 1913.⁵ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Sept. 12, 1912.⁶ Engine boiler reconstructed, June 2, 1916.⁷ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, June 8, 1912.⁸ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Dec. 23, 1903.⁹ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Mar. 3, 1910.¹⁰ Engine, new boiler installed, May 25, 1910.

TABLE 5.—Description of combination and chemical hose wagons, horse-drawn, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the fire department.	Capacity of tanks.
Engine Company:					<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 4.....	Double tank	First..	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 5.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
No. 8.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 10.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
No. 12.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
No. 13.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 13, 1909	70
No. 15.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	United States Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Sept. 7, 1910	70
No. 17.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	C. T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 18.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 21.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 26.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Jan. 10, 1907	70
No. 27.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	C. T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
Chemical reserve wagons:							
No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1903	70
No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	United States Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Jan. 24, 1911	35
No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Sept. 23, 1905	70
No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Jas. Boyd & Bros....	7,200	Nov. 13, 1909	70

TABLE 6.—Description of hose carriages, horse-drawn, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire	When received by the fire department.	Capacity of hose spool.
No. 5 Truck Company....	4-wheel crane neck....	McDermott Bros..	<i>Pounds.</i> 4,700	1875	<i>Feet.</i> 1,200
Reserve:					
No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	May 18, 1879	1,200
No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	4,800	Dec. 2, 1893	1,200

Reserve hose carriages Nos. 3 and 4 located at American University Camp in use by the United States Army.

Hose carriage located at No. 2 Chemical Engine Company condemned Jan. 27, 1919.

TABLE 7.—Description of hose reels, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Capacity 2-inch hose.	When received by the fire department.
Pinehurst, D. C.....	2-wheel.	United States Fire Apparatus Co.....	<i>Feet.</i> 500	Dec. 19, 1910

TABLE 8.—Description of trucks, horse-drawn, 1919.

Location.	Ladder.	Style.	Built by—	When received by the fire department.	Weight drawn to fire.	Length of aerial ladder.
Truck Company:	<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 2.....	372	Hayes....	American La France....	Nov. 19, 1900	9,000	75
No. 5.....	301	do.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500	65
No. 8.....	275	do.....	do.....	Nov. 22, 1904	8,000	55
No. 9.....	343	do.....	do.....	Sept. 6, 1891	9,350	85
No. 11 ¹	193	Robinson.	do.....	do.....	8,350	50
Reserve trucks:						
No. 1.....	332	Hayes....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1891	9,000	75
No. 2.....	361	do.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1900	9,000	75
No. 3.....	347	do.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000	75
No. 4.....	347	do.....	do.....	Mar. 13, 1901	9,000	75

¹ This truck is equipped with chemical tanks having a capacity of 100 gallons, and was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia Fire Department.

TABLE 9.—Description of water tower, horse-drawn, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the fire department.	Elevation.
No. 3 Truck Company.	Champion.	First..	National Fire Extinguisher Co.	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	<i>Feet.</i> 75

Water tower was rebuilt at the fire department repair shop.

TABLE 10.—Description of chemical engines, horse-drawn, 1919.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the fire department.	Capacity of tank.
No. 5, Holloway.....	Double tank	First..	American La France Fire Engine Co.	<i>Pounds.</i> 7,700	Jan. 23, 1903	<i>Gallons.</i> 170
Extra No. 1 chemical, at No. 25 Engine Company.	.....do.....	.....do..	C. T. Holloway.....	7,200	June 22, 1901	170
Extra No. 2 chemical, at No. 2 Chemical Company.	.....do.....	.....do..	.....do.....	7,719	May 21, 1901	170
Extra No. 3 chemical, air-pressure engine, at No. 20 Engine Company, Robinson. ¹	.....do.....	.....do..	Built at the fire department repair shop, District of Columbia.	4,700	Feb. 15, 1911	100
Extra No. 4 chemical, at No. 2 Chemical Engine Company.	.....do.....	.....do..	Seagrave Co.....	8,200	Jan. 11, 1911	170

¹ Air-pressure chemical engine stationed at No. 20 Engine Company was built at the fire department repair shop, District of Columbia.

TABLE 11.—Description of wreck and windlass wagon, horse-drawn, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight.	Placed in service.
Department machine shop..	Robinson ¹	First..	Rock Creek Auto and Wagon Works.	<i>Pounds.</i> 4,500	Jan. 14, 1907

¹ Designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.

TABLE 12.—Description of fuel wagons, horse-drawn, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Placed in service.	Capacity.
				<i>Tons.</i>
No. 1 at No. 7 Truck Company.....	4-wheel....	McDermott.....	July 1, 1886	1
No. 2 at No. 2 Truck Company.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1886	1
No. 3 at No. 3 Truck Company.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1890	1
No. 4 at No. 4 Truck Company.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
No. 5 at No. 6 Truck Company.....	.....do.....	Kane & Casper.....	Nov. 3, 1908	1½

NOTE.—The fuel wagons Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were designed by McDermott Bros. Fuel wagon No. 5 was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.

TABLE 13.—*Number of feet of serviceable hose in the department and how distributed, 1919.*

Location.	Paragon brand 2½-inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Keystone brand 2½-inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Manhattan brand 2½-inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Nobby Jacket brand 2½-inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Cotton rubber- lined 2½- inch hose tested and found service- able.	Fabric brand 3-inch cotton covered rubber- lined hose.	Cotton rubber- lined 3- inch hose tested and found service- able.
Engine Company:	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....				3,450	3,450		
No. 2.....			2,000		2,000		
No. 3.....			2,900		2,900		
No. 4.....				3,450	3,450		
No. 5.....	950			3,300	4,250		
No. 6.....			1,850		1,850		
No. 7.....				3,500	3,500		
No. 8.....	2,300			1,000	3,300		
No. 9.....				3,300	3,300		
No. 10.....				3,400	3,400		
No. 11.....	1,700		1,000		2,700		
No. 12.....	1,600			1,000	2,600		
No. 13.....				3,250	3,250		
No. 14.....	500		2,900		3,400		
No. 15.....	2,450			1,000	3,450		
No. 16.....			3,500		3,500		
No. 17.....	2,700			1,000	3,700		
No. 18.....	2,100			1,000	3,100		
No. 19.....	1,000	5,200	1,000		7,200		
No. 20.....	2,400		950		3,350		
No. 21.....	3,100				3,100		
No. 22.....	3,300	750			4,050		
No. 23.....				3,350	3,350		
No. 24.....	3,100				3,100		
No. 25.....	2,950		1,000		3,950		
No. 26.....	3,400				3,400		
No. 27.....	1,600		2,000		3,600		
No. 28.....	3,700				3,700		
No. 2 Chemical Engine Company.....	600	1,550			2,150		
2-wheel reel at Pinehurst.	500				500		
Fire department repair shop.....						3,000	3,000
Total.....	39,950	7,500	19,100	32,000	98,550	3,000	3,000

TABLE 14.—*Number of feet of hose condemned during the year, 1919.*

Location.	Paragon brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Keystone brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Manhattan brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Nobby jacket brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Total cotton rubber-lined 2½-inch hose condemned.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Engine Company:					
No. 1.....					
No. 2.....			1,600		1,600
No. 3.....			500		500
No. 4.....					
No. 5.....	200	450		50	700
No. 6.....			1,500		1,500
No. 7.....					
No. 8.....	200				200
No. 9.....				200	200
No. 10.....				150	150
No. 11.....	200				200
No. 12.....	250				250
No. 13.....				200	200
No. 14.....			100		100
No. 15.....	50				50
No. 16.....			250		250
No. 17.....					
No. 18.....	50				50
No. 19.....		100			100
No. 20.....	300		50		350
No. 21.....	250				250
No. 22.....	300				300
No. 23.....				150	150
No. 24.....	300				300
No. 25.....	800				800
No. 26.....	400				400
No. 27.....	50				50
No. 28.....	250				250
No. 2 Chemical Company.....	150	50			200
No. 1 extra hose carriage.....	1,000				1,000
Total.....	4,750	600	4,000	750	10,100

TABLE 15.—*Description of supply wagons, horse-drawn, 1919.*

Location.	Designed by—	Built by—	Placed in service.
No. 1, at No. 2 Truck Company.....	McDermott.....	McDermott.....	July 1, 1890
No. 3, at No. 8 Engine Company.....	Robinson.....	Kane & Casper.....	Nov. 6, 1907

NOTE.—No. 3 wagon was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department. No. 2 wagon is to be condemned.

TABLE 16.—*Description of buggies, 1919.*

Location.	Style.	Built by—	When received by the fire department.	Weight.
Reserve No. 1, at No. 2 Engine Company....	Corning...	Robinson Fire Apparatus Co.	Sept. 23, 1909	Pounds. 700
Reserve No. 2, at No. 6 Truck Company.....	do.....	McDermott Bros....	June 1, 1898	725

TABLE 17.—*Description of motor vehicles, 1919.*

By whom used.	Location.	Style.	Built by—	When received by the fire department.	Horse-power.
Chief engineer.....	No. 2 Engine Company.	Touring...	Stutz Manufacturing Co.	Aug. 15, 1913	50
Deputy chief engineer..	No. 14 Engine Company.	Roadster..	Warren Manufacturing Co.	Aug. 26, 1912	40
First battalion chief.....	No. 4 Truck Company.	...do.....	Jeffery Motor Co....	Jan. 1, 1916	40
Second battalion chief..	No. 2 Truck Company.	...do.....	Chevrolet Motor Co..	Dec. 14, 1914	23
Third battalion chief...	No. 1 Truck Company.	...do.....	...do.....	...do.....	23
Fourth battalion chief..	No. 6 Truck Company.	...do.....	Carter Motor Co.....	Sept. 21, 1910	40
Fire marshal.....	No. 4 Truck Company.	...do.....	Chevrolet Motor Co..	Dec. 14, 1914	23
Superintendent of machinery.	Fire department repair shop.	...do.....	Jeffery Motor Co....	Jan. 1, 1916	40
For special service.....	No. 2 Engine Company.	Touring...	Hudson Motor Co....	May 14, 1918	30
Reserve No. 1.....	Fire department repair shop.	Roadster..	Carter Motor Co.....	July 25, 1911	40

TABLE 18.—*Location of engine houses.*

Company.	Location.
Engine Company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW.
No. 2.....	Twelfth, between G and H Streets NW.
No. 3.....	New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 4.....	Virginia Avenue, between Four-and-one-half and Sixth Streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac Streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth, between Irving and Kenyon Streets NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy Streets NW.
No. 13.....	Tenth and G Streets SW.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 15.....	Fourteenth and V Streets SE.
No. 16.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets NW.
No. 17.....	Monroe, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets Brookland, D. C.
No. 18.....	Ninth and K Streets SE.
No. 19 (fire boat).....	Seventh and Water Streets SW.
No. 20.....	Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Street NW.
No. 21.....	Lanier Place, between Adams Mill Road and Ontario Avenue NW.
No. 22.....	Georgia Avenue, between Madison Street and Shepherd Road NW.
No. 23.....	G, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets NW.
No. 24.....	Georgia Avenue and Rock Creek Church Road NW.
No. 25.....	251 Stanton Place, Congress Heights, D. C.
No. 26.....	Twenty-second, between Franklin and Everts Streets NE.
No. 27.....	Minnesota Avenue and Hunt Place, Benning, D. C.
No. 28.....	Connecticut Avenue, between Ordway and Porter Streets NW.
Truck Company:	
No. 1.....	New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 2.....	New Hampshire Avenue and M Street NW.
No. 3.....	Fourteenth Street and Ohio Avenue NW.
No. 4.....	M Street near New Jersey Avenue NW.
No. 5.....	Dent place, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets NW.
No. 6.....	Park Road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NW.
No. 7.....	Eighth, between D and E Streets SE.
No. 8.....	251 Stanton Place, Congress Heights, D. C.
No. 9.....	Lanier Place, between Adams Mill Road and Ontario Avenue NW.
No. 10.....	K, between Third and Four-and-one-half Streets SW.
No. 11.....	Georgia Avenue, between Madison Street and Shepherd Road NW.
No. 12.....	Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Street NW.
Chemical Company No. 2.....	Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-eighth place SE. (Randall High-land).
Water Tower No. 1.....	Fourteenth and Ohio Avenue NW.
Fire department repair shop.....	North Carolina Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE.
Fire department headquarters.....	Room 5, District Building.

TABLE 19.—Description of tractor-drawn steam fire engines, 1919.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Style of tractor.	Class.	Engine built by—	Cylinders and horse-power of tractors.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the fire department.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Displacement of water per minute.
						Pounds.		Inches.		Gallons.
No. 1, Continental ¹ .	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Christie front wheel drive.	Second.	Ahrens-Fox.	4-cylinder, 70 horse-power.	13,100	Oct. 30, 1911	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 2, Metropolitan ² .	do.	do.	Ex-first.	American La France Co.	do.	14,500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	1,100
No. 3, Metropolitan ³ .	do.	do.	Second.	do.	do.	13,100	Oct. 10, 1908	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan ⁴ .	do.	do.	Ex-first.	do.	do.	14,500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	1,100
No. 7, Metropolitan ⁵ .	do.	do.	Second.	do.	do.	13,100	Oct. 28, 1905	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 9, Amoskeag ⁶ .	do.	do.	do.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	do.	12,800	Dec. 9, 1888	6½ by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 11, Metropolitan ⁷ .	do.	do.	do.	American La France Co.	do.	13,100	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan ⁸ .	do.	do.	Ex-first.	do.	do.	14,500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	1,100
No. 23, Metropolitan ⁹ .	do.	do.	Second.	do.	do.	13,100	Oct. 18, 1909	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700

¹ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Feb. 4, 1918.² The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department May 25, 1914.³ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 11, 1916.⁴ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Sept. 5, 1917.⁵ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 24, 1917.⁶ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 24, 1917.⁷ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 11, 1916.⁸ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Sept. 25, 1917.⁹ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 24, 1918.¹⁰ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Sept. 25, 1917.

TABLE 20.—Description of motor-propelled, motor-pumping engines, 1919.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Size.	Number of cylinders.	Size of cylinders.	Built by—	Horse-power of motor.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the fire department.	Pumps.	Displacement.	Style of pump.
				Inches.			Pounds.		Inches.	Gallons.	
No. 16, Continental.	Motor-driven.	Second.	6	5½ by 6½	Ahrens-Fox.	92.3	15,000	Dec. 10, 1913	6½ by 4½	700	Reciprocating.
No. 20, American La France.	do.	Third.	4	5½ by 7	American La France Co.	75	7,800	Dec. 7, 1915	6½ by 4½	600	Rotary.
No. 22, American La France.	do.	Second.	6	5½ by 6	do.	105	9,000	July 19, 1918	104	750	Do.
No. 24, Ahrens-Fox.	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6½	Ahrens-Fox.	92.3	15,000	June 7, 1912	6½ by 4½	700	Reciprocating.
No. 25, Ahrens-Fox.	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6½	do.	92.3	15,000	May 2, 1913	6½ by 4½	700	Do.
No. 28, Ahrens-Fox.	do.	do.	4	5½ by 6½	do.	80	10,500	Aug. 4, 1917	M f n o r bore 3½.	700	Multiple-piston.

NOTE.—Reserve No. 1, Watrous engine, is to be condemned.

TABLE 21.—Description of motor-propelled hook and ladder trucks, 1919.

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the fire department.	Weight drawn to fire.	Length of aerial ladders.	Make of tractor.
Truck Co.:					<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
No. 1 ¹	305	Automatic.	Seagrave Co.	Dec. 16, 1902	13,500	75	Christie front drive.
No. 3	313	.....do.....	American La France Co.	Sept. 28, 1907	13,500	75	Do.
No. 4	354	.....do.....	Front Drive Motor Co.	Nov. 23, 1917	22,500	85	Do.
No. 6	354	.....do.....	American La France Co.	July 19, 1918	18,000	85	American La France front drive.
No. 7	314	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1908	13,000	65	Christie front drive.
No. 10	327	.....do.....	Seagrave Co.	Oct. 7, 1907	8,400	65	Do.
No. 12	311	.....do.....	Webb Motor Co.	May 5, 1913	15,000	55	Gas electric couple gear.

¹ No. 1 truck was rebuilt and placed back in service Nov. 8, 1910.

TABLE 22.—Description of motor wagon.

Location.	Style.	Built by—	When received by the fire department.	Horse-power.
Department machine shop.....	Truck...	Thomas B. Jeffery Motor Co.	June 2, 1915	40

TABLE 23.—Description of motor-driven combination and chemical hose wagons, 1919.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	By whom built.	Number of cylinders.
Engine Company:					
No. 1.....	Single tank....	First....	1,200	American La France Co.	6
No. 2.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.	6
No. 3.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	4
No. 6.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.	4
No. 7.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	6
No. 9.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	4
No. 11.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.	4
No. 14.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	6
No. 16.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	Ahrens-Fox Co.	6
No. 20.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	4
No. 22.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	.....do.....	6
No. 23.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.	4
No. 24.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	James Boyd & Bros.	4
No. 28.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.	4
Fire department repair shop. Reserve No. 1.	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	Fire department repair shop....	4

Location.	Size of cylinders.	Horse-power.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks.
Engine Company:	<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1.....	4½ by 5½	75	7,800	Feb. 6, 1919	50
No. 2.....	5½ by 6½	80	12,500	Nov. 24, 1913	50
No. 3.....	5½ by 7	75	7,800	Jan. 25, 1916	50
No. 6.....	4½ by 6½	45	9,500	Aug. 2, 1917	50
No. 7.....	4½ by 5½	75	7,800	Dec. 17, 1918	50
No. 9.....	5½ by 7	75	7,800	Jan. 26, 1916	50
No. 11.....	4½ by 6½	45	9,500	Aug. 4, 1917	50
No. 14.....	4½ by 5½	75	7,800	Feb. 6, 1919	50
No. 16.....	4½ by 5½	60	9,300	Nov. 23, 1913	50
No. 20.....	5½ by 7	75	7,800	Dec. 7, 1915	50
No. 22.....	4½ by 5½	75	7,800	Oct. 18, 1918	50
No. 23.....	4½ by 6½	45	9,500	Aug. 2, 1917	50
No. 24.....	4½ by 5½	40	9,300	Sept. 25, 1912	50
No. 28.....	4½ by 6½	45	9,500	Aug. 17, 1917	50
Fire department repair shop. Reserve No. 1...	5½ by 7	75	7,800	Mar. 20, 1919	35

NOTE.—Reserve No. 1 hose wagon designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery and built in the fire department repair shop.

No. 2 hose wagon is now rebuilding in the fire department repair shop.

TABLE 23A.—Description of fire boat "Fire Fighter," 1919.

The *Fire Fighter* was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del. Length over all, 101 feet; length at load water line, 95 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; draft, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons; single screw; speed 12 miles per hour. The power engine is a single-cylinder high-pressure noncondensing engine.

The fire appliances on this boat consist of the following: Two duplex fire pumps, 17 by 11 by 10 inches, with a displacement of 3,000 gallons of water per minute for each pump. The pumps were built by the Blake Pump Co., Cambridge, Mass. One monitor on forward deck throws stream 2 to 4½ inches. One monitor on engine-room roof throws stream 2 to 3½ inches. Two turret nozzles on pilot house, one on the port and the other on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches. Two turret nozzles on engine-room roof, one on the port side and one on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches.

On this boat are 14 connections for 2½-inch hose, so that fire can be fought for a distance of 2,000 feet or more ashore.

This boat is also constructed for use as an ice breaker.

TABLE 24.—Cost of repairs to each apparatus in the department during the year 1919.

ENGINES.		HOSE WAGONS—continued.	
No. 1.....	\$139.22	No. 14.....	\$9.87
No. 2.....	694.98	No. 15.....	23.81
No. 3.....	329.01	No. 16.....	183.49
No. 4.....	105.05	No. 17.....	3.82
No. 5.....	48.05	No. 18.....	10.56
No. 6.....	131.21	No. 20.....	73.04
No. 7.....	351.21	No. 21.....	20.27
No. 8.....	79.99	No. 22.....	76.81
No. 9.....	399.10	No. 23.....	66.94
No. 10.....	13.23	No. 24.....	557.33
No. 11.....	71.13	No. 25 (combination).....	
No. 12.....	53.17	No. 26.....	13.27
No. 13.....	11.31	No. 27.....	
No. 14.....	297.64	No. 28.....	194.14
No. 15.....		No. 2 chemical hose wagon.....	147.21
No. 16.....	165.01	No. 5 truck hose carriage.....	
No. 17.....	23.60	No. 1 extra reserve hose wagon.....	
No. 18.....	21.56	No. 2 extra reserve hose wagon.....	37.80
No. 19 (fireboat).....	399.96	No. 3 extra reserve hose wagon.....	1.56
No. 20.....	21.76	No. 1 reserve motor hose wagon.....	
No. 21.....			
No. 22.....	174.45	TRUCKS.	
No. 23.....	190.86	No. 1.....	48.30
No. 24.....	472.81	No. 2.....	85.52
No. 25.....	159.10	No. 3.....	169.12
No. 26.....	173.22	No. 4.....	417.38
No. 27.....	.55	No. 5.....	1.10
No. 28.....	32.44	No. 6.....	336.22
Reserve:		No. 7.....	1,106.48
No. 1.....		No. 8.....	
No. 2.....	3.17	No. 9.....	21.96
No. 3.....	6.09	No. 10.....	1,657.64
No. 4.....		No. 11.....	1.10
		No. 12.....	235.37
HOSE WAGONS.		LIGHT MOTOR APPARATUS.	
No. 1.....	31.58	Chief engineer's auto.....	469.37
No. 2.....	780.73	First battalion chief's auto.....	87.97
No. 3.....	167.52	Third battalion chief's auto.....	278.11
No. 4.....	40.96	Superintendent of machinery.....	76.43
No. 5.....	15.58	Special service auto.....	526.98
No. 6.....	64.21	Extra service auto truck.....	82.51
No. 7.....	267.16	Deputy chief engineer's auto.....	269.42
No. 8.....	167.10	Second battalion chief's auto.....	94.57
No. 9.....	444.01	Fourth battalion chief's auto.....	82.16
No. 10.....	137.13	Fire marshal's auto.....	428.59
No. 11.....	6.37	Extra reserve auto.....	81.29
No. 12.....	1.10		
No. 13.....	36.47		

TABLE 25.—Miscellaneous work, repair shop, 1919.

Acid stoppers.....	\$20.80	Axles, automobile.....	\$39.31
Air tanks, recharging.....	3.85	Brakes, parts.....	41.06
Bars, pinch.....	3.94	Bars, splice.....	33.64
Batteries, repairing.....	9.90	Batteries.....	128.73
Chain, hoist.....	11.10	Chemical tank.....	3.90
Carbureter.....	4.86	Celling hooks.....	3.17
Cutter's key.....	3.66	Drive chains.....	14.85
Delivering materials.....	3.30	Examining men.....	4.40
Generators.....	9.55	Heaters.....	12.38
Instructing men.....	293.17	Lamps.....	1.89
Lathes.....	6.60	Leads, electric.....	4.41
Lifters, valves.....	8.43	Motors, electric.....	17.22
Motors, gasoline, extra.....	89.43	Nipples, heater.....	10.45
Nozzles, pipe.....	5.40	Painting, miscellaneous.....	94.75
Pans, drip.....	10.98	Poles, extra.....	20.06
Recoupling hose.....	15.31	Springs, automobile, extra.....	78.69
Switchboard, shop.....	32.48	Testing apparatus.....	102.39
Towing trucks, shop.....	49.69	Tools, shop.....	33.38
Transferring apparatus.....	70.52	Wheels, emery.....	60.75
Wheels, extra.....	89.29	Wrenches.....	17.72

TABLE 26.—Casualties occurring to members of the fire department during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Capt. J. H. Virstein....	Engine No. 16....	July 5, 1918	158	Right leg and right hand injured by falling through elevator shaft from second floor while working at fire.
Pvt. E. J. Carroll.....	Engine No. 6.....	.....do.....	158	Head cut in collision between a street car and fire engine while responding to an alarm.
Sergt. R. C. Glasscock...	Engine No. 17....	July 7, 1918	6132	Head out by falling plaster while working at fire.
Lieut. D. H. Zirkle.....	Engine No. 15....	July 10, 1918	Local.	Burned on left wrist while working at fire.
Pvt. G. E. Weil.....	Engine No. 14....	Aug. 21, 1918	153	Sprained right ankle sliding down pole.
Pvt. E. A. Smith.....	Truck No. 3.....	Aug. 24, 1918	394	Ran nails in feet.
Pvt. K. S. Cussler.....	Engine No. 23....	.....do.....	394	Slightly burned on legs.
Lieut. H. D. Burch.....	Truck No. 2.....	.....do.....	394	Ran nail in right foot.
Asst. Engr. L. G. Myers...	Engine No. 2.....	Aug. 13, 1918	.....	Cut on chin by being struck with crank while cranking fire apparatus.
Sergt. R. C. Glasscock...	Engine No. 17....	Aug. 22, 1918	Local.	Cut on right hand by falling glass while working at fire.
Pvt. W. E. Caton.....	Engine No. 25....	Sept. 24, 1918	.....	Right arm, knee, and left ankle bruised while exercising horses.
Sergt. W. G. Parater.....	Engine No. 23....	.....do.....	.....	Cut on forehead by coupling while changing chemical lines in engine house.
Lieut. H. W. Lusby.....	Engine No. 27....	Sept. 25, 1918	Local.	Cut on right leg.
Pvt. Ross Gray.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Local.	Burned on buttock and left leg.
Sergt. Chas. W. Rice....	Truck No. 4.....	Sept. 26, 1918	.....	Back sprained and both legs bruised; struck by street car at North Capitol and O Sts. NW.
* Asst. Engr. C. E. Thrift.	Engine No. 23....	Sept. 30, 1918	36	Strained the muscles of right shoulder in getting on engine to respond to alarm.
Lieut. H. D. Burch.....	Truck No. 2.....	Oct. 1, 1918	36	Overcome by gas.
Michael Gallagher.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	36	Do.
Pvt. W. I. Reeves.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	36	Cut on right leg.
Sergt. W. G. Parater.....	Engine No. 23....	.....do.....	36	Overcome by smoke.
Pvt. K. S. Cussler.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	36	Do.
Lieut. Thomas Buckley...	Engine No. 4.....	.....do.....	461	Cut on right hand with glass while working at fire.
Pvt. C. L. Byram.....	Engine No. 23....	Oct. 14, 1918	Local.	Injured little finger of left hand by being caught between spring and hinge of front door.
Pvt. K. W. Weston.....	Engine No. 2.....	Nov. 1, 1918	237	Bruised about face and body by hose wagon coming in contact with engine-house door, knocking him off the same.
Lieut. Pinkney Cross....	Engine No. 20....	.....do.....	797	Burned on right foot by poison gas while working at fire in U. S. Government experimental station.
Lieut. C. C. McKay.....	Truck No. 1.....	Nov. 3, 1918	124	Sprained left ankle by falling from roof while working at fire.
Capt. J. H. Virstein....	Engine No. 16....	Nov. 22, 1918	437	Struck on right arm by brick falling from cornice.

TABLE 26.—Casualties occurring to members of the fire department during the year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Pvt. J. E. Urbele.....	Truck No. 1.....	Nov. 22, 1918	437	Ran a nail in left foot.
Pvt. W. H. Biebel.....	Engine No. 4.....	.....do.....	437	Ran a nail in right foot.
Pvt. C. E. Gibson.....	Truck No. 3.....	.....do.....	437	Ran a nail in left hand.
Pvt. R. V. Brownell.....	Engine No. 16.....	Nov. 24, 1918	163	Injured right hip and stomach by being thrown from engine when colliding with street car at Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Pvt. C. R. Kuhns.....	Chemical Engine No. 2.	Nov. 13, 1918	Local.	Injured right eye by being struck by twig while working at brush fire.
Chief Engr. Frank J. Wagner.	Headquarters.....	Dec. 19, 1918	852	Right ear drum burst by a stream of water.
Fourth Battalion Chief Timothy J. Donohue.	Truck No. 6.....	.....do.....	852	Badly bruised on left side by falling over an object when struck by stream of water.
Pvt. Frank Neuman.....	Truck No. 4.....	Dec. 27, 1918	.....	Bruised about body by being pawed by horse he was leading and which had run away.
Pvt. J. H. Nolan.....	Engine No. 7.....	Dec. 5, 1918	Local.	Ran a nail in left foot while working at fire.
Pvt. W. C. Action.....	Truck No. 1.....	Dec. 18, 1918	.....	Sprained left leg by walking into manhole opening to coal vault in rear of quarters.
Pvt. W. G. Jenkins.....	Engine No. 16.....	Dec. 28, 1918	.....	Injured left foot, caused by the rope of Little Wonder fire escape breaking while drilling.
Sergt. W. G. Parater.....	Engine No. 23.....	Jan. 5, 1919	752	Injured right shoulder in cranking hose wagon.
Pvt. J. M. O'Neill.....	Truck No. 6.....	Jan. 14, 1919	.....	Ran a splinter in left hand while drilling in quarters.
Pvt. George N. Haller..	Engine No. 3.....	Jan. 26, 1919	12	Fractured left kneecap by falling off sliding pole and striking floor.
Pvt. L. W. Fitton.....	Truck No. 6.....	Feb. 2, 1919	215	Sprained left ankle sliding down pole.
Pvt. J. S. Trodden.....	Engine No. 23.....	Feb. 11, 1919	345	Was bruised on left cheek by being struck by No. 9 hose wagon.
Pvt. R. F. Jones.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	345	Burned on right hand.
Capt. E. O'Connor.....	Engine No. 1.....	Feb. 17, 1919	1236	Badly cut on right foot.
Sergt. Charles W. Rice..	Truck No. 4.....	.....do.....	1236	Badly cut on middle finger of left hand.
Battalion Chief J. Hanlon.	.....do.....	Feb. 20, 1919	.....	Fell and received a fracture of left wrist in stepping off turntable of No. 4 truck.
Pvt. D. F. Fenton.....	Truck No. 2.....	Feb. 27, 1919	142	Cut on left hand by glass.
Pvt. John R. Gheen.....	Truck No. 3.....	.....do.....	142	Injured about body by slipping and falling through marquisse with glass roof.
Pvt. J. W. Rouse.....	Engine No. 4.....	Feb. 4, 1919	.....	Bruised two fingers on right hand while drilling in quarters.
Pvt. A. A. King.....	Truck No. 10.....	Mar. 14, 1919	427	Slightly cut on hand by broken glass while working at fire.
Pvt. M. H. Dagenett.....	Truck No. 6.....	Mar. 18, 1919	.....	Bruised on right arm by being kicked by a horse.
Pvt. Orville Fraser.....	Engine No. 4.....	Mar. 23, 1919	.....	Cut over left eye by a door knob; the harness on horse he was leading into quarters became hooked on door knob and same broke away from door, striking him over the eye.
Pvt. R. A. Monteith.....	Truck No. 3.....	Mar. 22, 1919	.....	Ran a splinter in his finger while hoisting hay into feed loft.
Deputy Chief A. J. Sullivan.	Headquarters.....	Mar. 25, 1919	191	Injured right knee and wrist.
Pvt. H. Jensen.....	Truck No. 6.....	Mar. 31, 1919	.....	Wrenched knee in company's quarters.
Pvt. C. G. Limerick.....	Engine No. 4.....	Apr. 1, 1919	453	Cut his mouth and injured knee by falling while pushing engine.
Pvt. W. H. Hill.....	Engine No. 24.....	Apr. 4, 1919	.....	Sprained his left knee and ankle by falling from a horse.
Pvt. Frank L. Stine.....	Truck No. 10.....	Apr. 10, 1919	724	Cut on head by a hook on ladder while working at fire.
Pvt. J. S. Trodden.....	Engine No. 23.....	Apr. 13, 1919	817	Injured finger on left hand in laying out hose for fire.
Capt. Wm. A. Dixon.....	Truck No. 5.....	Apr. 15, 1919	751	Badly cut on left hand while removing tin from roof.
Pvt. George D. Pickett..	Engine No. 20.....	.....do.....	751	Badly bruised on right cheek by being struck by a hose coupling while laying out hose.

TABLE 26.—*Casualties occurring to members of the fire department during the year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.*

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Pvt. J. E. McNeal.....	Engine No. 9.....	Apr. 18, 1919	726	Compound fracture of right knee-cap and bruised about body.
Pvt. L. T. Post.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	726	Bruised about body and suffered from shock.
Pvt. J. M. Jameson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	726	Do.
Pvt. F. M. Wighington..	Engine No. 7.....	Apr. 3, 1919	Local.	Sprained left ankle when he slipped on rubber mat at bottom of pole.
Lieut. Pinkney Cross...	Truck No. 12.....	May 5, 1919	797	Burned on hands by powerful acid while working at fire in storehouse of Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, American University, District of Columbia.
Pvt. J. C. Marceron.....	Engine No. 20.....	.....do.....	797	Do.
Pvt. H. E. Benson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	797	Do.
Pvt. George S. Warren..	.....do.....	May 16, 1919	727	Sprained right side while assisting driver to stop horses of No. 12 truck.
Capt. G. H. Reynolds...	Engine No. 3.....	May 26, 1919	.....	Broke a toe on left foot by striking it against one of the lockers.
Pvt. W. A. Atkins.....	Engine No. 23.....	.....do.....	.....	Wrenched his back in pushing extra engine into quarters.
Chief Engineer Frank J. Wagner.	Headquarters.....	May 29, 1919	.....	Broke right arm and fractured two ribs on right side falling down pole hole in No. 4 engine house.
Pvt. J. H. Sanford.....	Engine No. 25.....	May 28, 1919	.....	Bruised about the abdomen when street car struck a horse he was riding, throwing him off.
Lieut. Frank Hellmuth.	Engine No. 6.....	May 30, 1919	Local.	Overcome by smoke.
Sergt. W. H. Lee.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Local.	Do.
Engineer J. D. Sullivan..	Engine No. 3.....	May 31, 1919	.....	Sprained right ankle while stepping on street car at Union Station.
Pvt. G. G. Fletcher.....	Engine No. 5.....	June 3, 1919	712	Cut on face and hands by hooks on which the harness is hung, they falling to trip properly when apparatus pulled out.
Pvt. H. L. Mossberg.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	712	Do.
Pvt. J. Ross Gray.....	Engine No. 3.....	June 4, 1919	13	Burned fingers on left hand.
Pvt. W. C. Quade.....	Engine No. 25.....	.....do.....	452	Injured right ankle in sliding down pole.
Capt. E. H. Nohe.....	Engine No. 26.....	June 11, 1919	.....	Badly injured on left leg by falling on picket iron fence while painting his residence.
Sergt. P. T. Leahy.....	Truck No. 6.....	June 21, 1919	883	Injured on right foot with an ax while working at fire.
Pvt. S. C. Hill.....	Truck No. 9.....	June 7, 1919	.....	Injured on right leg by being kicked by a horse.

TABLE 27.—Causes for which alarms of fire were sounded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

	No.		No.
Alarms, false.....	292	Gas jets igniting lace curtains.....	18
Alarms, no fires:		Gasoline fires originating from various causes on, under, and about automobiles and motorcycles, etc.....	57
Alarms, erroneous.....	19	Gasoline pump, electric, gasoline overflowing and igniting from sparks of motor.....	1
Ammonia pipe, leaky.....	1	Gasoline torches.....	4
Automobiles colliding or overturning.....	5	Gasoline vapors igniting.....	15
Auxiliary and automatic alarms tested or short-circuiting.....	4	Hot box on axle of freight car.....	1
Belt on driving wheel breaking.....	1	Incendiary.....	4
Child locked in room, department called to release.....	1	Iron, ordinary, left on ironing board.....	1
Cornice loose.....	1	Irons, electric, overheated.....	6
Filing cases collapsing.....	1	Kerosene used to kindle fire.....	1
Horse falling in pit.....	1	Kerosene burner, defective or left burning on steamer automobiles.....	6
Plaster falling from ceiling.....	1	Lightning.....	2
Sign blown loose by wind.....	1	Matches, careless use of.....	350
Smoke from incense lamp in church.....	1	Matches and fire, children playing with.....	280
Trees falling over.....	2	Matches, mice and rats gnawing.....	20
Wreck, hose wagon ran in ditch.....	1	Matches, sparks from.....	39
Alcohol stove, upset.....	1	Motorcycle backfiring.....	1
Ashes, hot, igniting woodwork, boxes, trash, etc.....	32	Moving picture films igniting.....	7
Automobile engines hot and igniting rags.....	3	Paper, smoking, in trash chute.....	1
Automobile exhaust pipe exploding.....	1	Rags burning and thrown from a window on roof of adjoining building.....	1
Automobiles backfiring.....	54	Rekindling of former fires, principally in brush and dump fires.....	35
Brush, grass and leaves igniting.....	13	Rivet, hot, dropped on tar paper.....	1
Candles, careless use of.....	3	Rubbish, dumps, lots, yards, etc.....	59
Christmas trees and decorations.....	3	Smoking, careless.....	193
Chimneys, smokestacks, defective, sparks from or soot in.....	174	Sparks from cotton picker in mattress factory.....	1
Clothing on person igniting by coming in contact with a gas flame.....	1	Sparks from locomotives, from smokestack or dropping from ash pan.....	14
Electric cables short-circuiting in conduits.....	4	Spontaneous combustion.....	27
Electric conductor rail short-circuiting in car slot.....	1	Stoves, heaters, lamps (kerosene and gasoline), carelessness, defective, upsetting, exploding, or heat from.....	45
Electric wires, motors, switch boxes, fuses, short circuiting or blowing out.....	38	Stoves, stovepipes, heating plants, carelessness, defective, heat from, sparks from, improper draft causing considerable smoke, etc.....	183
Electric wires short-circuiting on automobiles.....	14	Suspicious fires.....	19
Electric wires and plows short-circuiting on street cars.....	38	Tar, pots boiling over or upset.....	7
Explosion, bomb, department responded on two separate occasions.....	2	Tinner's furnace igniting roof.....	1
Explosions, chemicals.....	3	Tower, removal of wreckage caused by fire.....	1
Fats, oils, meats, grease igniting on stoves, etc.....	45	Unknown.....	6
Fireworks, sparklers, etc.....	7		
Fumigating, carelessness.....	6		
Gas, illuminating, carelessness in the use of, defective fixtures, heaters, pipes, ranges, stoves, irons, etc., heat from, and explosions.....	45		
		Total.....	2,225

TABLE 28.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Date.	Alarms.			Loss.			Insurance.		
	Box alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Box alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Box alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1918.									
July.....	60	75	135	\$10,082	2,554	\$12,636	\$525,695	\$246,010	\$771,705
August.....	67	79	146	141,035	2,448	143,483	1,121,465	586,850	1,708,315
September.....	67	61	128	272,705	2,190	274,895	1,401,585	59,000	1,460,585
October.....	115	87	202	14,050	2,480	16,530	371,540	1,263,000	1,634,540
November.....	139	150	289	35,462	3,492	38,954	500,487	1,164,800	1,665,287
December.....	95	118	213	65,923	3,245	69,168	308,000	452,160	760,160
1919.									
January.....	123	84	207	21,450	5,790	27,240	233,900	243,350	477,250
February.....	114	109	223	251,745	3,655	255,400	2,266,650	776,720	3,043,370
March.....	88	135	223	23,183	2,140	25,323	751,100	43,175	794,275
April.....	100	103	203	47,885	5,131	53,016	1,086,335	150,300	1,236,635
May.....	74	57	131	32,421	1,217	33,638	2,351,350	150,250	2,501,600
June.....	72	53	125	14,203	2,947	17,150	2,531,550	534,250	3,065,800
Total.....	1,114	1,111	2,225	930,144	37,289	967,433	13,449,657	5,669,865	19,119,522

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TABLE 29.—Number and style of buildings for which alarms were sounded and where fires originated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone or concrete.	Iron.	Miscellaneous	Total.
Alarms, erroneous.....					16	16
Alarms, false.....					292	292
Alarm, struck by lightning.....					1	1
Apartments.....	120					120
Automobiles.....					125	125
Automobile accessories stores.....	5					5
Automobiles colliding.....					2	2
Automobile repair shops.....	3					3
Art stores.....	2					2
Asphalt plant.....		1				1
Asylums, homes, orphanages.....	4					4
Awning and flag shops.....	2					2
Band stand.....		1				1
Bank.....	1					1
Barber shops.....	4	1				5
Barns.....		4				4
Barracks.....		1				1
Blacksmith shop.....		1				1
Boat.....					1	1
Boathouse.....					1	1
Boiler houses.....	3	1				4
Booth.....		1				1
Bowling alley.....	1					1
Bridges.....					5	5
Brush.....					311	311
Capitol Building.....			1			1
Car barn.....	1					1
Cars, freight.....					3	3
Cars, street.....					43	43
Carpenter shop.....	1					1
Carpet-cleaning establishment.....	4					4
Churches.....	2	2	1			5
Cigar stores.....	3					3
Cleaning and pressing establishments.....	4					4
Clothing stores.....	3					3
Clubs.....	4					4
Coal piles or dumps.....					4	4
Colleges.....	2	1	1			4
Commission store.....	1					1
Conduits.....					4	4
Conductor rail in car slot.....					1	1
Confectionery stores.....	5	1				6
Coppersmith shop.....	1					1
Dancing pavilion.....		1				1
Department stores.....	3					3
Dormitories.....	1	1				2
Drug stores.....	8					8
Dumps.....					31	31
Dwellings.....	386	205	2			593
Dyeing and cleaning establishments.....	3	1				4
Experimental station, U. S. Army.....		2				2
Factories.....	2	1				3
Fences.....					22	22
Fertilizer.....					3	3
Florist's store.....	1					1
Freight office.....	1					1
Fruit store.....	1					1
Fur store.....	1					1
Furniture stores.....	3					3
Furniture warehouse.....	1					1
Garages.....	31	3	2	1		37
Gas main.....					1	1
Gasoline pump.....					2	2
Gasoline spilt on streets.....						
Gents' furnishing stores.....	2					2
Groceries.....	15	1				16
Halls, public.....	5					5
Hardware store.....	1					1
Hat store.....	1					1
Horse fell in pit.....					1	1
Hospitals.....	5					5
Hotels.....	23					23
Ice house.....		1				1
Incinerating plants.....		2				2
Jewelry store.....	1					1
Junk shop.....		1				1
Laboratory.....		1				1
Laundries.....	3	1				4

TABLE 29.—Number and style of buildings for which alarms were sounded and where fires originated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone or con- crete.	Iron.	Miscel- laneous	Total.
Locomotive.....					1	1
Lumber piles.....					5	5
Lunch rooms, cafes, restaurants.....	36	4				40
Markets.....	1	1				2
Mattress factory.....	1	1				1
Military store.....	1					1
Motorcycles.....					4	4
Music stores.....	2					2
Offices.....	35	4	16			55
Optical store.....	1					1
Oxide bed in gas plant.....					1	1
Paint store and factory.....	1	1				2
Paving blocks, wood.....					1	1
Photolithographing establishment.....	1					1
Poles, telephone, telegraph, electric light, and gas lamp.....					5	5
Pool rooms.....	2					2
Posts, cedar.....					1	1
Power plants, electric.....	3					3
Printing offices.....	4	1				5
Privies.....		8				8
Railroad ties.....					1	1
Rooming houses.....	15					15
Rubbish.....					57	57
Schools.....	1	1	1			3
Sewer, leaves in.....					1	1
Sheds.....	4	120		1		125
Shingles on lot.....					1	1
Shoe repair shop.....		1				1
Shoe stores.....	4	1				5
Smokehouses.....	2	1				2
Souvenir store.....	1					1
Sporting-goods store.....	1					1
Stables.....	8	8				16
Straw on dock.....					2	2
Tailor shops.....	6					6
Tank, United States.....					1	1
Tar kettles.....					5	5
Theaters, motion pictures.....	9					9
Theaters, regular.....	2					2
Trees.....					14	14
Trestles, railroad.....					2	2
Undertakers' establishments.....	2					2
Unoccupied buildings.....	3					3
Wagons.....					3	3
Wall-paper stores.....	2					2
Warehouses.....	11	4				15
Wharf, office, warehouse, and steamboat.....		3				3
Wreck, hose wagon in ditch.....					1	1
Total.....	830	393	24	2	976	2,225
Brick buildings.....						830
Frame buildings.....						393
Stone or concrete buildings.....						24
Iron buildings.....						2
Miscellaneous.....						976
Total.....						2,225

TABLE 30.—Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarms.	Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarms.
July 5, 1918.....	158	9.40 a. m. 9.43 a. m. 12.19 p. m.	First. Second. Out.	Dec. 13, 1918.....	845	12.46 p. m. 12.52 p. m. 12.52 a. m.	First. Second. Out.
Aug. 20, 1918.....	75	5.55 p. m. 6.00 p. m. 9.47 p. m.	First. Second. Out.	Dec. 19, 1918.....	852	10.26 p. m. 10.54 p. m. 2.25 a. m.	First. Second. Out.
Aug. 24, 1918.....	394	3.57 a. m. 4.03 a. m. 7.15 a. m.	First. Second. Out.	Dec. 27, 1918.....	131	12.53 p. m. 12.56 p. m. 5.10 p. m.	First. Second. Out.
Aug. 26, 1918.....	18	8.00 p. m. 8.05 p. m. 4.32 a. m.	First. Second. Out.	Feb. 10, 1919.....	329	2.03 p. m. 2.28 p. m. 10.49 p. m.	First. Second. Out.
Aug. 26, 1918.....	131	9.27 p. m. 9.30 p. m. 12.05 a. m.	First. Second. Out.	Feb. 17, 1919.....	1236	9.55 p. m. 9.59 p. m. 12.36 a. m.	First. Second. Out.
Sept. 2, 1918.....	451	3.34 a. m. 3.44 a. m. 4.06 a. m.	First. Second. Third.	Feb. 24, 1919.....	6135	10.14 p. m. 10.18 p. m. 10.24 p. m.	First. Second. Third.
Oct. 1, 1918.....	36	4.09 a. m. 3.00 p. m. 5.21 p. m.	Fourth. Out. First.	Feb. 27, 1919.....	142	8.26 a. m. 3.52 a. m. 4.11 a. m.	Out. First. Second.
Nov. 7, 1918.....	6157	5.33 p. m. 8.26 p. m. 12.46 a. m.	Second. Out. First.	Apr. 13, 1919.....	817	4.35 a. m. 3.41 p. m. 6.45 a. m.	Third. Out. First.
Nov. 22, 1918.....	437	12.50 a. m. 1.48 a. m. 5.32 p. m.	Second. Out. First.	May 16, 1919.....	216	6.48 a. m. 2.06 p. m. 4.12 p. m.	Second. Out. First.
Dec. 5, 1918.....	319	5.38 p. m. 10.34 a. m. 6.29 a. m.	Second. Out. First.	May 20, 1919.....	169	4.18 p. m. 6.20 p. m. 9.56 a. m.	Second. Out. First.
		6.37 a. m. 9.52 a. m.	Second. Out.			10.00 a. m. 12.41 p. m.	Second. Out.

Second alarms.....	20
Third alarms.....	3
Fourth alarms.....	1
Total additional alarms.....	24

The following casualties occurring to civilians were reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

July, 1918.—Mrs. Annetta Ellis, white, age 35 years, slightly burned on left hand endeavoring to extinguish the fire in two-story frame dwelling located at 5617 Broad Branch Road NW., July 3, 1918; box 798.

John Lacorano, white, age 28 years, burned on right hand in endeavoring to extinguish fire in booth of four-story brick motion-picture theater, located at 608 Ninth Street NW., July 6, 1918; box 131.

William J. Ball, white, age 37 years, was fatally burned by gasoline being spilled on clothing; he was removed to the Emergency Hospital, dying the following morning. Rinsley Minor, colored, slightly burned on right hand.

Both of the foregoing were burned at fire in a two-story brick auto-repair shop in the rear of 1700 Thirteenth Street NW., July 11, 1918; No. 7 engine Co. on local.

August, 1918.—James C. Miller, white, age 27 years, was cut on left thigh and bruised left wrist in a collision between a motorcycle and an automobile which also caused the motorcycle to catch on fire; accident occurred on northwest corner of Twelfth and S Streets NW., on August 11, 1918; box 238.

Benjamin Thompson, colored, age 74 years, an invalid was burned on right arm and shoulder while lying in bed, caused by bed catching on fire while smoking in bed, August 15, 1918; box 437.

Mabel Tracy, white, fractured ribs.

Edith King, white, received a number of bruises on body.

Both of the foregoing were injured by filing cases collapsing and falling on them while employed in a 10-story office and bank building located on northwest corner of Fourteenth and G Streets NW., August 8, 1918; No. 3 Truck Company on local.

Vincent Mascari, white, age 26 years, was cut on head and bruised on body in a collision between a taxicab and an electric light pole on northwest corner of New Jersey Avenue and H Street NW., August 10, 1918; No. 3 Engine Company on local.

Raymond B. Godfrey, white, age 19 years, was burned on right hand by gasoline being spilt and dropping on exhaust pipe and setting automobile on fire at a filling station at Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue SE., August 13, 1918; No. 7 Truck Company on local.

Edgar F. Hurley, white, age 30 years, was instantly killed in a collision between an automobile and a telegraph pole, and rolling down an embankment into a cofferdam for a new bridge. No. 5 Engine Company responded on a local to assist in removing the body and automobile out of cofferdam, August 31, 1918.

Joseph Baldwin, white, age 21 years, a soldier stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va., was in an automobile that collided with a street car and pier of viaduct and was severely injured and died from injuries shortly after being removed from wreckage, August 31, 1918; No. 4 Truck Company on local.

September, 1918.—William Ricks, colored, age 32 years, operator of motion-picture machine, burned on right hand and left arm when he removed burning film from magazine to extinguish fire; said operator threw burning film on floor and extinguished with sand. Accident occurred in motion-picture booth at 416 Ninth Street NW., September 10, 1918; box 129.

Leon Smith, white, age 35 years, slightly burned on both hands in throwing burning mattress from window. Accident occurred at 622 E Street NW., September 20, 1918; box 125.

Colored infant, age 4 months, no name, supposed child of Mary Jackson, overcome by smoke. Accident occurred at 1248 Twentieth Street NW., September 24, 1918; box 326.

Benjamin Volk, white, age 14 years, fatally injured when he ran into right side of No. 6 Engine's hose wagon at First and H Streets NW., fracturing skull and cutting off three toes on left foot; died from injuries received about 4 o'clock a. m. September 25, 1918. Accident occurred while company responded to alarm of fire from box 647, September 24, 1918.

Miss Mabel Ludwig, white, age 24 years, burned on both arms while washing dress with gasoline. Accident occurred at 426 Eleventh Street NE., September 24, 1918; No. 10 Engine on local.

Benjamin Buscher, white, age 41 years, was burned on left hand while extinguishing fire. Accident occurred at 3287 M Street NW., September 29, 1918; box 79.

October, 1918.—B. F. Long, white, 57 years old, was burned on left leg while attempting to extinguish a fire on an automobile located in street on northeast corner Sixth and K Streets NW., on October 10, 1918; box 25.

Mrs. Bertha Mahoney, white, age 47 years was burned on hands in extinguishing fire in a one-story frame shed in rear 329 C Street S.E., October 17, 1918; box 535.

Edmund Bean, colored, age 72 years, injured left leg and ankle.

Elizabeth Bean, colored, age 60 years, sprained left leg and bruised right knee.

Both of the foregoing were injured by jumping from a second-story window at fire in a two-story brick storage house and dwelling located in rear of 627-631 H Street NW., October 23, 1918; box 169.

Lester Athey, white, age 32 years, injured about body, and face and hands were burned.

Ralph Whalen, white, age 19 years, right ankle was fractured, left leg bruised, and burned on hands and face.

Both of the foregoing were injured by a street car running off of tracks and running into an embankment and catching on fire; accident occurred at end of car line at Massachusetts Avenue and District line, October 30, 1918; No. 20 Engine Company on local.

November, 1918.—Mrs. Gertrude Gulli, white, age 29 years, received a fractured right ankle by jumping from the first story window at fire in the four-story brick Mississippi Apartments, located at 1436 W Street NW., November 11, 1918; box 246.

George Vawter, colored, age 37 years, was slightly bruised on right arm at fire in a two-story brick dyeing and cleaning establishing located at 3219 Mount Pleasant Street NW., November 14, 1918; box 8119.

Lucy Lee, colored, age 22 years, bruised left leg and shoulder in falling down stairs during a fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 13 E Street SW., November 20, 1918; box 438.

H. G. Hadden, white, age 44 years, was slightly burned on face and hands.

Morris Schwartz, white, aged 27 years, was slightly burned on face and hands.

Mrs. Margaret Draper, white, age 34 years, was bruised about body in jumping from a second-story window.

The three foregoing were injured at fire in a two-story frame dwelling located at 3923 Livingston Street NW., Chevy Chase, D. C., November 28, 1918; box 796.

Richard C. Henderson and George A. Jenifer, 30 years, were instantly killed.

James J. Hill and Leon A. Buckler, died from injuries received several hours later.

James H. Jones was injured about body.

Leon Edward, age 24 years, was injured about body.

All of the foregoing, all colored, occupants of an automobile, were killed and injured in a collision between a street car and an automobile in which they were riding at Ninth and R Streets NW (no fire), November 5, 1918; No. 7 Engine Company on local.

December, 1918.—Ida Harris, colored, age 46 years, was badly burned about body, caused by the upsetting of an oil stove; was taken to Casualty Hospital and died several hours later; accident occurred in two-story brick dwelling No. 224 O'Neil Court SW., December 1, 1918; box 419.

Fannie Silverman, white, age 48 years, was cut on left hand by broken window glass at fire in a two-story frame grocery store and dwelling located at 651 E Street SW., December 7, 1918; box 413.

Mrs. M. C. Kingsbury, white, age 60 years, was slightly burned on head at fire in two-story frame dwelling No. 1612 Park Road NW., December 13, 1918; box 845.

Henry Blue, colored, age 45 years, had right arm fractured in two places caused by the explosion of a hot-water heater in a three-story brick bank and apartment house located at 1339-1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., December 18, 1918; box 353.

Mrs. C. R. McKenney, white, age 41 years, was burned on right hand and arm in endeavoring to extinguish fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 526 Twelfth Street NW., December 19, 1918; box 619.

Mrs. C. H. Starks, white, age 26 years, was burned on hands in extinguishing fire in a three-story brick dwelling No. 614 G Street NW., December 20, 1918; box 123.

Miss Margaret Scott, white, age 34 years, was burned on left side and left hand and chest by fainting and falling on a gas heater in a two-story brick dwelling located at 504 A Street SE., December 20, 1918, Box 631.

George W. Powell, colored, age 26 years, was cut on left hand by glass while breaking a window at fire in a three-story brick dwelling located at 3224 Grace Street NW., December 21, 1918; box 732.

Miss F. Doleman, white, age 55 years, was slightly burned on left hand in extinguishing fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 17 Sixth Street NE., December 6, 1918; No. 8 Engine Company on local.

Charles T. Kersey, white, age 60 years, was cut on hands.

David H. Oliver, white, age 21 years, was bruised on breast.

The two foregoing were injured by the top of a fire extinguisher blowing off while endeavoring to extinguish a fire in the eight-story Star Newspaper Office at Eleventh and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. before the arrival of the fire department, December 19 1918; No. 16 Engine Company on local.

Frank Stephenson, white, age 26 years, operator of a motion-picture machine was burned on left hand and wrist caused by film breaking and lodging in aperture of machine at fire in the Lyric Motion Picture Theater, located at 3108 Fourteenth Street NW., December 21, 1918; No. 11 Engine Company on local.

William Kuffner, white, age 17 years, was burned on hands and left leg at fire caused by gasoline igniting from a burning rear light while filling an automobile with gasoline at Sherman Avenue and Park Road NW., December 21, 1918; No. 24 Engine Company on local.

January, 1919.—Mrs. Clara E. Dixon, white, age 18 years, was seriously burned on abdomen, limbs, hands, caused by her clothing catching on fire by coming in contact with gas flame on gas stove.

Thomas Dixon, white, age 28 years, had hands burned in extinguishing fire.

Both of the foregoing were burned at fire in a three-story brick dwelling located at 1210 Thirtieth Street NW., January 3, 1919; box 71.

Mrs. Rose Brosee, white, age 33 years, was slightly burned on right hand.

William Guy Brosee, white, age 33 years, was slightly burned on right hand in extinguishing fire.

Both the foregoing were injured during a fire in the four-story brick La Corona Apartments, located at 425 M Street NW., January 27, 1919; No. 6 Engine Company on local.

February, 1919.—Vincent Stasulli, white, age 37 years, was burned on hands while extinguishing fire in a two-story brick grocery store and dwelling located at 625 Second Street NE., February 2, 1919; box 67.

Frank Gulli, white, age 19 years, was badly burned on hands at fire in a two-story brick auto repair shop and dwelling located at 2102 Fourteenth Street NW., February 3, 1919; box 245.

Marie Lewis, colored, age 55 years, was burned on left hand and face when she fell with a lighted lamp in a two-story frame dwelling located at 717 Second Street SW., February 19, 1919; box 419.

Mrs. W. R. Crawley, white, age 30 years, was cut on left hand by broken glass.

H. L. Clark, white, age 40 years, was cut on right hand by broken glass while assisting Mrs. W. R. Crawley through a window.

Both the foregoing were injured at fire in a two-story frame dwelling located on Ridge Road, near Lincoln Road, Tacoma, Md., February 11, 1919; No. 22 Engine Company on local.

J. W. Stansbury, white, age 48 years, was burned on right hand while extinguishing fire in a motor truck in street at Fourteenth and Ohio Avenue NW., February 19, 1919; No. 23 Engine Company on local.

March, 1919.—Miss E. R. Sheldon, white, age 76 years, was rescued from the third floor of a three-story brick church and home and was slightly burned on face and hands at fire located at 307 D Street NW., March 5, 1919; box 12.

Sinclair Hiawatha, colored, age 47 years, was slightly burned on right hand in trying to extinguish fire in a two-story frame dwelling located at 2000 Third Street NW., March 11, 1919; box 827.

B. L. Ormes, white, age 29 years, operator in a motion picture theater booth was slightly burned on left hand by the burning of a film in machine in a three-story brick motion picture theater located at 307 Ninth Street NW., March 11, 1919; box 129.

Margaret T. Denny, white, age 46 years, was slightly burned on left foot and hand when her clothes caught on fire by coming in contact with a gas stove at fire in a three-story brick dwelling located at 2515 Fourteenth Street NW., March 23, 1919; box 847.

Mrs. L. R. Hopkins, white, age 23 years, was slightly burned on face and hands by the explosion of an accumulation of gas in gas oven in a two-story frame grocery store and dwelling located at 500 Twentieth Street NW., March 6, 1919; No. 23 Engine Company on local.

Robert Edmonds, colored, age 48 years, was slightly burned on face and hands in trying to extinguish a fire in a three-story brick dwelling located at 1336 U Street NW., March 18, 1919; No. 9 Engine Company on local.

Joseph D. Fawley, white, age 34 years, was overcome by smoke at fire in a three-story brick store and dwelling located at 333 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., March 22, 1919; No. 14 Engine Company on local.

April, 1919.—John Nickings, colored, age 40 years, was burned on left hand and arm by the upsetting of a lamp in a two-story brick dwelling located at 923 First Street SW., April 6, 1919; box 424.

E. D. Williston, colored, age 36 years, was burned on right hand when a fire occurred on an automobile located on Second Street between B and C Streets SE., April 7, 1919; box 639.

Richard Banks, colored, age 35 years, was slightly burned on left hand and left side of neck and head at a fire in a two-story frame dwelling located at 477 N Street NW., April 28, 1919; box 278.

Joseph Ford, age 2 years, was burned to death, and Cornia Ford, age 5 months, died from burns received several hours later; both were colored; the accident was caused by the children playing with fire while their mother was absent from home, and who had locked them in a room in a two-story brick dwelling located at 106 Douglass Court NE., April 3, 1919; No. 3 Engine Company on local.

Justin B. O'Connor, white, age 26 years, was burned on face and hands caused by gasoline in reservoir of pump overflowing and igniting from a spark from an electric motor pump that was located in front of No. 1000 Park Road NW., April 6, 1919; No. 24 Engine Company on local.

Irving Kenney, white, age 20 years, was burned on hands and face at fire in one-story brick garage located at 530 Seventh Street SE., April 28, 1919; No. 7 Truck Company on local.

May, 1919.—John W. Green, white, age 39 years, was slightly burned on right side of face in trying to extinguish a fire in a three-story brick rooming house located at No. 3 Grant Place NW., May 4, 1919; box 165.

Michael Smith, colored, age 29 years, was slightly burned on hands and face in using kerosene to kindle a fire in a hot-water boiler in the four-story brick George Washington Hotel, located at 1431 New York Avenue NW., May 30, 1919; box 146.

Mary S. Roberts, white, age 55 years, was burned on hands and back.

George Shockley, white, age 29 years, and Mary E. Shockley, white, age 35 years, were burned on hands in extinguishing fire on clothing on person of Mrs. Roberts.

The three foregoing were burned at fire in a three-story brick apartment house located at 215 Twelfth Street N.E., May 4, 1919; No. 10 Engine Company on local.

Charles Lane, colored, age 47 years, was slightly burned on face and left arm by the ignition of gasoline while cleaning an automobile with gasoline in alley between Fourth and Fifth, New York Avenue, and M Street N.W., May 9, 1919; No. 6 Engine Company on local.

H. L. Morningstar, white, age 31 years, cut his right hand while trying to extinguish a fire on an automobile that he drove up in front of No. 13 Engine House, May 31, 1919.

June, 1919.—Miss Adelaide Hass, white, age 23 years, was burned on hands and feet in extinguishing fire to a lace curtain in a two-story brick dwelling located at 1332 V Street N.W., June 4, 1919; box 266.

Jim Pryor, colored, age 49 years, was burned on hands and legs in trying to extinguish fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 45 Canal Street S.W., June 5, 1919; box 418.

Earnest Cons, white, age 20 years, was slightly burned on face and hands at fire on an automobile in rear 3323 Eleventh Street N.W., June 9, 1919; box 829.

Richard D. Brady, white, age 1 year, had his left leg and feet burned while sleeping in a crib at fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 629 Lamont Street N.W., June 18, 1919; box 883.

John Harris, colored, age 50 years, was burned on right hand by the upsetting of two cans containing gasoline in an automobile truck located in street at Seventeenth and Riggs Place N.W., June 20, 1919; box 244.

Unknown anarchist was blown to pieces and portions of his body were blown in tree tops and on roofs of adjoining houses by the premature or accidental discharge of a bomb on the doorsteps of the four-story brick dwelling located at No. 2132 R Street N.W., and occupied by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer; was in the act of placing bomb in front portion of dwelling, but bomb exploded before he had placed it in position desired. No. 2 Truck Company responded on two occasions for the purpose of removing portions of body from surrounding trees and roofs, June 2, 1919.

Mrs. Mary Brown, white, age 37 years, was slightly burned on hands in trying to extinguish fire caused by the explosion of an oil stove in a one-story brick dwelling located at 1004 Potomac Avenue S.E.; No. 18 Engine Company on local, June 16, 1919.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the CONGRESS

(Through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia):

In accordance with the provisions of act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, the Board of Charities has the honor to submit its nineteenth annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires June 30—
John Joy Edson.....	1921
George M. Kober.....	1921
George E. Hamilton.....	1920
John Van Schaick, jr.....	1920
D. J. Kaufman.....	1919

The term of office of Mr. D. J. Kaufman expired June 30, 1919, but no successor has yet been appointed.

Officers of the board.

John Joy Edson.....	President.
George M. Kober.....	Vice president.
George S. Wilson.....	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities.....	George M. Kober, <i>chairman</i> .
	John Van Schaick, jr.
On child-caring work.....	John Van Schaick, jr., <i>chairman</i> .
	George E. Hamilton.
On reformatories and correctional institutions.....	George E. Hamilton, <i>chairman</i> .
	D. J. Kaufman.
On miscellaneous institutions.....	D. J. Kaufman, <i>chairman</i> .
	George M. Kober.

The president of the board is ex officio a member of all standing committees.

WAR CONDITIONS.

The record of the past year, like that of the two immediately preceding years, is a record marked by many sudden and fundamental changes in the economic and social system. These sudden changes in the social structure have affected the work of our charitable and correctional institutions both favorably and adversely. The practically universal demand for all forms of labor at extraordinarily high rates of compensation has resulted in a lessening in the number of dependents in our institutions. On the other hand, the great increase in the cost of supplies and materials of practically all kinds, and the greatly enhanced rates of compensation for all kinds of service, have rendered it well-nigh impossible to conduct our institutions on the desired high plane of efficiency within the limits of the funds available.

Of course, our institutions, like other agencies, gave the usual quota of the younger members of their staffs for the military service. In addition, there were many who were induced to accept other employment because of more favorable conditions and very greatly increased compensation. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the board is pleased to record the fact that in the main the service in the various institutions has been maintained on a reasonably good standard, and we record our appreciation of the loyalty and devoted service of the superintendents and their helpers, who in the face of such difficulties have labored so faithfully for this result.

STOPPAGE OF BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Another respect in which war conditions have affected our institutions is in a stoppage of building operations. Practically no building but that of an absolutely emergency character has been possible since the beginning of the war. Buildings that have been already authorized and appropriation made for their erection can not be constructed until Congress provides the additional funds demanded by the increased cost. Supplementary estimates are herewith submitted for a number of buildings heretofore authorized. These estimates, which have been prepared by the municipal architect, in most instances represent an increased cost of about 100 per cent.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

For detailed reports of the work of the various institutions subject to our supervision, we invite attention to the reports of these institutions submitted herewith. We present also compiled statistics arranged in the customary manner covering the activities of the year, and thus insuring a continuity of the record. In some instances these statistics are not as complete and detailed as heretofore, because some of the institutions—more particularly the private institutions—have failed to maintain their usual standard of record and bookkeeping because of inability to secure competent help.

REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

When a vacancy occurred in the superintendency of the jail in April, 1919, the commissioners designated as superintendent Mr. Charles C. Foster, who was and is the general superintendent of the workhouse and the reformatory. This arrangement brings the three local penal institutions—the jail, the workhouse, and the reformatory—under the direction of a single head, and thus affords an opportunity for the working out of a better coordination of these three institutions than was possible when each was operated independently. The Washington Asylum hospital still remains a part of the same institution as the jail, but it is hoped that the erection of new hospital buildings and the effecting of a new organization in the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, which is to take the place of the old Washington Asylum hospital, will in the near future make possible the complete separation of the hospital from the jail.

INCREASED POPULATION AT JAIL.

We regret to record the fact that the population at the jail has again shown a marked increase during the year, the daily average having increased from 227 to 318, an increase of about 40 per cent. The jail is now used principally, as it ought to be, as a place of detention to hold prisoners awaiting trial and sentence. The superintendent calls attention to the fact that a long delay in the trial of prisoners is the principal reason for the overcrowding of the jail. The criminal court docket is far behind, and very great hardship is imposed upon poor persons accused of crime unable to obtain bail, because they must wait for many months, and occasionally as much as a year, in jail before their cases are disposed of. In addition, the increased numbers at the jail not only involve added expense, but result in congestion and insanitary conditions.

WORKHOUSE.

The development of the plant and improvement of the farm land has continued steadily at the workhouse, although for the past two years, not only because of increased cost of materials, but also because of the marked reduction in the prison population—thus reducing the labor force—it has not been possible to accomplish so much as in former years. Attention was last year called to the fact that the population of the workhouse had decreased, due in part, it was presumed, to the prohibition law and in part to the general prosperity and demand for labor. There has been a slight increase in the population during the last year, the daily average number of prisoners having increased from 373 to 433. For several years prior to 1917, the population was slightly over 600.

NECESSITY FOR REBUILDING.

The original buildings at the workhouse, which are of a temporary character, are now 9 years old and must soon be replaced with structures of a more permanent character. We submit an estimate for an appropriation to begin the work of reconstruction. The original scheme, involving plan and arrangement of buildings, has proven most satisfactory, and the permanent buildings will be constructed on the lines originally determined. The buildings will be of brick manufactured by the institution, and the work of construction will be done by prisoners under skilled supervision. It will require a number of years to rebuild the plant by this method, but the cost will be very much less than would be the case if the buildings were erected by contract. At the same time, employment for a large number of prisoners at useful labor will thus be afforded.

REFORMATORY.

The reformatory has now completed its third year, and the experiment of handling these longer term prisoners in the open dormitory system, as contrasted with the old system of cell blocks and locked enclosures, has been so satisfactory, as in the minds of the penal commission, to warrant the planning of a permanent institution on the lines required by this more humane and constructive method.

The general plan for the group of reformatory buildings has been approved by the penal commission and by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as required by law, and an estimate is submitted to begin the work of construction next year. As is proposed in the case of the workhouse buildings, it is planned to have much of the work done by prisoners under supervision, and the brick, which constitutes the principal item of material, will be manufactured at the workhouse.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAW.

The most important immediate need in the way of legislation for the treatment of prisoners in the District of Columbia is an indeterminate sentence and parole law. Such a law would substitute for the present system of definite long or short sentences an indeterminate sentence, with power lodged in a board of parole to release prisoners under supervision as soon as in the judgment of such board they are believed to be capable of self direction and law abiding conduct. Such a system is in operation in most of the progressive States, and everywhere has been found helpful in operation. It is especially important to have this system introduced in the District, where the new institutions at Occoquan must depend so largely upon the honor of the prisoners in the matter of discipline. When prisoners are not held by bolts and bars, it is most helpful to have some system of rewards as an incentive to good conduct. Under the indeterminate-sentence system the time at which a prisoner shall be released depends very largely upon his conduct while in confinement, and thus is offered to him every encouragement to good behavior. Such a system should include competent parole officers, who would supervise prisoners for a considerable period after their release from the institution. In this way they can be helped and encouraged in securing employment and becoming established in law-abiding habits outside the prison; when frequently, if left to their own devices, discharged prisoners might join their former associates and again fall into habits of life that would inevitably lead to a return to the prison.

BILL HAS BEEN PREPARED.

A bill of a comprehensive nature on this subject has been prepared by the chairman of the committee on penal and correctional institutions of this board. This bill proposes an organic law for the proper regulation of the penal institutions of the District, viz, jail, workhouse, and reformatory, and authorizes the introduction of the indeterminate sentence and parole system, with parole officers to aid and supervise prisoners released on parole. This bill has received the approval of this board and of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and also of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District. The proposed act is in harmony with the Federal laws on the same subject. We can not too strongly urge upon Congress the importance of the enactment of a law such as that proposed in this bill.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The board regrets the fact that the enhanced cost of building following war conditions has again prevented the beginning of work on the erection of buildings for the Gallinger Municipal Hospital. The need for this institution is so urgent and has been pointed out so frequently that it is unnecessary to recite the arguments here. Congress made appropriation to begin work on the buildings three years ago, and it has from time to time made additional appropriations, so that there is now available a total of some \$600,000 for the erection of buildings. Unfortunately the increasing cost has made it impossible to complete the buildings within the limit fixed by law. The commissioners, therefore, can not legally begin the work, because the law forbids the commencement of Government work when the executive officers in charge know that the work can not be completed within the sum fixed by law. It will be necessary, therefore, for Congress to increase the limit of cost or authorize the commissioners to erect such buildings as can be built with the money available, before the work can be undertaken.

The board again urges, therefore, the extreme importance of such action as will permit the erection of the buildings for this hospital at the earliest possible moment.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF INDIGENT PATIENTS.

Probably in no place has the general prosperity of the people been more definitely reflected than in the falling off in the number of indigent patients cared for at the various hospitals under our supervision. An examination of the reports of these hospitals, mostly private corporate institutions, shows a marked increase in the funds from pay patients during the past three years, while at the same time the number of indigent patients has shown a considerable decrease in the face of a largely increased population in the city. The daily average number of indigent patients cared for during the past five years in the hospitals subject to our supervision is as follows:

1915.....	912	1918.....	790
1916.....	921	1919.....	679
1917.....	885		

NEED OF HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

In the child-caring field, the most urgent need beyond all comparison is the need for a home and school for feeble-minded. This matter has been given consideration in these reports heretofore, and it is only necessary to say that as experiences accumulate the necessity for such an institution is more and more impressed upon us. A careful census of the feeble-minded of the District taken by the Children's Bureau in 1915 revealed at that time 798 children needing institutional care because of mental defect. Based upon the needs as brought out at that inquiry, a bill was drawn up by a committee of citizens composed of representatives of most of the social-welfare agencies in the community. This bill proposes the establishment of a school and home for feeble-minded persons and provides a legal method of commitment to such an institution. This bill (H. R. 4229)

introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, on May 22, 1919, is now pending before the Committee on the District of Columbia. A practically identical bill was introduced in the Sixty-fourth Congress and a hearing was given by the District Committee of the House on May 4, 1916. At that hearing interested citizens appeared in numbers beyond the capacity of the committee room to accommodate. Some 15 persons, including physicians, social workers, business men, and others, earnestly pleaded for the passage of this bill. There was no dissenting voice. It is safe to say that probably never has there been a more unanimous local public sentiment in favor of any measure than has been manifested in favor of the proposed law for the care of the feeble-minded. We can not too earnestly urge an early and favorable consideration of this measure. Continued neglect in the matter will add enormously to the burden of the future, because feeble-minded persons, if not segregated in suitable institutions, will with great rapidity reproduce their kind.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The number of dependent children under the care of this board, which is the general public child-caring agency for the community, shows a slight decrease for the year. The actual number under care June 30, 1919, was 2,096, as compared with 2,150 a year ago.

LACK OF PLACING AND INVESTIGATING OFFICERS.

The board is still hampered because of lack of sufficient investigators and visiting inspectors, and a moderate increase in the staff has been recommended. It is most important that applications should receive careful investigation, so that imposition may be avoided, and it is absolutely essential also that the children who are wards of the board when placed in family homes, as must be done in so many instances, should be regularly visited and the family conditions, educational opportunities, and environment generally carefully studied.

TEMPORARY SHELTER.

The Board of Children's Guardians feels keenly the need of some kind of temporary home where dependent children can be held pending inquiry and possible commitment by the court, and where children can be kept after commitment long enough to afford opportunity for physical and mental examination and the ascertainment of such other facts as may be necessary in determining what future disposition to make of them. The board feels that these dependent children should not be kept at the house of detention of the police department, where delinquents are detained, and where women as well as children are held. The police department is proposing the establishment of a larger and better arranged house of detention, and it appears to be the purpose to enlarge the scope of the institution. Whether it is possible to provide properly for dependent children at a house of detention under the police department and, if possible, whether it is advisable, is something that should be given very careful thought. An unnecessary duplication of institutions is by all means

to be avoided, and whatever may be found to be the proper division as between the fields covered by different institutions, there is without doubt a pressing need for some suitable place of detention for the proper handling of such children as become wards of the Board of Children's Guardians.

NEW SITE FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

Attention is once more directed to the urgent need for the purchase of a new site and erection of adequate modern buildings for the Industrial Home School for White Children. This school is located on Wisconsin Avenue in the heart of a thickly settled section of the District. It is housed in old, insanitary structures in a conglomerate group of buildings, one of which was formerly the Georgetown poor-house. The extent of the land is only about 14 acres, nearly half of which is occupied by the various buildings, roads, and playgrounds, so that there is a totally inadequate acreage available for horticultural and agricultural purposes so desirable in a modern training school. The property could readily be disposed of for a sum sufficient to secure a proper site in the country and to erect thereon modern buildings. We earnestly recommend that the necessary legislation be enacted to authorize the commissioners to take such a course.

CHANGE IN CHARACTER OF CHILDREN SENT TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The children cared for at this school were formerly, as a rule, dependent children only. With the development of the placing-out system in recent years, most of the normal, dependent children of reasonably good habits can readily be placed in suitable family homes. The result is that children who are sent to institutions now are in most instances wayward and difficult children who require a discipline and supervision that was unnecessary with the former classes of purely dependent children. This condition emphasizes acutely the need of a modern plant at this school, because the old congregate system, which served its purpose in the past by affording board and shelter to a group of normal children, is totally inadequate for the handling of the more difficult children now sent to the institution. The new school should be on the cottage plan, which would afford opportunity for proper segregation and classification. It should also have a strictly up-to-date manual training equipment and competent staff of instructors in agriculture and in industrial education.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

This school continues to render a most satisfactory service. It is a modern school arranged on the cottage plan. It is for colored boys only and is conducted by a colored superintendent and staff. It has a reasonable amount of manual training equipment and an ample acreage of land for agricultural work, but it is hampered because of lack of sufficient force and because of inadequate compensation, and we have recommended a modest increase in these directions.

We have recommended also the erection of two additional cottages, because not only is the school crowded at all times, but there is a continuing demand for the reception of other children. The

Board of Children's Guardians has at all times a large number of colored boys who would greatly benefit by the training afforded at this school, but it is impossible to admit them because of limited capacity.

NEED OF SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS.

The Industrial Home School for Colored Children was designed originally to accommodate both boys and girls; but the demand made upon it for the care of boys from the very beginning has been such that it has never been possible to receive girls. The Board of Children's Guardians reports the need of an institution similar to this for the training of colored girls, and this need should be given early consideration. It is probable that a school for girls ought to be provided, separate and apart from the school for boys.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The additional wing authorized for the accommodation of colored women at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, authorized by Congress two years ago, is now being erected under the direction of the superintendent of the institution. It was found impossible to erect a building by contract for the money available, and the commissioners therefore are building it by day labor under the immediate direction of the superintendent who fortunately is a man well equipped to supervise such work. Happily the population at this home, as in the case of so many other institutions, has shown a slight falling off during the past year. The daily average number of inmates was 296 as compared with 339 in 1918. The population, however, is still larger than can be properly accommodated in the present buildings and the additional wing will be put into service immediately upon its completion. It is, of course, altogether probable that the slight decrease in population is a temporary condition, because the population of a general home for the aged, such as this is, must almost inevitably increase with the increase in population of the city.

THE FARM.

The farm at the Home for the Aged and Infirm has been brought to a high degree of fertility and affords an abundant supply of wholesome vegetables for the institution. Of some articles a surplus beyond the needs of the institution is now produced, and this surplus is disposed of to other institutions or sold in the market. The primary effort of the institution, so far as the farm is concerned, will be to meet the needs of the institution itself and after that to supply other District institutions, selling only such products as can not thus be profitably used. The District has in recent years acquired about 30 acres of additional land adjoining the Home for the Aged and Infirm, where it is proposed to establish a sewage farm. Pending the development of this project, the Home for the Aged and Infirm is permitted to use the land for farming, and the supply of farm products has thus been very greatly increased.

NEW MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

In 1917 Congress made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new municipal lodging house. The site was duly purchased in accordance with the law, but it has been found impossible to erect the building because of greatly increased cost. A supplementary appropriation of \$30,000 is requested to enable the commissioners to erect this building. Fortunately the economic conditions have been such during the past two or three years that the demand upon the lodging house has been very greatly decreased. The number of lodgings furnished during 1919 was 3,727, while three years ago in 1916 the number was 7,166. It is practically certain, however, that with the unsettled conditions following the close of the war, the demands upon this institution will be greatly increased. Indeed, there is evidence already of such an increase. During the last half of the year the increase in the number of applicants was approximately 30 per cent as compared with the first half of the year.

INSANE.

The daily average number of District of Columbia insane in St. Elizabeths Hospital was 1,637. The daily average for the past four years was as follows:

1916.....	1,643	1918.....	1,669
1917.....	1,682	1919.....	1,637

It is an encouraging fact that no increase in the number of patients at this hospital has been shown for several years, notwithstanding the increase in the population of the city.

The cost of maintenance at St. Elizabeths has been increased from 82 cents per day to \$1.46 per day. This rate is determined by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with law and represents the actual cost of maintenance. This increase in rate will mean an increase in the total bill for the year from approximately \$489,000 to over \$800,000.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

The agents of this board have continued active in the work of investigating the cases of persons committed to St. Elizabeths and in the return of nonresident persons to the places of their legal residence as provided by law. In the past year a total of 137 such persons were taken from the roll of those chargeable to the District of Columbia, disposition of such cases being as follows:

Transferred to other hospitals or to their homes.....	111
Turned over to relatives and friends.....	20
Transferred to Navy roll.....	1
Transferred to Soldiers' Home roll.....	2
Transferred to Army roll.....	2
Deported to Chili.....	1

The number of persons taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia as the result of our investigations since 1901 is as follows:

1901.....	16	1912.....	83
1902.....	33	1913.....	92
1903.....	96	1914.....	103
1904.....	78	1915.....	100
1905.....	84	1916.....	89
1906.....	71	1917.....	107
1907.....	66	1918.....	126
1908.....	67	1919.....	137
1909.....	58		
1910.....	92	Total.....	1,588
1911.....	90		

The number of persons admitted to the hospital during the year was 512, so that the number taken from the roll as the result of investigations made by our agents represents more than 26 per cent of the total number admitted.

The number of persons deported as compared with the number admitted since 1905 is as follows:

Year.	Admitted.	Deported.	Year.	Admitted.	Deported.
1905.....	384	60	1914.....	432	95
1906.....	347	54	1915.....	389	93
1907.....	327	65	1916.....	443	86
1908.....	316	63	1917.....	486	99
1909.....	309	55	1918.....	388	121
1910.....	317	83	1919.....	512	132
1911.....	330	82			
1912.....	391	70	Total.....	5,746	1,224
1913.....	375	66			

Number of deportations 21.30 per cent of number of admissions.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1921 are herewith submitted. Increases in compensation have been limited to what we believe to be the lowest amount necessary to secure the required grade of employees for the respective positions. We urge earnestly, therefore, that the appropriations be made in accordance with the estimates submitted.

We submit also herewith the report of the secretary containing sundry information, together with the separate reports of the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and representatives of the various institutions and organizations subject to our supervision, and expresses its appreciation for the hearty cooperation and support it has received from the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOY EDSON,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
GEORGE E. HAMILTON,
JOHN VAN SCHAICK, Jr.

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

Estimates.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Board of Charities:			
Secretary		\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00
Assistant secretary and stenographer		1,600.00	2,500.00
Clerk		1,400.00	1,500.00
Clerk and stenographer			1,400.00
Messenger		600.00	900.00
Inspectors—			
2, at \$1,200 each		2,400.00	
2, at \$1,400 each			2,800.00
3, at \$1,000 each		3,000.00	
3, at \$1,200 each			3,600.00
2, at \$900 each		1,800.00	
2, at \$1,100 each			2,200.00
2, at \$540 each		1,080.00	
2, at \$1,000 each			2,000.00
Drivers—			
1 (who shall act as foreman of stable)		900.00	1,000.00
3, at \$720 each		2,160.00	
3, at \$900 each			2,700.00
Hostler		540.00	750.00
Traveling expenses, including attendance on conventions		400.00	400.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	
Traveling expenses	\$400.00	\$255.78	
Balance		144.22	
For purchase and equipment of two motor ambulances			2,400.00
For the maintenance of one motor ambulance		600.00	
For the maintenance of three motor ambulances			2,400.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	
Maintenance	\$2,400.00	\$1,200.00	
Total for Board of Charities		20,580.00	30,550.00
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			
Washington Asylum and Jail:			
Superintendent of hospital		1,800.00	1,800.00
Visiting physician		1,200.00	1,200.00
Resident physician		480.00	
2 resident physicians, at \$480 each			960.00
2 assistant resident physicians, at \$120 each		240.00	240.00
Clerk		900.00	900.00
Engineer		900.00	900.00
3 assistant engineers, at \$300 each		1,800.00	1,800.00
Night watchman		480.00	480.00
Blacksmith and woodworker		500.00	720.00
Driver for dead wagon		365.00	400.00
Hostler		240.00	300.00
Driver for supply and laundry wagon		240.00	300.00
Hospital cook		650.00	650.00
Assistant cooks—			
2, at \$300 each		600.00	600.00
1		180.00	240.00
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing		1,200.00	1,200.00
2 graduate nurses, at \$480 each		960.00	
2 graduate nurses, at \$540 each			1,080.00
Graduate nurse for receiving ward		480.00	540.00
2 nurses for annex wards, at \$540 each		1,080.00	1,080.00
Nurse for operating room		540.00	540.00
8 orderlies and 2 orderlies for annex wards, at \$400 each		4,000.00	
8 orderlies and 2 orderlies for annex wards, at \$420 each			4,200.00
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$200 per annum during first year of service, and not to exceed \$225 per annum during second year of service)		4,450.00	4,450.00
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk		720.00	1,000.00
Record clerk, who shall be a stenographer			1,000.00
Gardener		540.00	540.00
Seamstress		300.00	500.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.			
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.			
Housekeeper.....		\$420.00	\$600.00
Laundryman.....		720.00	840.00
Assistant laundryman.....		450.00	500.00
3 laundresses, at \$360 each.....		1,080.00	
3 laundresses, at \$420 each.....			1,260.00
2 chambermaids, 3 waiters, and 7 ward maids, at \$180 each.....		2,160.00	
2 chambermaids, 3 waiters, and 7 ward maids, at \$300 each.....			3,600.00
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....		1,200.00	1,200.00
Operator of X-ray machine.....		600.00	600.00
Pathologist.....		600.00	600.00
Assistant for laboratory.....		600.00	600.00
Anesthetist.....		300.00	300.00
Dentist.....			300.00
Total for salaries.....		32,975.00	38,020.00
Temporary labor.			
Employees.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	
Wages:	Number.	Number.	
Laborers, at \$1.25 and \$2 per day.....		2	
Laborers, at \$3 per day.....	1		
Salaries.....	\$300.00	\$109.00	
Wages.....	900.00	791.12	
Total.....	1,200.00	900.12	
Balance.....		299.88	
Hospital: For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repair to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, including an allowance to the superintendent of not exceeding \$360 per annum for maintenance of vehicle for use in discharge of his official duties.....			
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	
Food supplies.....	\$46,550.00	\$43,207.93	
Fuel, gas, and electric current.....	7,150.00	6,198.53	
Dry goods and clothing.....	5,250.00	4,114.84	
Medical supplies.....	6,500.00	5,196.86	
Hardware and kitchen utensils.....	1,750.00	1,489.49	
Forage.....	2,800.00	2,549.58	
Furniture.....	1,500.00	854.57	
Miscellaneous.....	10,500.00	8,474.96	
Total.....	82,000.00	72,086.76	
Balance.....		2,913.24	
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating, and cooking apparatus.....			
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	
Mechanics, at \$3 per day.....	\$1,500.00	\$564.00	
Other objects of expenditure:			
Lumber.....	750.00	391.05	
Hardware and cement.....	1,000.00	539.37	
Paints and varnishes.....	1,000.00	773.37	
Allotment to superintendent of repairs.....	1,750.00	350.00	
Total.....	6,000.00	2,617.79	
Balance.....		132.21	
For purchase of apparatus for operating room, including Lumbard's airway, gas oxygen apparatus, and electric ether suction apparatus.....			
For purchase of furniture and furnishings for nurses' home.....			
For repair of X-ray machine and purchase of appliances for same.....			
		350.00	
			1,500.00
			1,200.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.				Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.					
For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances." approved Mar. 23, 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District.....				\$6,500.00	\$3,000.00
		Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Labor of prisoners, at 50 cents per day.....		\$3,000.00	\$1,041.25		
Balance.....			5,458.75		
Support of prisoners: For maintenance of jail prisoners of the District of Columbia at the Washington Asylum and Jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services, and for support of prisoners therein, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners, and rewards for their recapture, repair and improvements to buildings, cells, and locking devices, for maintenance of automobile, and for the support of prisoners.....				75,000.00	100,000.00
	Rate per annum.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Salaries:		Number.	Number.		
Deputy superintendent.....	\$1,800.00	1	1		
First assistant deputy superintendent.....	1,680.00	1	1		
Chief clerk and second assistant deputy superintendent.....	1,680.00	1	1		
Chief clerk.....	1,200.00	1	1		
Superintendent of building.....	1,400.00	1	1		
Superintendent of building.....	1,200.00	1	1		
Chief engineer.....	1,200.00	1	1		
Captains of the watch.....	1,080.00	3	3		
Guards.....	1,020.00	17	17		
Engineer.....	1,020.00	1	1		
Matrons.....	900.00	2	2		
Substitute matron.....	840.00	1	1		
Steward.....	900.00	1	1		
Storekeeper.....	840.00	1	1		
Total.....		\$32,840.00	\$27,599.53		
Other objects of expenditure:					
Food and ice.....		44,000.00	43,531.03		
Dry goods and clothing.....		8,200.00	7,097.05		
Fuel, light, etc.....		10,000.00	8,607.77		
Office supplies and telephone.....		1,400.00	934.42		
Forage.....		500.00	165.12		
Current repairs.....		1,200.00	891.18		
House furnishings.....		1,500.00	1,224.25		
Maintenance of automobile.....		360.00			
Total.....		100,000.00	90,050.35		
Balance.....			4,949.65		
For purchase of automobile.....					700.00
Transportation of prisoners: For conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and Jail, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$840, and purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness.....				2,500.00	\$3,500.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.				Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.					
Transportation of prisoners—Continued.					
	Rate per annum.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
		Number.	Number.		
		1	1		
Driver.....	\$840.00				
Wages.....		\$840.00	\$840.00		
Other objects of expenditure:					
Forage.....		1,500.00	784.92		
Horseshoeing.....		460.00	252.25		
Gas, harness, repairs, etc.....		700.00	121.15		
Total.....		3,500.00	1,998.32		
Balance.....			1.68		
Total for Washington Asylum and Jail.....				\$195,325.00	\$235,920.00
Home for Aged and Infirm:					
Superintendent.....			1,200.00	2,000.00	
Clerk.....			900.00	1,200.00	
Matron.....			600.00	720.00	
Chief cook.....			720.00	720.00	
Baker.....			540.00	600.00	
Laundryman.....			540.00	600.00	
Chief engineer.....			1,000.00	1,500.00	
Assistant engineer.....			720.00	1,000.00	
Steamfitter and plumber.....				1,000.00	
Physician and pharmacist.....			480.00	600.00	
Second assistant engineer.....			480.00	720.00	
2 male attendants, at \$360 each.....			720.00		
2 male attendants, at \$420 each.....				840.00	
2 nurses, at \$360 each.....			720.00		
2 nurses, at \$420 each.....				840.00	
2 female attendants, at \$360 each.....			600.00		
2 female attendants, at \$360 each.....				720.00	
3 firemen, at \$360 each.....			1,080.00		
3 firemen, at \$600 each.....				1,800.00	
Assistant cook.....			360.00	480.00	
Foreman of construction and repair.....			180.00	240.00	
Blacksmith and woodworker.....			840.00	900.00	
Farmer.....			540.00	720.00	
Truck gardener.....			720.00	900.00	
4 farm hands, at \$360 each.....			600.00	600.00	
4 farm hands, at \$400 each.....			1,440.00		
Dairyman.....				1,600.00	
Tailor.....			360.00	900.00	
Seamstress.....			360.00	500.00	
Laundress.....			240.00	300.00	
Hostler and driver.....			240.00	420.00	
3 servants, at \$144 each.....			432.00	400.00	
3 servants, at \$240 each.....				720.00	
Night watchman.....			240.00	480.00	
Temporary labor.....			2,000.00	3,000.00	
Total for salaries.....				19,092.00	27,020.00
Temporary labor:					
		Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Wages: Laborers, \$20 to \$30 per month, and mechanics \$2.50 to \$4 per day.....		\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Home for Aged and Infirm—Continued.				
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, including maintenance of motor trucks			\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Food.....	\$22,000.00	\$22,415.74		
Dry goods and clothing.....	2,000.00	2,212.09		
Fuel and engineer's supplies.....	11,000.00	11,336.96		
House furnishings.....	500.00	314.17		
Drugs and medicine.....	500.00	341.16		
Stables, farm, and garden.....	12,000.00	17,282.53		
Miscellaneous.....	2,000.00	2,059.36		
Total.....	50,000.00	55,962.01		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....			4,000.00	5,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Wages: Laborers, \$25 to \$30 per month; mechanics, \$4 to \$6 per day.....	\$2,500.00	\$1,748.57		
Other objects of expenditure:				
Paint, cement, and other materials.....	2,500.00	1,251.43		
Total.....	5,000.00	3,000.00		
For purchase of material for permanent roads.....			300.00	500.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
For crushed stone.....	\$500.00	\$289.96		
Balance.....		10.04		
For an additional amount for extension of colored women's ward.....			13,000.00	2,500.00
For furniture and furnishings for new ward.....				1,800.00
For purchase of a 1½-ton motor truck.....				
Hereafter the commissioners are authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell the surplus products of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.				
Total for Home for Aged and Infirm.....			86,392.00	86,820.00
National Training School for Boys:				
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....			70,000.00	70,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Actual per capita cost to school for care of boys.....	\$70,000.00	\$62,324.20		
Balance.....		2,675.80		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
National Training School for Girls:		
Superintendent.....	\$1,200.00	\$1,500.00
Treasurer.....	600.00	
Resident clerk.....		800.00
Matron.....	600.00	600.00
4 teachers, at \$600 each.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Overseer.....	720.00	720.00
2 parole officers, at \$600 each.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
7 teachers of industries, at \$180 each.....	3,360.00	3,360.00
Engineer.....	720.00	720.00
Assistant engineer.....	600.00	600.00
Night watchman.....	480.00	480.00
2 laborers, at \$300 each.....	600.00	600.00
Total for salaries.....	12,480.00	12,980.00
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$500 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates and for rewards for their capture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, not exceeding \$150.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.
Labor.....		\$5.80
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	\$3,300.00	3,276.51
Food and ice.....	7,500.00	7,255.44
Physician, dentist, and medicine.....	800.00	758.99
Stable, farm, and garden.....	3,700.00	3,644.32
Fuel, light, etc.....	2,800.00	2,770.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,900.00	1,867.50
Repairs.....	4,000.00	3,982.28
Miscellaneous.....	1,500.00	1,480.83
Total.....	25,500.00	25,041.67
Balance.....		56.41
From appropriation.....	25,000.00	22,500.00
From Department of Justice for support of Federal prisoners.....	500.00	2,598.08
Total.....	25,500.00	25,098.08
To complete building for white girls, including furnishing of the same.....		20,000.00
Total for National Training School for Girls: <i>Provided</i> , That on and after July 1, 1920, appropriations made for the National Training School for Girls shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, in the manner now provided by law for expenditures from appropriations for general expenses of the government of said District.....	37,480.00	57,980.00
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Freedmen's Hospital by the Board of Charities, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	40,000.00	56,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.
Adults, at \$1.25 per day.....		\$36,278.75
Adults, at \$1.75 per day.....	\$51,250.00	
Children, at 75 cents per day.....		2,949.75
Children, at \$1 per day.....	4,000.00	
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....		627.60
Infants, at 50 cents per day.....	750.00	
Total.....	56,000.00	39,856.10
Balance.....		143.90

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....			\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Women, at \$1.50 per day		\$11,520.00		
Women, at \$1.75 per day	\$22,200.00			
Infants, at 40 cents per day		1,441.20		
Infants, at 50 cents per day	2,800.00			
Total	25,000.00	12,961.20		
Balance		12,038.80		
Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum:				
For general repairs and for additional construction, including labor and material for each and every item connected therewith.....			5,100.00	.....
For expenses of heat, light, and power required in and about the operation of the hospital.....			15,000.00	.....
Or so much thereof as may be necessary; in all, \$20,100, to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of the Capitol, and paid, one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States.				
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....			17,000.00	17,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
For children, at 75 cents per day		\$11,849.50		
For children, at \$1 per day	\$17,000.00			
Total	17,000.00	11,849.50		
Balance		5,150.50		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....			10,000.00	.....
NOTE—No expenditures under above appropriation for 1919.				
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			19,000.00	19,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
For care of patients.....		\$19,000.00		
For care of adults, at \$1.75 per day, and infants, at 50 cents per day.....	\$19,000.00			
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			19,000.00	19,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Adults, at \$1.40 per day		\$12,717.52		
Adults, at \$1.75 per day	\$18,460.00			
Infants, at 40 cents per day		363.33		
Infants, at 50 cents per day	540.00			
Total	19,000.00	13,080.85		
Balance		5,919.15		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			\$26,000.00	\$30,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Ward cases, at \$1.50 per day		\$18,627.00		
Ward cases, at \$1.75 per day	\$22,000.00			
Emergency cases, at 65 cents each	3,000.00	2,821.55		
Prescriptions, at 10 cents each	190.00	178.70		
Redressings, at 20 cents each	10.00	2.20		
Ambulance runs, at 50 cents each	2,000.00	1,410.50		
Radiographs, at \$1.40 each		1,979.60		
Radiographs, at \$1.50 each	2,800.00			
	30,000.00	25,019.55		
For repairing the elevators in the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital..			1,500.00	-----
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			25,000.00	25,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Ward cases, at \$1.50 per day		\$11,101.70		
Ward cases, at \$1.75 per day	\$19,500.00			
Emergency cases, at 65 cents each	1,700.00	1,119.95		
Prescriptions, at 10 cents each	100.00	46.90		
Redressings, at 20 cents each	200.00	104.00		
Ambulance runs, at 50 cents each	2,000.00	1,305.50		
Radiographs, at \$1.40 each		810.40		
Radiographs, at \$1.50 each	1,500.00			
Total	25,000.00	14,488.45		
Balance		10,511.55		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Washington Home for Incurables by the Board of Charities.....			5,000.00	5,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
For indigent patients, at \$5 per week.....	\$5,000.00	\$4,993.53		
Balance		6.47		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			6,000.00	6,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Adults, at \$1.25 per day		\$2,705.46		
Adults, at \$1.75 per day	\$5,600.00			
Infants, at 40 cents per day		173.40		
Infants, at 50 cents per day	400.00			
Total	6,000.00	2,878.86		
Balance		3,121.14		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Adults, at \$1.25 per day		\$2,441.00		
Adults, at \$1.75 per day	\$5,900.00			
Infants, at 40 cents per day		33.20		
Infants, at 50 cents per day	100.00			
Total	6,000.00	2,474.20		
Balance		3,525.80		
Tuberculosis Hospital:				
Superintendent			1,800.00	1,800.00
Resident physician			600.00	600.00
Assistant resident physician			300.00	300.00
Roentgenologist			600.00	600.00
Pharmacist and clerk			780.00	900.00
Superintendent of nurses			720.00	720.00
Engineer			720.00	900.00
Pathologist			300.00	300.00
Matron			600.00	600.00
Dietitian			600.00	600.00
Chief Cook			600.00	600.00
Assistant engineer			600.00	600.00
Laundryman			600.00	720.00
8 graduate nurses, at \$600 each			4,800.00	4,800.00
Assistant cooks—				
1, at \$240 each			360.00	360.00
2, at \$240 each			480.00	480.00
Assistant engineer			600.00	600.00
Elevator conductor			300.00	360.00
3 laundresses, at \$240 each			720.00	
3 laundresses, at \$420 each				1,260.00
Farmer			360.00	480.00
Laborer			360.00	400.00
Night watchman			360.00	480.00
4 orderlies, at \$360 each			1,440.00	1,440.00
Assistant laundryman			360.00	480.00
3 ward maids, at \$240 each			720.00	720.00
4 servants, at \$240 each			960.00	960.00
Total for salaries			20,640.00	22,060.00
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books, and periodicals not to exceed \$50, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, and other necessary items....			50,000.00	55,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Laborers, at \$1 to \$2 per day	\$1,000.00	\$819.50		
Other objects of expenditure:				
Food and ice	40,281.37	39,281.37		
Fuel and light	5,313.95	4,313.95		
Dry goods, etc.	1,136.66	1,136.66		
House furnishings	420.15	420.15		
Telephone	70.75			
Drugs	2,000.00	1,869.50		
Miscellaneous	4,777.12	3,221.12		
Total	55,000.00	51,133.00		
Balance		867.00		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including roads and sidewalks.....			\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Laborers, \$1 to \$2 per day.....	\$600.00	\$387.00		
Other objects of expenditure:				
Allotment to superintendent of repairs.....	1,400.00	1,150.00		
Lumber, paint, plumbing supplies, etc.....	1,000.00	463.00		
Total	3,000.00	2,000.00		
Total for Tuberculosis Hospital			73,140.00	80,060.00
Gallinger Municipal Hospital:				
For continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918, and the limit of cost of said hospital and accessory buildings is increased from \$500,000 to \$603,590.....			100,000.00	.....
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.				
Board of Children's Guardians:				
For administrative expenses, including placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses.....			4,000.00	4,500.00
Salaries—				
Agent.....	1,800.00	2,500.00		
Assistant agent.....		1,500.00		
Clerk.....	1,200.00	1,500.00		
Clerk.....	900.00	1,200.00		
Stenographer.....	900.00	1,200.00		
Placing and investigating officers—				
3, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400.00	.....	
1.....	1,000.00	.....	
9, at \$900 each.....	8,100.00	.....	
7, at \$1,400 each.....		9,800.00		
4, at \$1,300 each.....		5,200.00		
2, at \$1,200 each.....		2,400.00		
Record clerk.....	900.00	1,200.00		
Messenger.....	500.00	900.00		
Laborer.....	500.00	780.00		
Total for salaries			18,200.00	28,180.00
Administrative expenses—				
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Furniture, printing, and stationery.....	\$800.00	\$688.57		
Telegrams.....	30.00	27.23		
Telephone.....	25.00	23.20		
Travel and transportation.....	3,645.00	2,717.89		
Total	4,500.00	3,456.89		
Balance.....		43.11		
For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored).....			35,000.00	35,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
In institutions at from \$216 to \$400 per annum.....	\$28,500.00	\$26,033.34		
In boarding homes.....	7,400.00	6,622.88		
Total	35,900.00	32,656.22		
Balance.....		336.05		
Payments by relatives.....	900.00	992.27		
Appropriations.....	35,000.00	32,000.00		
	35,900.00	32,992.27		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Board of Children's Guardians—Continued.				
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.....			\$150,000.00	\$160,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Boarding homes.....	\$119,900.00	\$119,884.51		
Institutions (nonsectarian).....	18,400.00	18,302.06		
Institutions (sectarian).....	5,800.00	5,711.83		
Burial.....	100.00	58.00		
Clothing.....	16,400.00	16,287.79		
Dentistry.....	3,500.00	3,451.00		
Medical attendance and supplies.....	1,900.00	1,825.89		
Total.....	166,000.00	165,521.08		
Deficiency.....		129.08		
Appropriations.....	160,000.00	159,000.00		
Payments by relatives.....	6,000.00	6,392.00		
	166,000.00	165,392.00		
The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the commissioners, sums of money not to exceed \$400 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all of such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.				
Total for Board of Children's Guardians.....			207,200.00	227,680.00
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:				
Superintendent.....			1,200.00	1,500.00
Clerk.....			900.00	900.00
Supervisor of boys.....			780.00	780.00
Matron of school.....			480.00	680.00
3 caretakers, at \$390 each.....			1,080.00	.....
3 caretakers, at \$580 each.....			.....	1,740.00
2 assistant caretakers, at \$360 each.....			720.00	.....
2 assistant caretakers, at \$480 each.....			.....	960.00
Nurse.....			360.00	480.00
Sewing teacher.....			360.00	480.00
3 teachers, at \$480 each.....			1,440.00	.....
3 teachers, at \$600 each.....			.....	1,800.00
Manual training teacher.....			600.00	780.00
Farmer.....			480.00	750.00
Blacksmith and wheelwright.....			480.00	750.00
Farm laborer.....			360.00	480.00
Stableman.....			300.00	400.00
Watchman.....			300.00	480.00
Cook.....			240.00	480.00
Assistant cook.....			.....	420.00
Laundress.....			240.00	480.00
Assistant laundress.....			.....	420.00
Temporary labor not to exceed.....			500.00	800.00
Total for salaries.....			10,820.00	15,560.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Laborers, at \$2 and \$3 per day.....	\$800.00	\$499.87		
Balance.....		.13		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—Continued.				
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness and maintenance of automobile.....			\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Food.....	\$7,426.54	\$7,226.54		
Clothing and shoes.....	2,959.47	2,959.47		
Fuel.....	3,947.29	1,947.29		
Furniture, etc.....	1,014.62	1,014.62		
Farm.....	3,880.83	3,880.83		
Miscellaneous.....	971.25	627.19		
Total.....	20,200.00	17,655.94		
Balance.....		609.20		
Appropriation.....	20,000.00	18,000.00		
Earnings.....	200.00	265.14		
	20,200.00	18,265.14		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....			2,000.00	2,500.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Laborers, at \$2 and \$3 per day.....	\$1,000.00	\$300.00		
Other objects of expenditure:				
Lumber, paint, plumbing supplies, etc.....	1,500.00	1,199.58		
Total.....	2,500.00	1,499.58		
Balance.....		.42		
For manual-training equipment.....			1,000.00	1,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Woodworking machinery, lumber, tools, wagon materials, etc.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,800.00		
For materials for construction of roads and sidewalks.....			500.00	
For purchase of automobile.....				700.00
For additional amount for erection of cottage for boys.....				15,000.00
For erection of cottage for boys.....				30,000.00
For additional amount for erection of barn.....				1,500.00
For erection of residence for superintendent.....				10,000.00
Total for Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....			34,320.00	96,200.00
<i>Provided, That all moneys received at said school, as income from sale of products and from payment of board, of instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1921.</i>				
Industrial Home School:				
Superintendent.....			1,500.00	1,500.00
Supervisor of boys.....			780.00	900.00
Matron.....			480.00	680.00
3 matrons, at \$360 each.....			1,080.00	
3 matrons, at \$580 each.....				1,748.00
Housekeeper.....			360.00	480.00
Sewing teacher.....			360.00	480.00
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....			600.00	
2 assistant matrons, at \$180 each.....				960.00
Nurse.....			360.00	480.00
Manual training teacher.....			660.00	780.00
Florist.....			840.00	900.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Industrial Home School—Continued.				
Engineer.....			\$720.00	\$900.00
Farmer.....			540.00	720.00
Cook.....			300.00	480.00
Laundress.....			300.00	480.00
2 housemaids, at \$180 each.....			360.00	.....
2 housemaids, at \$300 each.....			.....	600.00
Clerk.....			900.00	900.00
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....			400.00	600.00
Total for salaries.....			10,540.00	13,580.00
Temporary labor.				
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Substitutes for officers on leave.....	\$250.00	\$124.60		
Night watchman.....	250.00	136.50		
Skilled labor.....	100.00	117.33		
Total.....	600.00	378.43		
Balance.....		21.57		
For maintenance, including care of horses, purchase and care of wagon and harness, and maintenance of automobile.....			25,000.00	26,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Temporary labor.....		\$234.00		
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	\$700.00	615.35		
Food and ice.....	16,700.00	15,425.65		
Clothing and dry goods.....	6,000.00	5,837.07		
Fuel, light, and engineers' supplies.....	5,500.00	3,508.74		
Medical attendance and supplies.....	600.00	597.71		
Stable, farm, and garden.....	1,200.00	1,061.77		
Miscellaneous.....	600.00	696.16		
Furniture and furnishings.....	700.00	685.22		
Total.....	32,000.00	28,661.67		
Balance.....		1,104.35		
Appropriation.....	26,000.00	24,000.00		
Balance of earnings.....		710.35		
Earnings.....	6,000.00	5,055.67		
	32,000.00	29,766.02		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....			3,000.00	5,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Lumber.....	\$700.00	\$354.06		
Glass.....	800.00	338.22		
Hardware.....	500.00	217.70		
Paint, oils, cement, etc.....	500.00	138.50		
Allotment to superintendent of repairs.....	2,500.00	950.00		
Total.....	5,000.00	1,998.48		
Balance.....		1.52		
For new steam boiler and appliances.....			3,000.00	.....
For purchase of automobile.....			.....	700.00
For purchase of new site.....			.....	50,000.00
Total for Industrial Home School.....			41,540.00	95,280.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed			\$9,900.00	\$9,900.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Children, at \$13 per month		\$5,179.17		
Children, at \$18 per month	\$9,900.00			
Balance		4,720.83		
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Home for Foundlings by the Board of Children's Guardians			6,000.00	6,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Children, at \$17.50 and \$25 per month	\$6,000.00	\$4,870.92		
Balance		1,129.08		
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with Saint Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Children's Guardians			6,000.00	6,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Children, at \$17.50 and \$25 per month	\$6,000.00	\$5,729.21		
Balance		170.79		
TEMPORARY HOMES.				
Municipal lodging house and wood yard:				
Superintendent			1,200.00	1,200.00
Foreman			480.00	480.00
Cook			360.00	480.00
Night watchman for 6 months, at \$25 per month			150.00	150.00
Maintenance			2,000.00	2,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Food	\$1,120.00	\$1,000.03		
Laundry and cleaning	190.00	186.09		
Fuel and light	450.00	447.50		
Repairs	115.00	114.73		
Miscellaneous	125.00	127.05		
Total	2,000.00	1,875.40		
Balance		124.60		
Total for Municipal Lodging House			4,190.00	4,310.00
For additional amount for erection, etc.				40,000.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic:				
Superintendent.....			\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Janitor.....			360.00	400.00
Cook.....			360.00	460.00
Maintenance.....			4,000.00	4,800.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Food and ice.....	\$2,300.00	\$1,818.19		
Laundry.....	100.00	63.80		
Fuel and light.....	700.00	610.28		
Furniture and furnishings.....	400.00			
Rent.....	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Miscellaneous.....	100.00	89.15		
Total.....	4,800.00	3,781.42		
Balance.....		218.58		
Total for temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners; and ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection, or China Relief Expedition, who served at any time between Apr. 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, shall be admitted to the home.....			5,920.00	6,860.00
For care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance.....			4,000.00	4,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Women, at \$4, and children, at \$3 per week.....		\$2,321.27		
Women, at \$5, and children, at \$3 per week.....	\$4,000.00			
Balance.....		1,678.73		
National Library for the Blind: For aid and support of the National Library for the Blind, located at 1729 H Street N.W., to be expended under the direction of the commissioners.....			5,000.00	
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind: To aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, located at 1808 H Street N.W., to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....			1,500.00	
Southern Relief Society: For care and maintenance of needy and infirm Confederate veterans, their widows and dependents, resident in the District of Columbia, under a contract to be made with the Southern Relief Society by the Board of Charities.....			10,000.00	10,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
For care of Confederate veterans, their widows and dependents.....	\$10,000.00	\$9,667.00		
Hospital for the Insane: For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law.....			500,000.00	\$65,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Support of insane, at 82 cents per day.....		\$487,934.37		
Support of insane, at \$1.456 per day.....	\$865,000.00			
Balance.....		12,065.63		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
For deportation of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1899.....			\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
For deportation of nonresident insane.....	\$1,000.00	\$3,292.69		
Balance.....		207.31		
In expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the commissioners may require of said secretary, sum of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officer of the District of Columbia.				
Relief of the Poor: For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding \$1 per day each, who shall be appointed by the commissioners on the recommendation of the health officer.....			12,000.00	12,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Medicines.....	\$2,770.00	\$1,749.91		
Aid Association for the Blind.....	750.00	750.00		
Woman's Dispensary.....	450.00	450.00		
Physicians to Poor.....	8,030.00	7,572.00		
Total.....	12,000.00	10,521.91		
Balance.....		1,478.09		
Transportation of Paupers: For transportation of paupers.....			2,000.00	2,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Transportation of paupers.....	\$2,000.00	\$1,204.34		
Balance.....		795.66		
Workhouse and Reformatory:				
Superintendent.....			3,600.00	4,500.00
Physician.....			1,680.00	1,800.00
Chief engineer.....			1,200.00	1,500.00
Electrician.....			1,200.00	1,400.00
Superintendent of commissary.....			1,080.00	1,200.00
Workhouse—			8,760.00	10,400.00
Administration—				
Assistant superintendent.....			1,680.00	1,800.00
Chief clerk.....			1,200.00	1,400.00
Head matron.....			900.00	1,000.00
Stenographer.....			720.00	1,000.00
Stenographer and officer.....			600.00	840.00
Operation—				
Foremen—				
Construction.....			900.00	1,000.00
Stone-crushing plant.....			900.00	1,000.00
Sawmill.....			900.00	1,000.00
Superintendent brickkiln.....			1,500.00	1,600.00
Clayworker.....			480.00	600.00
Superintendent tailor shop.....			480.00	720.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.		
Workhouse and Reformatory—Continued.		
Workhouse—Continued.		
Operation—Continued.		
Maintenance—		
Superintendent of clothing and laundry	\$840.00	\$900.00
Storekeeper	720.00	720.00
Steward	900.00	900.00
Stewardess	600.00	600.00
Veterinary and officer	880.00	880.00
Captain of guards	1,200.00	1,400.00
Captain of night watch	800.00	1,000.00
2 receiving and discharging officers, at \$1,000 each	2,000.00	
2 receiving and discharging officers, at \$1,200 each		2,400.00
Superintendent of laundry	720.00	840.00
Day guards—		
2, at \$900 each	1,800.00	
2, at \$1,000 each		2,000.00
22 at \$840 each	18,480.00	
22, at \$900 each		19,800.00
12 night guards, at \$720 each	8,640.00	
12 night guards, at \$900 each		10,800.00
Day officer	600.00	900.00
3 night officers, at \$600 each	1,800.00	
3 night officers, at \$900 each		2,700.00
Hospital nurse	600.00	720.00
Captain of steamboat	1,100.00	1,500.00
Engineer of steamboat	1,000.00	1,500.00
Superintendents—		
Farm	1,200.00	1,200.00
Dairy	1,000.00	1,200.00
Poultry department	1,000.00	1,200.00
Nurseryman	1,000.00	1,200.00
Total for salaries	57,240.00	66,320.00
For maintenance, including superintendence, custody, clothing, guarding, care, and support of prisoners; rewards for fugitives; provisions, subsistence, medicine and hospital instruments, furniture, and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; purchase of tools and equipment; purchase and maintenance of farm implements, live stock, tools, equipment, and miscellaneous items; transportation; maintenance and operation of means of transportation, and means of transportation; supplies and labor; and all other necessary items	120,000.00	120,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.
Employees:	Number.	Number.
Mechanics, \$4, \$5, and \$6 per day	3	3
Wages	\$4,695.00	\$4,621.85
Other objects of expenditure:		
Food	39,000.00	29,777.32
Clothing	15,000.00	10,383.22
Furniture	3,000.00	741.33
Medical supplies	3,000.00	1,343.92
Laundry	2,000.00	1,325.93
Stable, farm, and garden	38,000.00	38,582.45
Transportation	6,000.00	1,546.53
Miscellaneous	9,305.00	6,187.05
Total	120,000.00	94,509.60
Balance		490.40
For fuel for maintenance	30,000.00	30,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.
Fuel for maintenance	\$40,000.00	\$26,141.50
Balance		858.50

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Workhouse and Reformatory—Continued.				
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant.			\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
	Number. 12	Number. 12		
Employees:				
Skilled laborers, at \$3, \$4.50, \$4.60, and \$5.33 per day.....				
Total for wages.....	\$11,000.00	\$10,740.06		
Other objects of expenditure:				
Blacksmith supplies.....	500.00	378.54		
Brick plant.....	1,500.00	1,219.22		
Dynamite.....	300.00	174.30		
Electrical supplies.....	600.00	658.03		
Fuel.....	25,000.00	19,895.21		
Hardware.....	600.00	577.61		
Oils.....	400.00	382.48		
Paints.....	1,900.00	1,522.55		
Plumbing supplies.....	1,200.00	1,354.27		
Scows and tugs.....	2,000.00	2,016.11		
Stone quarry.....	1,000.00	4.50		
Miscellaneous.....	4,000.00	2,670.27		
Total.....	50,000.00	41,593.15		
Balance.....		406.85		
For material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....			5,000.00	7,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Cement and lime.....	\$500.00	\$320.00		
Lumber.....	2,000.00	1,217.59		
Paints.....	1,500.00	142.46		
Plumbing supplies.....	1,000.00	185.71		
Roofing.....	1,000.00	1,331.60		
Miscellaneous.....	1,000.00	679.75		
Total.....	7,000.00	3,877.11		
For additional for a dairy and forage building.....			15,000.00	
For beginning construction of permanent buildings, including wharf.....				53,000.00
Total for workhouse, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the commissioners.....			277,240.00	336,320.00
Reformatory:				
Assistant superintendent.....		1,800.00		1,800.00
Chief clerk.....		1,200.00		1,400.00
Assistant clerk and stenographer.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
Steward.....		1,500.00		1,500.00
6 instructors, at \$1,200 each.....		7,200.00		7,200.00
10 day officers, at \$900 each.....		9,000.00		9,000.00
Captain of night force.....		1,080.00		1,300.00
6 night officers, at \$720 each.....		4,320.00		
6 night officers, at \$840 each.....				5,040.00
Parole officer.....		1,200.00		1,200.00
Overseer.....		1,200.00		1,200.00
Head of identification bureau.....				1,500.00
Head electrician.....				1,400.00
Total salaries for reformatory.....			30,700.00	34,940.00

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.				Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.					
Reformatory—Continued.					
For continuing construction of permanent buildings, including sewers, water mains, roads, and necessary equipment of industrial railroad.....				\$60,000.00	\$80,000.00
	Rate per annum.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
		Number.	Number.		
Salaries:					
Engineer and superintendent of construction.....	\$1,800.00	1	1		
Assistant engineer.....	1,500.00	1	1		
Draftsman.....	1,200.00	1	1		
Wages: Skilled laborers and mechanics, at \$2.67 to \$5.33 per day.....		12	12		
Salaries.....		\$3,000.00	\$2,184.58		
Wages.....		6,000.00	6,177.74		
Other objects of expenditure:					
Cement and lime.....		6,000.00	1,140.00		
Lumber.....		13,000.00	2,350.22		
Tools.....		1,000.00	242.46		
Engineer and plumbing supplies.....		6,000.00	2,340.43		
Sewer pipe and supplies.....		4,000.00	574.34		
Material for railway.....		9,000.00	1,304.66		
Roofing.....		8,000.00	509.54		
Electrical fixtures.....		2,000.00	307.97		
Brick chimney.....			1,577.75		
Miscellaneous.....		2,000.00	1,031.89		
Total.....		60,000.00	19,741.58		
Balance.....			15,258.42		
For maintenance, including superintendence, custody, clothing, guarding, care, and support of inmates; rewards for fugitives; provisions, subsistence, medicine and hospital instruments, furniture, and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; purchase of tools and equipment; purchase and maintenance of farm implements, live stock, tools, equipment; transportation and means of transportation; maintenance and operation of means of transportation; supplies and labor, and all other necessary items.....				60,000.00	60,000.00
	Rate per month.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
		Number.	Number.		
Salaries:					
Captain of guards.....	\$150.00	1	1		
Chief clerk.....	100.00	1	1		
Night watchman.....	100.00	1	1		
Expert laborer.....	110.00	1	1		
Do.....	100.00	2	2		
Do.....	90.00	1	1		
Skilled laborers, at from \$2.25 to \$3 per day.....			15		
Salaries.....			\$5,024.38		
Wages.....			3,634.57		
Other objects of expenditure:					
Food.....		\$31,000.00	22,623.85		
Clothing and dry goods.....		7,000.00	4,739.13		
Shoes and repairs to same.....		2,500.00	1,272.60		
Furniture and furnishings.....		2,000.00	492.15		
Stable, farm, and garden.....		10,000.00	6,300.01		
Broom supplies.....		2,000.00	1,418.68		
Miscellaneous.....		5,500.00	4,163.64		
Total.....		60,000.00	49,669.01		

Estimates—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Reformatory—Continued.				
For fuel for maintenance.....			\$12,000.00	\$16,000.00
For materials for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....				5,000.00
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.		
Cement and lime.....	\$500			
Lumber.....	1,500			
Paints.....	1,000			
Plumbing supplies.....	500			
Roofing.....	500			
Miscellaneous.....	1,000			
Total.....	5,000			
Total for reformatory, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the commissioners.....			162,700.00	175,940.00
<p>The commissioners are authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell the surplus products of the said workhouse and the said reformatory, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.</p>				
Total.....			2,104,787.00	2,641,280.00

SUMMARY.

Subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
Board of Charities.....	\$20,580.00	\$30,550.00
Washington Asylum and Jail.....	195,325.00	235,920.00
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	86,392.00	86,820.00
National Training School for Boys.....	70,000.00	70,000.00
National Training School for Girls.....	37,480.90	57,980.00
Freedmen's Hospital.....	40,000.00	56,000.00
Columbia Hospital for Women.....	45,100.00	25,000.00
Children's Hospital.....	17,009.00	17,000.00
National Homeopathic Hospital Association.....	10,000.00	
Providence Hospital.....	19,000.00	19,000.00
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	19,090.00	19,000.00
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	27,500.00	30,000.00
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	25,009.00	25,000.00
Washington Home for Incurables.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Georgetown University Hospital.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
George Washington University Hospital.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	73,140.00	80,060.00
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	100,000.00	
Board of Children's Guardians.....	207,200.00	227,680.00
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	34,320.00	96,260.00
Industrial Home School.....	41,540.00	95,280.00
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	9,900.00	9,900.00
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Municipal Lodging House.....	4,190.00	4,319.00
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	5,920.00	6,860.00
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
National Library for the Blind.....	5,000.00	
Columbia Polytechnic Institute.....	1,500.00	
Southern Relief Society.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Hospital for the Insane.....	500,000.00	865,000.00
Deportation of nonresident insane.....	4,090.00	4,000.00
Relief of the Poor.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Transportation of Paupers.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Workhouse and Reformatory.....	8,760.00	10,400.00
Workhouse.....	277,240.00	336,320.00
Reformatory.....	162,700.00	175,940.00
Total.....	2,104,787.00	2,641,280.00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1919, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; and a table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of non-resident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. A statement showing rates paid to the various institutions under contract with the Board of Charities.

7. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(c) *Comparative population table*.—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1905 up to the present year.

(d) This table shows the per capita cost per day, classified by items, at each of the institutions.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1919.

CASUALTY.

	Number of admissions.					Dally average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	34	12	34	39	119	31.03
August.....	32	11	40	39	122	21.81
September.....	30	9	32	25	96	31.17
October.....	12	1	19	13	45	24.74
November.....	27	17	24	20	88	20.30
December.....	28	15	26	17	86	18.23
January.....	20	7	22	24	73	21.35
February.....	25	12	23	19	79	28.21
March.....	29	12	19	12	72	22.58
April.....	23	12	29	21	85	25.13
May.....	27	18	29	13	87	25.61
June.....	32	7	30	16	85	21.43
Total.....	319	133	327	258	1,037	24.27

CHILDREN'S.

July.....	14	9	23	18	64	43.87
August.....	14	10	22	7	53	44.71
September.....	14	4	19	16	53	40.50
October.....	15	10	15	13	53	41.52
November.....	8	9	18	14	49	39.53
December.....	17	14	22	10	63	50.13
January.....	13	10	21	19	63	47.77
February.....	8	8	13	15	44	51.14
March.....	9	7	16	7	39	51.03
April.....	7	5	24	17	53	43.10
May.....	10	3	16	12	41	39.77
June.....	8	8	11	13	40	41.43
Total.....	137	97	220	161	615	44.53

COLUMBIA.

July.....	5	21	6	46	78	45.48
August.....	1	13	11	45	70	36.16
September.....	2	15	7	45	69	35.33
October.....	4	14	6	46	70	35.29
November.....	1	6	7	36	50	37.33
December.....	1	9	7	39	56	24.13
January.....	2	11	9	28	50	26.65
February.....	2	7	7	51	67	33.93
March.....	2	12	2	28	44	28.06
April.....	1	9	8	51	69	40.97
May.....	.....	10	6	40	56	31.48
June.....	3	12	8	41	64	29.60
Total.....	24	139	84	496	743	33.67

EMERGENCY.

July.....	29	26	40	39	134	43.00
August.....	32	17	42	26	117	38.48
September.....	37	19	38	25	119	43.33
October.....	41	21	27	18	107	39.74
November.....	40	19	33	26	118	49.23
December.....	50	32	27	15	124	46.90
January.....	62	27	27	24	140	42.71
February.....	52	26	24	13	115	39.46
March.....	47	33	23	17	120	36.16
April.....	49	16	23	20	108	28.47
May.....	42	17	28	21	108	26.90
June.....	52	17	33	11	113	28.43
Total.....	533	270	365	255	1,423	38.57

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

FREEDMEN'S.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	4	1	130	166	301	193.65
August.....	1	.....	107	187	295	189.00
September.....	.....	1	92	141	234	165.27
October.....	3	4	112	139	258	160.71
November.....	3	1	84	112	200	165.47
December.....	1	.....	96	118	215	158.03
January.....	1	.....	100	135	236	167.32
February.....	.....	1	89	114	204	181.11
March.....	3	.....	92	160	255	174.35
April.....	1	.....	116	148	265	160.07
May.....	1	1	77	126	205	151.97
June.....	1	.....	111	123	235	163.00
Total.....	19	9	1,206	1,669	2,903	169.13

GARFIELD.

July.....	4	5	11	26	46	26.97
August.....	4	4	13	22	43	30.35
September.....	12	7	9	28	56	30.70
October.....	15	5	20	34	74	33.90
November.....	3	4	11	26	44	30.83
December.....	4	3	9	18	34	27.16
January.....	1	6	9	29	45	23.42
February.....	2	1	13	24	40	22.29
March.....	4	6	19	33	62	30.87
April.....	7	4	17	19	47	28.20
May.....	4	3	10	22	39	27.13
June.....	4	3	10	19	36	26.80
Total.....	64	51	151	300	566	28.26

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

July.....	2	1	1	3	7	3.81
August.....	2	5	3	7	17	7.35
September.....	1	1	1	3	5	6.83
October.....	1	2	1	6	10	8.19
November.....	2	2	4	.....	8	4.00
December.....	3	3	2	4	9	4.65
January.....	2	2	1	5	10	4.29
February.....	4	4	1	1	10	5.64
March.....	4	2	.....	9	15	9.35
April.....	3	3	2	6	14	12.13
May.....	4	5	5	6	20	12.65
June.....	3	2	2	1	8	8.90
Total.....	27	32	23	51	133	7.32

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

July.....	8	11	.....	.....	19	9.77
August.....	3	6	.....	.....	9	7.90
September.....	3	7	.....	.....	10	6.17
October.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3.13
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	4	5	.....	.....	9	4.77
January.....	2	10	.....	.....	12	5.61
February.....	4	5	.....	.....	9	9.04
March.....	4	6	.....	.....	10	7.32
April.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	5.73
May.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	3.26
June.....	4	4	.....	.....	8	4.17
Total.....	35	62	.....	.....	97	5.61

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

PROVIDENCE.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	23	17	6	9	55	49.94
August.....	35	26	4	8	73	56.87
September.....	57	58	12	10	137	95.60
October.....	59	52	4	1	116	90.68
November.....	35	37	3	4	79	74.73
December.....	47	47	3	2	99	80.00
January.....	45	48	5	-----	98	91.42
February.....	34	21	2	-----	57	75.43
March.....	33	34	7	8	82	79.57
April.....	18	32	12	11	73	76.73
May.....	30	20	8	18	76	77.68
June.....	17	20	9	10	56	47.87
Total.....	433	412	75	81	1,001	74.79

TUBERCULOSIS.

July.....	13	8	12	7	40	117.42
August.....	12	4	10	5	31	112.94
September.....	5	3	5	8	21	111.80
October.....	6	4	6	6	22	105.23
November.....	8	7	2	4	21	97.50
December.....	9	4	4	6	23	110.29
January.....	12	3	12	5	32	111.35
February.....	6	4	8	6	24	114.64
March.....	12	2	6	5	25	105.19
April.....	12	6	6	9	33	110.37
May.....	12	6	4	1	23	115.81
June.....	9	2	2	3	16	107.13
Total.....	116	53	77	65	311	109.97

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	71	18	54	46	189	138.00
August.....	73	31	47	46	197	135.81
September.....	80	21	48	46	190	138.47
October.....	173	52	93	64	382	164.23
November.....	78	19	41	31	169	119.27
December.....	92	63	55	44	254	141.61
January.....	94	26	75	60	255	161.10
February.....	84	25	46	59	214	158.79
March.....	76	31	54	35	196	138.84
April.....	76	32	37	23	168	139.90
May.....	75	28	55	45	203	144.42
June.....	69	30	43	29	171	134.00
Total.....	1,041	376	643	523	2,588	142.85

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 11 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1919—Continued.

SUMMARY.

	Number of admissions.				Total.	Average Daily number in hospital.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	319	133	327	258	1,037	24.27	8.35
Children's.....	137	97	220	161	615	44.53	24.66
Columbia.....	24	139	84	496	743	33.67	15.66
Emergency.....	533	270	365	255	1,423	38.57	9.64
Freedmen's.....	19	9	1,206	1,669	2,903	169.13	20.02
Garfield.....	64	51	151	300	566	28.26	17.69
Georgetown.....	27	32	23	51	133	7.32	19.51
George Washington.....	35	62	0	0	97	5.61	18.94
Providence.....	433	412	75	81	1,001	74.79	25.93
Tuberculosis.....	116	53	77	65	311	109.97	94.89
Washington Asylum.....	1,041	376	643	528	2,588	142.85	19.20
Total.....	2,748	1,634	3,171	3,864	11,417	678.91	20.54

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 1,598 persons, as against 1,935 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1919.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	485
Colored.....	1,113
Total.....	1,598

Number of families represented in above list:

White.....	349
Colored.....	972
Total.....	1,321

	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines.
July.....	262	1	\$663.00	-----
August.....	200	0	602.00	-----
September.....	187	6.	626.00	-----
October.....	529	8	617.00	-----
November.....	307	0	630.00	-----
December.....	263	0	651.00	-----
January.....	296	1	672.00	-----
February.....	303	1	560.00	-----
March.....	313	1	620.00	-----
April.....	197	10	767.00	-----
May.....	223	0	598.00	-----
June.....	173	0	566.00	-----
Vaccinations.....	320	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	3,573	27	7,572.00	\$134.90

¹ Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies.....	\$666.55
Homeopathic medicines.....	288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	373.25
Medicines in tablet form, supplied from office.....	304.62
Printing.....	23.04
Total.....	1,655.46

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Month.	To hospitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, police stations, etc.	To almshouse.	To railroad stations and wharves.	To private homes.	When no service was rendered.	Total.
July.....	131	11	5	6	6	4	35	198
August.....	112	9	2	1	5	3	32	164
September.....	109	10	2	5	2	2	25	155
October.....	257	7	2	-----	3	5	35	309
November.....	117	12	1	-----	4	2	13	149
December.....	198	10	2	-----	2	3	30	245
January.....	171	11	2	5	1	3	24	217
February.....	130	11	3	1	3	4	19	171
March.....	121	13	2	1	4	4	18	163
April.....	101	10	2	7	4	1	14	139
May.....	108	14	1	3	5	2	16	149
June.....	79	10	5	5	3	3	11	116
Total.....	1,634	128	29	34	42	36	272	2,175

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications, and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations,

thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white.....	59
Females, white.....	38
Males, colored.....	16
Females, colored.....	10
Total.....	<u>123</u>
Number sent free.....	95
Where part or all was paid.....	28
Total.....	<u>123</u>

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1918:

Patients in the hospital—	
Male, white.....	582
Female, white.....	514
Male, colored.....	277
Female, colored.....	297
	<u>1,670</u>
Patients out on visit—	
Male, white.....	7
Female, white.....	11
Male, colored.....	3
Female, colored.....	2
	<u>23</u>
Number out on elopement, male, white.....	2
Total.....	<u>1,695</u>

Number of admissions:

Male, white.....	207
Female, white.....	154
Male, colored.....	83
Female, colored.....	76
	<u>520</u>

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3
Female, white.....	2
Male, colored.....	2
Female, colored.....	1
	<u>8</u>
Actual number admitted.....	<u>512</u>
Total.....	<u>2,207</u>

Number of patients discharged:

Male, white.....	116
Female, white.....	76
Male, colored.....	38
Female, colored.....	32
	<u>262</u>

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3
Female, white.....	2
Male, colored.....	2
Female, colored.....	1
	<u>8</u>

Actual number of patients discharged..... 254

Died:		
Male, white.....	106	
Female, white.....	67	
Male, colored.....	47	
Female, colored.....	35	
		255
Number out on visit:		
Male, white.....	12	
Female, white.....	18	
Male, colored.....	11	
Female, colored.....	9	
Number out on elopement:		
Male, white.....	8	
Male, colored.....	2	
Number of patients in hospital:		
Male, white.....	556	
Female, white.....	518	
Male, colored.....	265	
Female, colored.....	299	
Total number on hospital roll.....		1,698
Total.....		2,207
Daily average number in the hospital during the year, 1,637.		

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

During the year ending June 30, 1919, as a result of our investigations, 137 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number 131 were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 2 were transferred to the Soldiers' Home roll, 1 to the Navy roll, and 2 to the Army roll, while 1 was deported to a foreign country.

RATES PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1920 TO INSTITUTIONS UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

For care of patients at the following hospitals:

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital—

Ward patients at \$1.75 per day.
 Emergency cases at 65 cents each.
 Redressings at 20 cents each.
 Dispensary cases at 10 cents each.
 Ambulance runs at 50 cents each.
 Radiographs, \$1.50 each.

Children's Hospital—Children at \$1 per day.

Columbia Hospital for Women—

Adults at \$1.75 per day.
 Infants born in institution, 50 cents per day.

Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital—

Ward patients at \$1.75 per day.
 Emergency cases, 65 cents each.
 Redressings, 20 cents each.
 Dispensary cases, 10 cents each.
 Ambulance runs, 50 cents each.
 Radiographs, \$1.50 each.

Freedmen's Hospital—

Adults at \$1.75 per day.
 Children at \$1 per day.
 Infants born in institution, 50 cents per day.

Garfield Memorial Hospital—

Adults at \$1.75 per day.
 Infants born in institution, 50 cents per day.

For care of patients at the following hospitals—Continued.

George Washington University Hospital—

Adults at \$1.75 per day.

Infants born in institution, 50 cents per day.

Georgetown University Hospital—

Adults at \$1.75 per day.

Infants born in institution, 50 cents per day.

Home for incurables—

Patients at \$5 per week.

For care of persons at the following homes:

Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission—

Adults at \$5 per week.

Children at \$3 per week.

Southern Relief Society—Inmates of home at \$20 per month.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Reformatory.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
			Jail.	Hospital.		
RECEIPTS.						
Appropriations:						
Salaries.....	\$59,271.79	\$27,588.21		\$32,375.00		\$10,200.00
Maintenance.....	95,000.00	50,000.00	\$95,000.00	82,000.00	\$63,916.00	22,500.00
Repairs.....	4,000.00			2,750.00		
Fuel for maintenance.....	27,000.00	7,000.00				
Fuel, etc., for manufacturing.....	42,000.00					
Equipment.....					10,000.00	
Building and improvements.....	1 1,425.98	35,000.00			1 1,688.89	1 503.68
From Department of Justice.....						2,598.08
From District of Columbia.....					62,298.70	
From private fund.....						353.27
From earnings.....	22,317.95	3,632.82			189.89	
	251,015.72	123,221.03	95,000.00	117,125.00	138,093.48	36,155.03
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries and wages.....	55,505.46	29,122.17	27,599.53	29,494.79	36,316.40	10,357.31
Food and ice.....	29,879.09	22,623.85	43,531.03	43,207.93	31,340.44	7,255.44
Laundry and cleaning.....	1,325.93	874.26		1,820.85		
Dry goods and clothing.....	10,383.22	6,011.73	7,097.05	4,114.84	13,054.53	3,276.51
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	26,141.50	7,496.99	8,607.77	6,198.53	12,321.93	2,770.00
Furniture and household furnishings.....	741.33	111.15	1,224.25	854.57	1,392.25	1,867.50
Medical and surgical supplies.....	1,343.92	16.50		5,196.86	4,002.06	758.99
Stable, live-stock, farm and garden.....						
Repairs.....	39,217.39	5,302.81	165.12	2,909.58	14,078.05	3,644.32
Transportation.....	4,363.91	1,445.78	891.18	2,617.79	1,831.44	3,646.69
Material for manufacturing.....	1,546.53	769.78			1,851.21	
Miscellaneous.....		1,418.68				
Fuel for manufacturing.....	4,963.54	1,938.53	934.42	8,143.60	4,453.26	1,816.42
Building and improvements.....	41,593.05					
Equipment.....	1,398.92	19,741.58				63.68
Deposited in United States Treasury (earnings).....	22,317.95	3,632.82			9,938.64	
					189.89	
Total.....	240,721.74	100,506.63	90,050.35	104,559.34	130,770.10	35,456.86
Balance.....	10,293.98	22,714.40	4,949.65	12,565.66	7,323.38	698.17
Daily average number.....	433	134	318	143	2 362	88
Cost per capita.....	449.62	548.50	283.18	731.18	332.74	402.20
Amount paid under contract.....					62,324.20	

¹ Balance from former appropriation.

² Of this number, 180 were District of Columbia boys.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Uni- versity Hospital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incur- ables.	Women's dispen- sary.	Tubercu- losis Hospital.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.													
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.		\$5,942.96	\$5,505.02			\$15,815.12	\$3,591.31	\$25,656.19		\$70.96			
Pay patients.	\$17,878.80	109,069.01	123,415.81		\$66,542.33	88,998.40	17,241.48	115,368.11	\$28,064.90	7,291.00	\$435.47		
Nurses and nurses' board.					335.49			6,315.45					
Ladies' aid societies.					2,614.96	1,500.00	3,358.81		1,078.68	8,761.78			
Rent, interest, and dividends.			565.82			568.81	12,539.39	316.16		4,925.00			
Contributions.						285.58							
Telephone.						327.16		404.51		7.56			
Montgomery County, Maryland.						303.00	336.75						
Miscellaneous sources.			104.40		6,151.64	1,339.54	100.24	2,201.92		142.10			
Refund.					873.75	20,530.00	3,606.53	18,429.24		72.46			
Legacies or endowment.									6,500.00	5,000.00			
Loan.			738.01										
Books, uniforms, and class pins for nurses.							928.60	15.10		57.00			
Sale of property.			5,550.00					1,244.00		273.46			
Transfer.			13,080.85	19,000.00	2,215.10	2,215.10	12,067.00	18,780.90	14,488.45	5,349.24	395.19		
Appropriation under contract.	39,850.10	13,207.10										\$72,640.00	\$114,375.00
Appropriation for maintenance.	79,360.00			19,950.00								2,000.00	2,750.00
Appropriation for repairs.													
Appropriation for repairs and additional construction.		5,100.00											
Appropriation for heat, light, and power.		15,000.00											
Total.	137,094.90	148,259.07	148,959.94		79,115.68	132,058.71	58,816.51	178,731.58	48,979.11	32,576.48	830.66	74,640.00	117,125.00
DISBURSEMENTS.													
Salaries and extra services.	36,901.82		43,250.20		21,398.62	13,403.79	15,390.01	46,309.59	11,680.06	10,938.37		21,201.65	29,494.79
Food and ice.			55,638.62		30,280.11	4,241.89	15,845.27		12,388.70	12,882.21		39,281.37	43,207.93
Laundry and cleaning.			988.73		2,692.76	1,554.33			1,899.92	427.30			1,820.85
Dry goods and clothing.	4,215.98		1,277.30		18.74	2,208.36	1,180.74			390.92		1,336.66	4,114.84
Fuel, light, power, etc.	27,897.37		14,354.32		5,874.76	8,915.25	5,554.42	13,709.50	2,745.96	3,662.31		4,313.95	6,198.53
Furniture and household furnishings.			5,892.89		5,578.51	5,515.18	444.30		1,167.88			430.15	854.57
Medical and surgical supplies.	7,062.85		9,691.99		10,639.10	11,165.13	2,191.28	19,990.20	12,234.44	604.03	266.30	1,869.50	5,196.86
Ambulance.								3,768.78	2,323.98				

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children. ¹	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washing- ton Home for Found- lings.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance on hand June 30, 1918..		\$710.35			\$1,323.64	\$361.40
Board of children.....	\$7,600.42	2,347.32	\$101.00	\$262.65	10,268.50	4,025.17
Labor of children.....		2,708.35	164.14			
Ladies' aid societies.....					1,007.99	
Rent, interest, and dividends.....				465.00	1,974.93	438.27
Contributions.....				98.07	8,975.90	15.00
Entertainments.....					3,376.59	
County patients.....					698.95	
Miscellaneous.....					840.00	
Refund.....						75.00
Legacies and endowments.....					500.00	
Transfers.....				1,974.98		
Payment of indebtedness.....						8,000.00
Appropriation under contract.....				5,121.17	5,864.87	4,747.76
Appropriation for salaries.....	18,200.00	10,540.00	9,920.00			
Appropriation for maintenance.....	194,500.00	24,000.00	18,000.00			
Appropriation for repairs.....		2,000.00	1,500.00			
Appropriations for equipment.....			1,800.00			
Appropriation for improvement.....			1,000.00			
Total.....	220,300.42	42,306.02	32,485.14	7,921.87	34,831.37	17,662.60
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries and extra services.....	17,071.88	10,451.77	9,328.03	1,973.29	2,688.32	4,218.54
Food and ice.....		15,425.65	7,226.54	3,643.26	13,698.83	5,284.71
Laundry and cleaning.....		615.35	369.23		989.00	94.26
Dry goods and clothing.....		5,837.07	2,959.47	306.34	4,432.20	
Fuel, light, power, etc.....		3,508.74	1,947.29	683.31	2,510.24	1,512.09
Furniture and household fur- nishings.....		685.22	1,014.62	83.28	527.00	
Medical and surgical supplies.....		289.71	85.28	17.30	582.18	83.37
Medical attendance.....		308.00		70.00		
Stable, live stock, farm and garden.....		1,061.77	3,927.43		840.33	117.09
Repairs.....		1,998.48	1,499.58	296.49	2,777.40	1,547.42
Interest and dividends.....					37.50	59.50
Miscellaneous.....	201,595.96	696.16	126.08	272.29	2,239.53	1,317.31
Equipment.....			1,800.00			
Improvements.....			993.48	252.38		
Investment.....					1,500.00	3,000.00
Total.....	218,667.84	40,877.92	31,277.03	7,597.94	32,822.53	17,234.29
Balance.....	1,632.58	1,428.10	1,208.11	323.93	2,008.84	428.31
Daily average number.....	2,121	105	92			50
Cost per capita.....		\$363.52	\$307.82			\$284.68
Whole amount paid under con- tract.....				\$5,179.17	\$5,729.21	\$4,870.92

¹ The Home for the Aged and Infirm maintains a power plant which furnishes the Industrial Home School for Colored Children with heat and light. It is estimated that if the school paid its full share of the maintenance of this plant, it would increase the per capita cost of the school as given in this table by \$39.17.

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex- Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm. ¹	Florence Critten- ton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Associa- tion for the Blind.	South- ern Relief Society.	St. Eliza- beths Hospital, District of Columbia patients.	Colum- bia Poly- technic Institute for the Blind.
RECEIPTS.								
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....				\$3,089.75	\$1,802.95	\$4,217.35		\$343.24
Board of inmates.....				2,832.80	605.50			
Earnings.....					4.00			2,625.67
Interest, rent, etc.....				924.66	672.25	45.86		453.00
Contributions.....				4,382.85	2,533.75	5,956.98		807.00
Entertainments.....				1,697.47	1,633.07			2,328.05
Board of Children's Guar- dians.....								
National Florence Crit- tenton Mission.....								
Telephone.....				152.81				
Ladies' Aid Society.....				26.08	2.55			10.00
Miscellaneous.....				451.57				
Refunds.....				84.91	29.76			
Legacies.....					1,650.24			1,349.00
Sale of property.....					2.00			
Pensions.....							\$3,909.69	
Appropriation under con- tract.....				2,354.84	775.00	7,999.00	500,000.00	
Appropriation for salaries.....	\$2,190.00	\$1,920.00	\$17,492.00					
Appropriation for main- tenance.....	2,000.00	4,000.00	56,000.00					1,500.00
Appropriation for repairs.....			3,000.00					
Appropriation for im- provements.....			4,022.59					
Appropriation for build- ings.....			34,868.20					
Total.....	4,190.00	5,920.00	115,382.79	15,997.74	9,711.07	18,219.19	503,909.69	9,415.96
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Salaries and extra services.....	2,040.00	1,903.00	16,477.93	2,560.22	679.00	999.45		4,219.53
Food and ice.....	1,000.03	1,818.19	22,415.74	3,857.28		2,076.16		
Laundry and cleaning.....	186.09	63.80				269.83		
Dry goods and clothing.....			2,212.09	633.02		10.75		
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	447.50	610.28	11,667.96	1,495.15	391.18	403.47		421.52
Furniture and household furnishings.....	77.73		314.17		22.15	202.88		
Medical and surgical sup- plies and attendance.....			341.16	387.30		33.39		
Stable, live stock, farm and garden.....			17,550.90					
Repairs.....	114.73		3,130.26	1,139.79	518.15	19.90		124.07
Interest.....				90.00	150.00			489.24
Rent.....		1,200.00				720.00		
Beneficiaries outside of Home.....						9,769.03		
Miscellaneous.....	49.32	89.15	1,329.73	1,204.25	4,394.88	24.11		191.45
Refund.....				5.00				
Investment.....					2,000.00			
Materials used in indus- tries.....								2,384.70
Improvement.....			3,912.35					
Buildings.....			2,048.19					
Total.....	3,915.40	5,684.42	81,400.48	11,372.01	8,155.36	14,528.97	491,904.06	7,830.51
Balance.....	274.60	235.58	33,982.31	4,625.73	1,555.71	3,690.22	12,065.63	1,585.45
Daily average number.....	9	17	296	55	12	17	1,637	
Cost per capita.....	\$435.04	\$334.38	\$241.00	\$206.67	\$512.95		\$299.30	
Whole amount paid under contract.....				\$2,321.27		\$9,667.00	\$487,934.37	

¹ The Home for the Aged and Infirm maintains a power plant which furnishes the Industrial Home School for Colored Children with heat and light. It is estimated that if the school paid its full share of the maintenance of this plant, it would reduce the per capita cost of the home as given in this table by \$12.18.

² \$4,229.96 was expended for a new herd of cows, an equal amount having been received for old herd.

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Reformatory.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
			Jail.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1918.....	334	145	238	135	389	83
Admitted during year.....	2,511	59	5,733	2,537	279	50
Recaptured.....					9	5
Readmitted.....				34	23	32
Total.....	2,845	204	5,971	2,706	700	170
Discharged.....	2,275	44	2,849	2,345	219	6
Transferred.....		1	2,774		3	24
Paroled.....		15				32
Escaped.....	44	12	20		60	7
Died.....	5	1	8	212	6	
Number remaining June 30, 1919.....	521	131	320	149	412	101
Total.....	2,845	204	5,971	2,706	700	170
Daily average number.....	433	134	318	143	362	88

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freedmen's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Providence Hospital.	George Washington University Hospital.	Georgetown University Hospital.	Children's Hospital.	Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.	Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incurables.	Women's Dispensary.	Tuberculosis Hospital.	Washington Asylum Hospital.
Number patients June 30, 1918.....	218	147	106			105	62		39	69		112	135
Admitted during year.....	3,506	2,096	3,152			3,814	1,253		1,192	10		310	2,537
Births.....	346	1,081	400			410			44				34
Total.....	4,070	3,324	3,658			4,329	1,315		1,275	79		422	2,706
Discharged.....	3,528	3,174	3,399			4,062	1,118		1,194	11		137	2,345
Deaths.....	350	44	105			176	123		38	10		180	212
Remaining June 30, 1919.....	192	106	154			91	74		43	58		105	149
Total.....	4,070	3,324	3,658			4,329	1,315		1,275	79		422	2,706
Daily average number patients.....	204	134	119			136		136	39	55		110	143
Daily average number free patients.....	169	34	43	75	6	12	45	39	27			110	143
Number of cases treated in dispensary.....	5,335	745										2,337	
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....		571			2,342	6,790						1,363	
Number of visits to dispensary.....	15,275	1,136			4,321	15,325						2,351	

Movement of population—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washington Home for Foundlings.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Feeble-minded (not wards).					
Number under care June 30, 1918.	1,880	497	73	122	103	70	126	44
Inmates or wards received.....	153	412	14	204	115	78	84	133
Births.....							12	
Total.....	1,733	909	87	326	218	148	222	177
Discharged, etc.....	180	396	9	221	125	148	105	110
Died.....	23	17	8	1	3		10	11
Remaining June 30, 1919.....	1,530	2 496	70	104	90	(3)	107	56
Total.....	1,733	909	87	326	218	148	222	177
Daily average number cared for...	1,555	494	72	105	92			50

¹ Ninety-nine permanent wards are feeble-minded.² Twelve temporary wards are feeble-minded.³ All wards of Board of Guardians were removed on Feb. 21, 1919, and the institution was closed for repairs.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	Southern Relief Society. ¹	St. Elizabeth's Hospital, District of Columbia patients.
Number in institution June 30, 1918.		22	306	67	12	18	1,695
Admitted during year.....	3,727	205	49	124	3	5	512
Readmitted.....		217	61	40			
Births.....				30			
Total.....		444	416	261	15	23	2,207
Discharged.....		427	80	191	2	2	254
Died.....			46	10	1	2	255
Remaining June 30, 1919.....		17	290	60	12	19	1,698
Total.....		444	416	261	15	23	2,207
Daily average number.....	9	17	296	55	12	17	1,637

¹ In addition to those cared for in institution, 58 persons outside the institution received assistance.

	Furniture and household furnishings.	Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.	Expenses for stable, farm, garden, etc.				Current repairs and materials for same.	Interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Purchase of live stock, vehicles, harness, etc.	Blacksmithing, farm tools, fertilizers, etc.	Forage.	Total.				
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.										
1	Workhouse.....	\$0.0047	\$0.0085	\$0.0131	\$0.0206	\$0.2145	\$0.2482	\$0.0276		\$1.1090
2	Reformatory.....	.0023	.0003	.0011	.0031	.1042	.1084	.0246		1.5770
3	Jail.....	.0105					.0014	.0077		.7758
4	National Training School for Boys.....	.0105	1.0303				.1065	.0139		.9131
5	National Training School for Girls.....	.0581	1.0236				.1239	.1135		1.1018
MEDICAL CHARITIES.										
6	Freedmen's Hospital.....		.0949						.1424	1.8243
7	Columbia Hospital for Women.....		.2231							2.8130
8	Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	.1380						.1313	\$0.1232	3.4025
9	Georgetown University Hospital.....	.0104	.2249					.0225	.1120	1.7930
10	Home for Incurables.....		.0301					.0655	.0012	1.5528
11	Tuberculosis Hospital.....	.0105	.0466					.0498		1.8310
12	Washington Asylum Hospital.....	.0164	.0996				.0557	.0502		2.0032
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.										
13	Industrial Home School.....	.0179	.0156	.0002	.0102	.0173	.0277	.0521		1.0666
14	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	.0302	.0025	.0051	.0404	.0717	.1172	.0447		.8481
15	Washington Home for Foundlings.....		.0046				.0064	.0848	.0033	.7800
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.										
16	Municipal Lodging House.....	.0236						.0349		.0716
17	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....									.2180
18	Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	.0029	.0032				.1244	.0012		.0123
19	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....		.0193					.0568	.0045	.5662
20	Aid Association for the Blind.....									1.8620

* Includes medical attendance.

† Includes dental services.

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Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1905-1919.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.															
Workhouse.....	324	335	373	403	484	436	448	534	620	644	622	634	631	373	433
Reformatory.....													66	133	134
Jail.....								214	237	227	258	253	214	227	318
National Training School for Boys.....	304	260	248	303	333	350	369	387	371	386	364	396	408	387	362
National Training School for Girls.....		85	83	77	79	80	79	79	79	78	80	74	84	86	88
MEDICAL CHARITIES.															
Freedmen's Hospital...	136	142	146	141	154	161	168	198	192	185	203	203	217	206	169
Columbia Hospital....	58	53	52	53	54	56	48	59	55	56	56	57	56	42	34
Garfield Hospital....	50	54	52	51	53	52	51	54	55	53	55	50	46	43	28
George Washington University Hospital.....			9	11	10	10	10	15	14	14	14	14	14	11	6
Georgetown University Hospital.....			11	11	13	15	25	33	35	37	33	23	20	16	7
Providence Hospital...	98	95	92	102	98	93	94	91	93	93	91	89	85	68	75
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	16	15	15	15	17	19	17	24	24	26	27	48	41	30	39
Children's Hospital....	62	57	53	58	57	59	64	57	64	58	67	72	66	57	45
Homeopathic Hospital.....	24	21	23	21	21	22	24	23	22	25	25	24	24	19	.....
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	2	6	6	9	13	16	15	16	16	17	20	23	29	39	24
Home for Incurables...	40	43	41	43	52	56	55	59	60	60	60	61	60	61	55
Tuberculosis Hospital.....					83	84	81	94	93	103	124	140	129	119	110
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	113	116	131	142	123	124	151	174	160	181	198	179	157	146	143
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.															
Board of Children's Guardians.....	1,373	1,471	1,471	1,564	1,747	1,711	1,625	1,621	1,699	1,779	1,940	1,969	2,009	2,110	2,121
Industrial Home School.....	127	132	127	134	133	126	138	143	138	142	143	144	133	121	105
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....				24	42	51	52	65	63	64	76	92	91	92	92
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	93	99	99	100	89	86	88	90	95	91	91	86	86	71	.....
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	35	36	26	28	28	34	37	40	38	42	58	65	68	.....	50
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	131	125	131	124	127	129	130	136	.....	128	122	111	105	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.															
Almshouse.....	233	242	209	227	262	276	294	282	296	294	315	338	326	339	296
Municipal Lodging House.....	16	14	15	21	19	13	18	20	14	20	27	19	12	9	9
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	43	42	34	45	32	34	26	30	31	30	24	25	22	18	17
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	118	95	84	95	102	93	113	103	124	112	114	112	60	64	55
Aid Association for the Blind.....	11	11	11	10	11	10	9	9	11	15	16	16	15	14	12
Southern Relief Society Home.....												13	18	17	17
Government Hospital for the Insane—District of Columbia patients.....	1,205	1,231	1,260	1,317	1,373	1,376	1,373	1,406	1,458	1,563	1,591	1,643	1,682	1,669	1,637

¹ During 7 months.² Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

CHAS. C. FOSTER, General Superintendent.

JAIL.

W. L. PEAK, Assistant Superintendent
 SAMUEL G. BROOKS, Chief Clerk.
 J. W. PRATT, Assistant Chief Clerk.

ASYLUM.

Dr. FRANK ABBOTT, Superintendent.
 Dr. J. A. GANNON, Visiting Physician.
 Dr. E. A. MARLAND, Resident Physician.
 M. V. HEALY, Superintendent of Nurses
 and Capital City Training School for
 Nurses.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am submitting the annual reports of the Washington Asylum and Jail for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The Washington Jail is in good physical condition, with special reference to sanitation and safety. I assumed charge of the jail and asylum April 23, 1919.

Any public institution must have the confidence of the public. The adoption of a system embracing business regulation, humane discipline, and courtesy in the management of affairs, in contact with official and private individuals, inspires success to the exact degree that the safeguarding of the public interests is conceded by those most directly concerned. The management of a jail is a business. This idea must not be submerged in oversentimentality and it must not descend to the point of lack of interest in the welfare of those who clash with the representatives of legal enforcement. The balanced medium is the one thing to keep in view, seeing to it that one charged with any degree of violation gets fair treatment. Care and common sense will make any jail or prison a fairly descent place, all things considered.

The Washington Jail occupies a position of importance. It houses several thousand persons during the year, and they hail from the metropolitan cities as well as the remote countries of the world. The population not only varies in offenses from the most trivial to the highest and worst, but the types range from the dullard to the most cunning and accomplished, so it is that the game of guessing and then outguessing those in the toils keeps the jailer and his assistants more than busy.

CURING THE CRIMINAL'S OTHER ILLS.

The things calculated to better the criminal class into extinction are: Parentage devoid of taint, treatment and eradication of syphilis, and good educational environment. A few centuries ago the people of the Old World paid the penalty because of vice. If jails and prisons are ultimately to be emptied, if homes are to be happy, and humanity free, now is the time for those persons to begin to act who have convinced themselves that present conditions can only be changed through united effort and continuous cooperation.

In war time the Government gave its approval, in a few instances, to propaganda depicting the terrors and dangers of disease, some of the films first being shown here. These presentations made a burning impression on the public mind. It demonstrated that this agency almost immediately awakens the public conscience. It has been suggested by Dr. C. T. Elder, of the Cleveland State Hospital, that we—

Use the State as a unit with subdivisions into local districts; a public agency using newspapers, magazines, literature, lectures, and moving pictures to prepare the mind of the public so that it will demand that legislative bodies of the State and city will enact laws for the public safety and to foundations, churches, and individuals cooperate and adopt a system to bring about the desired end.

Since the Government is making a fight to control venereal diseases all public institutions and those officials identified with the enforcement of all laws relating to public health and safety should enlist every effort in behalf of the war against one of the four greatest enemies of mankind.

Of venereal diseases Dr. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical College, writes:

As a danger to public health, as a peril to the family, and as a menace to vitality, health, and physical progress of the race, the venereal diseases are justly regarded as the greatest modern plagues.

No disease has such a murderous influence upon the offspring as syphilis, writes Dr. Morrow, adding:

No disease has such a destructive influence upon the health and procreative function of women as gonorrhea. Inherited syphilis is a powerful factor in the degeneration of the race.

The Surgeon General of the Army reports that from the time the United States entered the war in 1917 to September, 1918, the loss to the Army from venereal diseases represented 2,295,000 days of service. The general prevalence of venereal diseases throughout the country, as revealed by the Army statistics, has awakened the Nation to the imperative necessity of controlling the problem. The action of the Federal Government in asking the cooperation of the authorities and the medical profession is receiving a response locally and in all parts of the land. Foremost in the District of Columbia's effort to eradicate the venereal disease evil—one that brings mental and physical disaster; causes paresis, paralysis, and crime; burdens hospitals and jails—is the woman's bureau, a branch of Washington's Metropolitan police department, the capable director of which is Mina C. Van Winkle. Aided by trained women, Mrs. Van Winkle has systematically executed a campaign in the rescue of the known afflicted and those suspected of being in peril. The record tells of a great work accomplished, which is being continued on an enlarged scale and

under encouraging auspices. The medical staff of the Washington Asylum and Jail, in sympathy with the undertaking, is lending its skill and best efforts in behalf of the enterprise. Here the Wassermann test is used in the case of syphilis. Until recently prisoners in need of treatment were taken to the asylum but now a clinic has been established in the jail proper. Desired results follow. Doctors know that syphilis is a germ disease and that it is communicable, preventable, curable. However, syphilitic insanity is not curable. That all jails have a limited number of syphilitic mental wrecks is a fact; that insane hospitals and asylums have scores of them is known to nearly everyone. This means that every case of syphilis unless in the advanced stage beyond help should be treated until cured. Physicians find that if the Wassermann reaction of both blood and spinal column fluid is negative, with the cell count and globulin test, in the absence of any clinical symptoms, there is every evidence that the patient has recovered. Dr. O. O. Fordyce has especially indorsed this view.

PUNISH WEAPON CARRIER.

The courts of the District of Columbia displayed commendable activity in recent months. The number of the convictions and penalties imposed demonstrate it. The total time in sentences inflicted in 1918-19 is 1,200 years, 3 months, and 2 days. Four received life terms. Twice the death penalty was assessed, but a stay of execution followed in both instances. Aside from the disposition of the police court judges to aid the police department in the suppression of crime, penitentiary commitments were as follows:

To United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., 115; District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va., 59; United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., 29; Maryland State penitentiary, Baltimore, Md., 15 women; in all, 218.

The police court judges caught the spirit of quickly and effectively stamping out murderous crime when they began withholding mercy in concealed-weapon cases. Render pistol and deadly weapon carrying perilous to liberty and the result will be an unheard-of minimum in the taking of human life. Disarm the vicious and Washington will be a model of safety.

DOCKETS OVERBURDENED, MORE JUDGES NEEDED.

Long delay in the trial of prisoners is a reflection on the methods by which justice is administered. The fault in the District of Columbia lies not with the courts as organized at this time. The fact is that the dockets are overburdened and for that reason the necessity for additional judges is emphasized. Solely through this medium does remedial action exist. The custom is to give precedence to prison over bail cases. In calling attention to the matter of "the untried prisoner" the purpose is to indicate the immediate need of providing authority for the naming of two additional judges in order to promote the administration of justice. Overcrowded conditions in the District Jail are at times difficult to cope with. Additional judges would correct this condition and serve to uphold constitutional assurances of a fair and speedy trial.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS.

The population of the jail is increasing, and this means that crime is on the increase in the city. The record establishes it. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 5,733 prisoners passed within the doors of the jail. The largest population in jail any one day was 460, and the smallest was 211. The daily average percentage of increase in population was 90.75. Victims of murder numbered 57. The increase in the number of prisoners transferred to penitentiaries was 50. Daily average of food for prisoners was 32 cents, a decrease of \$0.0413 compared with the previous year. The daily maintenance of prisoners (all expenses) was \$0.774. The maintenance of prisoners minus the salaries of officers, was \$0.536 per day.

THE GALLOWS IN SECLUSION.

Now and then one hears discussion of the question relating to capital punishment. Declining to comment as to its justice or injustice, it might be worth while to quote the epigram of Alphonse Karr, the Frenchman, who said of the abolition effort:

Let us efface capital punishment. I am willing, but let messieurs, the assassins, begin.

Incidentally, the gallows, which has stood for several generations in the District Jail and on which 50 men have dropped in settlement of the extreme penalty, has been moved to another building on the reservation, where an execution may be conducted with more propriety perhaps, certainly with more privacy.

The scaffold in its old position stood as an agency of awe to terrorize prisoners. They could gaze at it at will and many slept within its shadow. Visitors to the jail assuredly were not inspired by its looming presence, so it was moved to a place of secluded silence.

FEEDERS—ALCOHOL AND IGNORANCE.

The commitments to jail for the single offense of intoxication were equal to more than 33 per cent of the total number of prisoners received from the courts. Add to this the number sent in for the graver offenses traceable in part, at least, to the excessive use of alcohol, and the percentage is more than 50. It may be safely presumed that an ultimate decrease in jail population will follow the restrictive legislation of the last few months. Crime, to be eradicated, however, must be overwhelmed by education. Ignorance and not viciousness is the germ which gnaws at the vitals of society.

Few men work for hire as industriously as many do in the homely occupations to which they are assigned while serving jail sentences. The ability and capacity being there it is a regrettable fact that it is brought to light only by the discipline which goes with the iron bar to freedom. When a police system for filling the schools is devised, society's need for jail protection will materially decrease.

In the consciousness that small beginnings attain desired proportions, if properly nourished and encouraged, an educational hour has been offered to the inmates of this institution. The object is to prevent a repetition of the crime for which sentence has been imposed. The school within the jail may prevent a second offense,

but it can not forestall the first. While the first offense is the real problem, the jail ledger indicates that there is a wide field for reducing the number of new efforts to evade the law. For the 10-day sentences of the police courts some prisoners come and go almost on schedule. One, who arrived during the year, when asked how many times he had been committed answered, "Something over 50."

Until the time arrives for making crime well-nigh impossible for normal and well-balanced people, education to that end must be intensive, and no method, no matter how humble, should be omitted.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The surplus, indicated by the balance sheet, is equal to 5.22 per cent of the total appropriation. The number of prisoners per day exceeds the daily average of the last five years by 65, requiring 71,375 additional meals. This increase has resulted in corresponding increases in other supplies, including office activities, the latter without increase in salaries or enlargement of the salaried personnel. A very careful attention to costs and businesslike economy in the disposition and distribution of supplies is showing constantly improving results.

ASYLUM DEPARTMENT.

Ten more patients were received in the asylum for treatment in the past fiscal year than in the preceding 12 months—a total for the year of 2,706. Of the number, 1,064 were white males and 648 colored males. White females totaled 406, colored females 588. The number of patients enrolled at the close of this report was 135.

Two hundred and twelve deaths occurred in 1918-19, an increase of 108 over the preceding year, due mainly to the influenza epidemic. The number of patients discharged as cured was 1,318. Those classified as improved numbered 845 and unimproved 182.

The number of deaths within 48 hours after admission was 40.

The number of births was 34.

Patients transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane numbered 394. The observation of mental cases totaled 702. This service at the Washington Asylum and Jail, under the direction of D. Percy Hickling, District of Columbia alienist, aided by John J. Madigan and John E. Lind, is exceptional.

The number of bodies delivered to the morgue was 900. The previous year the number was 779. Eight were interred in potter's field.

The cost per capita exclusive of salaries was \$500. The cost per capita inclusive of support and compensation of employees exceeded this sum \$200.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE JAIL.

1. It is recommended that the position of record clerk, which is a position of importance, calling for accuracy and stenographic qualification, be created and that the salary be \$1,000 per annum.

2. That a moderate-priced motor car, the cost not to exceed \$600, be purchased. The need relates to official business. The saving in time and money is a strong recommendation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The following recommendations are made in connection with the Washington Asylum:

1. That new instruments and appliances for the operating room be purchased at the estimated cost of \$600.
2. That a hospital clerk, who should be a stenographer, be employed at the salary of \$720 per annum.
3. That a fund for the purchase of emergency drugs, tooth brushes, etc., for patients be set aside, in amount \$300.
4. That the position of dietitian be created, and that the salary be \$720 per annum.
5. That furnishings for the Nurses' Home be authorized at the estimated cost of \$2,500.
6. That for the purchase of X-ray appliances, and necessary repairs to the machine, the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated.
7. The entire hospital needs repairing and repainting to render it possible to take care of patients until the Gallinger Hospital is completed, and it is recommended that the sum of \$12,000 be made available for this very necessary work.

CONCLUSION.

The general superintendent thanks the various official attachés for cooperative effort. Only this can bring about that service due the Government and the public and it is this service which the Board of Charities and Board of Commissioners require.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. C. FOSTER,
General Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1919.*

THE JAIL SCHOOL.

[Contributed by the Principal.]

The new jail school inaugurated its initial session on the evening of July 10, 1919, with an attendance of 27 inmates who through their own application to attend were awarded the opportunity of improving their mental faculties along the lines of common and high school studies.

During this session the pupils were classified and assigned to the classes best for them, books were distributed, and lessons assigned.

Of the number of admissions, 7 were illiterates, 15 assigned to the grammar-school classes, and the remaining 5 to the first-year class of high school. In all the initial opening was a marked success.

The prisoners are elated over the school, and they respond with alacrity when the call to school is sounded each evening except Saturday, when the usual recess over Sunday is taken and the pupils are given time to prepare their lessons in the old home lesson way only to submit them for correction at the next session. The school has proven a diversion that is most profitable to those who are paying the penalties of their misdeeds, and it is the aim of the superintendent and the teachers that it will prove to be leaven for better in the lives of these malefactors when they go forth again to mingle with their fellow men.

One of the most profitable studies taken up by the men especially is the study of Spanish. This is in reality the big feature of the school inasmuch as the view of increased trade relations with Central America will be one of the most important languages in the future.

The jail has now an up-to-the-minute educational system, and already the wisdom of the innovation has been demonstrated.

The school is seeking a methodical way to foster and encourage moral stamina, not by its repression but by its utilization to its fullest extent.

The faculty desires to thank the officers of the institution for their cooperation in making the jail school a decided success, and also to the students in general who have so diligently applied themselves in their endeavors to make the school the great success that it is.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily average number of inmates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

White males.....	47
White females.....	23
Colored males.....	41
Colored females.....	33
Total.....	144
Employees.....	72
Daily average.....	144
Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries.....	\$500.00
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees.....	\$700.00
Cost per capita of 144 patients and 72 employees.....	\$700.00
Decrease in number of patients.....	None.
Decrease in number of employees.....	1
Amount expended from appropriation.....	\$72,086.72
Appropriation for support of institution.....	\$69,640.00
Emergency deficiency appropriation.....	12,000.00
Total.....	81,640.00
Expended.....	\$68,986.04
Bills outstanding (estimated).....	3,100.72
Unexpended.....	72,086.76
For salaries.....	31,175.00
Expended.....	28,594.67
Unexpended.....	2,580.33
Temporary labor.....	1,200.00
Expended.....	900.12
Unexpended.....	299.98
Repairs to buildings.....	2,750.00
Expended.....	\$2,267.79
Bills outstanding.....	
To E. Story (allotment).....	350.00
Unexpended.....	2,617.79
Unexpended.....	132.21

Amount expended from appropriation for maintenance, for articles purchased for use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

For food supplies.....	\$43,207.93
Fuel, gas, and electric current.....	6,198.53
Dry goods and clothing.....	4,114.84
Medical supplies.....	5,196.86
Hardware and kitchen utensils.....	1,489.49
Forage.....	2,549.58
Furniture.....	854.57
Miscellaneous.....	8,474.96
Total.....	72,086.76

FARM PRODUCTION.

Amount of produce raised on farm during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and estimated value of same.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit value.	Amount.
Apples, green..... bushels..	24	\$2.00	\$48.00
Asparagus..... dozen bunches..	31	1.50	46.50
Beans, string..... bushels..	102	3.20	326.40
Beans, lima..... do.....	49	4.00	196.00
Beets..... dozen bunches..	737	.50	368.50
Cabbage..... heads..	1,400	.23	322.00
Celery..... bunches..	1,500	.08	120.00
Corn, green..... dozen..	522	.30	156.60
Cucumbers..... do.....	25	.25	6.25
Eggs..... do.....	200	.50	100.00
Eggplants..... each..	51	.15	7.65
Kale..... barrels..	306	2.50	765.00
Lettuce..... dozen heads..	2,687	.60	1,612.00
Milk..... gallons..	2,190	.50	1,095.00
Onions..... dozen bunches..	1,121	.03	33.63
Onion sets..... bushels..	15	3.00	45.00
Parsley..... dozen bunches..	305	.15	45.75
Pears..... bushels..	50	2.00	100.00
Peppers..... dozen..	34	.10	3.40
Pork..... pounds..	300	.30	90.00
Potatoes, Irish..... barrels..	123	5.50	676.50
Potatoes, sweet..... do.....	57	6.00	342.00
Radishes..... dozen bunches..	247	.30	74.10
Spinach..... barrels..	57	4.00	228.00
Strawberries..... boxes..	107	.15	16.05
Swiss chard..... barrels..	298	3.50	1,043.00
Tomatoes..... bushels..	188	2.00	376.00
Veal..... pounds..	160	.25	40.00
Hay..... tons..	3	20.00	60.00
Total.....			8,343.53

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1919.*

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: This report of the Washington Asylum Hospital was compiled by Drs. Ewing and Marland, of the house staff.

The war made great inroads on the attending, nursing, and house staffs, and the year was particularly difficult for those remaining because of the influenza epidemic, plus the regular work necessary for conducting the hospital. Since the armistice was signed the wards have been filling up again and we hope, in a short time, to be operating on a peace basis.

I have the following recommendations to make for the coming year:

1. New instruments and appliances for operating room, \$600.
2. Salary for hospital clerk who should be a stenographer, \$720.
3. Emergency drugs, toothbrushes, etc., for patients, \$300.
4. Salary for dietitian, \$720.
5. Furnishing for Nurses' Home, \$2,500.
6. Repairs and appliances for X-ray machine, \$1,000.
7. The entire hospital is in need of repairs and painting throughout, and since the building of the new Gallinger Hospital has been again delayed, this is immediately necessary. It will cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

The physicians at the Washington Asylum are:

CONSULTING STAFF.

Drs. George Tully Vaughn, surgeon; Walter D. Webb, surgeon; George M. Kober, hygiene and dietetics; William A. White, alienist and neurologist; I. S. Stone, gynecology; Louis Lehr, genito-urinary; John Moran, obstetrics; J. J. Richardson, ear, nose, and throat; John Foote, diseases of children; Robert Scott Lamb, diseases of the eye.

ATTENDING STAFF.

Drs. W. M. Barton, chief of medicine; Murray Russell, internal medicine; Roy Adams and Thomas S. Lee, diseases of the heart and kidney; D. Percy Hickling, John J. Madigan and John E. Lind, mental and nervous diseases; J. J. McCarthy, diseases of children; J. Russell Verbrycke, gastro-enteric; C. Augustus Simpson and H. H. Hazen, skin diseases; Leon Martel, W. P. Reeves, Robert Y. Sullivan and Joseph D. Rodgers, gynecology; John Constatas, J. C. Blackstone and James J. Mundell, genito-urinary diseases; Thomas M. Foley and Edward Larkin, orthopedics; Prentiss Wilson and Thomas Lowe, obstetrics; S. Boyce Pole, diseases of the eye; James Moser and R. R. Walker, ear, nose, and throat; F. E. Duehring, general medicine; R. E. LeComte, pathologist; John Hunter Selby, Roentgenologist.

RESIDENT STAFF.

Drs. E. A. Marland, resident physician; M. Q. Ewing, first assistant to the resident physician; J. E. McKenzie, second assistant to the resident physician; Walter Rappaport and N. Mandelos, internes; Paul Sylvester, pharmacist.

Respectfully,

J. A. GANNON, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

X-ray division report.

Abdomen.....	1	Kidneys.....	6
Ankle.....	11	Knee.....	10
Aorta.....	3	Lower leg.....	8
Esophagus.....	1	Pelvis.....	3
Femur.....	9	Ribs.....	1
Foot.....	3	Shoulder.....	11
Forearm.....	5	Stomach.....	2
Hand.....	5	Vertebral column.....	11
Head.....	5	Chest, thorax.....	84
Hip.....	9		
Humerus.....	4	Total.....	196
Jaw.....	4		

Laboratory report.

Blood:

Complement fixation for syphilis (white and colored)	691
Double plus	162 or 23.44 per cent.
Single plus	20 or 2.89 per cent.
Anticomp.	11 or 1.60 per cent.
Negative	436 or 63.10 per cent.
Plus minus	62 or 8.97 per cent.

Erythrocyte counts	14
Leucocyte counts	75
Differential counts	5
Hemoglobin estimation	2
Search for malarial parasites	6

Examination of:

Cultures—

Lips	1
Blood	2
Vaginal smears	13
Urethral smears	3
Smears for gonococci, location not specified	32
Smear for Vincent's angina	1
Widal	6
Occult blood	1
Pus	1
Tuberculosis examination	12
Eye smear	1
Sections made	2

Spinal fluid—

Complement fixation for syphilis—	
Negative	5
Double plus	1
Plus minus	1
Urinalysis	1,771

Surgical operations.

Abdominal adhesions removed	2	Hemorrhoidectomies	2
Anterior colostomy	1	Herniotomies	17
Amputations	4	Incision and drainage	29
Appendectomies	5	Nephrectomy	1
Caesarean sections	2	Plastic operations	3
Dislocation, open reduction	1	Removal of cataract	1
Excision of breast	3	Tonsilectomies	16
Excision of glands	3	Varicotomies	1
Excision of tumors	2	Application of casts	6
Excision of tongue	1	Cystoscopies	17
Fractures, open reduction	1	Arsenobenzol administration	96
Genito-urinary operations	37		
Gynecological operations	6	Total	257

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1919.*

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Capital City Training School for Nurses, attached to the Washington Asylum Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1919.

In view of the fact that work on the buildings of the new Gallinger Hospital may begin at a time regarded as remote, I deem it necessary to make recommendations toward improving the Nurses' Home at this time.

I again urge that a dietitian is absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of the school and suggest that the compensation be \$720 per annum.

To the superintendent of the institution, to the visiting physician and dean of the school, and to the many visiting physicians who have cooperated so efficiently in the advancement of the Training School, I acknowledge my indebtedness. To the members of the various societies and churches who visited the sick during the year giving comfort, cheer, and ministering to their wants in material ways, I extend sincere thanks.

Pupil nurses at Capital City Training School, June 30, 1919.....	12
Pupil nurses at Harlem Hospital, New York City, June 30, 1919.....	5
Appointed and admitted during the year ending June 30, 1919.....	16

Total.....	33
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Graduated during fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.....	4
Resigned during fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.....	6
Died during fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.....	1
In Harlem Hospital, June 30, 1919.....	5
Nurses now in hospital.....	17

Total.....	33
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NURSES WHO GRADUATED DURING THE YEAR.

Josie Lee Wolts.
Cora M. Ruffy.

Jessie C. Thompson.
Katherine Andrews.

LECTURERS.

Dr. J. A. Gannon, surgery.	Dr. James Moser, anatomy.
Dr. M. Q. Queen, chemistry and urinalysis.	Dr. W. M. Barton, general medicine.
Dr. W. M. Barton, materia medica.	Dr. Leon Martel, gynecology.
Dr. Harry Spigel, materia medica.	Dr. R. Y. Sullivan, obstetrics.
Dr. A. E. Marland, solutions.	Dr. Thomas Lee, physiology.
Dr. Edward Larkin, orthopedics.	Dr. J. J. McCarthy, physiology.
Dr. D. Percy Hickling, mental diseases.	Dr. R. M. LeComte, bacteriology.
Dr. R. R. Walker, ear, nose, and throat.	Dr. L. Augustinus, hygiene.
Dr. S. Pole, eye.	Dr. Russell Verbryke, dietetics.
Dr. W. H. Hough, nervous diseases.	Dr. John Constat, venereal diseases.

Course of 30 lessons in theory and practice of dietetics, Miss Mary Davis.

Course of 12 lessons in theory and practice of massage, Miss Mary Kernan.

The Training School is in the most prosperous stage of its career.
Respectfully submitted.

M. V. HEALY,
Superintendent of Nurses.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

Statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1919.....	135	Deaths.....	212
Patients admitted during the year.	2, 571	Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1919.....	149
Total.....	2, 706	Total.....	2, 706
Patients discharged:		Sex and color classification:	
Cured.....	1, 318	Males—	
Improved.....	845	White.....	1, 064
Unimproved.....	182	Colored.....	648

Statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital—Continued.

Sex and color classification—Con.		Births	34
Females—		Stillbirths	5
White	406	Prescriptions compounded	5,427
Colored	588		
Total	2,706	Authority for admission:	
Lowest number of patients any day		Board of Charities	1,743
in hospital	107	Police department	393
Highest number any day	200	Jail	81
Deaths within 24 hours after ad-		Superintendent Washington	
mission	127	Asylum Hospital	28
Deaths within 24 to 48 hours after		Emergency Hospital	214
admission	40	Casualty Hospital	98
Mental examinations	702	Patients remaining in hospi-	
Transferred to the Government		tal June 30, 1919	149
Hospital for the Insane	394	Total	2,706

Nativity of patients.

Australia	3	Missouri	6
Canada	10	Massachusetts	7
China	3	Maine	2
Cuba	4	Montana	1
England	61	Michigan	5
France	5	Minnesota	2
Germany	13	Nebraska	1
Hungary	1	New Hampshire	4
Italy	21	New Jersey	33
Ireland	62	New York	151
Mexico	2	North Carolina	67
Peru	1	Ohio	10
Russia	25	Oregon	2
Switzerland	2	Oklahoma	7
Scotland	19	Pennsylvania	87
West Indies	9	Rhode Island	3
Philippines	2	South Carolina	14
Total	243	South Dakota	2
Alabama	8	Tennessee	9
California	6	Texas	11
Connecticut	4	Vermont	7
District of Columbia	892	Virginia	453
Delaware	2	West Virginia	24
Florida	14	Wisconsin	3
Georgia	11	Unknown	146
Illinois	2	Total	2,314
Indiana	1	Native born	2,314
Kansas	2	Foreign born	243
Kentucky	3	Remaining in hospital June 30,	
Louisiana	2	1919	135
Maryland	306	Total	2,706
Mississippi	4		

Mortuary report from all sources.

Bodies collected from all sources and delivered to morgue	900
Bodies carried from morgue for cremation:	
Adults	304
Infants	205
Stillbirths	325
Amputations	66
Total	900

Thirty were buried in Mount Olivet, eight in potter's field, and the remainder were distributed by the Board of Charities.

DISTRICT JAIL.

Movement of population.

Number of inmates July 1, 1918	238
Received during the fiscal year	5,733
Total	5,971
Discharged during the fiscal year	2,849
Escaped	20
Died	8
Transferred	2,774
Number of inmates June 30, 1919	320
Total	5,971
Daily average number of prisoners	318.175
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1918	238
Prisoners received in jail from the District of Columbia courts during the fiscal year 1919	5,733
Total	5,971
Transferred to the District of Columbia workhouse, Occoquan, Va.	2,513
Transferred to the penitentiaries	218
Transferred to the St. Elizabeths Hospital	40
Transferred to the National Training School (boys)	3
Released by expiration, payment of fine, suspension of sentence, personal recognizance, nolle prosequi, bail, and ignored by the grand jury	2,847
Released by death	8
Released by escape	20
Released by presidential pardon	2
Total	5,651
Prisoners in jail June 30, 1919	320
Total	5,971

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1919 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail.

Crime.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Adultery	8	14	8	16	46
Adultery and false pretenses	1				1
Adultery and housebreaking		1			1
Adultery, selling alcoholic liquors, and violating act of May 18, 1917		1			1
Affray		2			2
Alien enemy	10				10
Alien enemy and grand larceny			1		1
Arson				1	1
Assault	47	147		20	214
Assault and assault with dangerous weapon		1		1	2
Assault and carrying deadly weapon		9			9
Assault, cruelty to animals, and disorderly conduct		1			1
Assault and destroying private property		2			2
Assault and discharging firearms		1			1
Assault and disorderly conduct	4	14		4	22
Assault, disorderly conduct, and intoxication		5		3	8
Assault and driving while intoxicated		1			1
Assault and intoxication	8	13		3	24
Assault and larceny		3			3
Assault and robbery		1			1
Assault and selling alcoholic liquors		1			1
Assault, selling alcoholic liquors, and violating act of May 18, 1917		2			2
Assault and threats		2			2
Assault and violating police regulations		2		1	2

388 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1919 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail—Continued.

Crime.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Assault and violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Assault and violating section 848, Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Assault and violating act of May 18, 1917.....				1	1
Assault to kill.....	3	9		1	13
Assault to kill and threats.....		1			1
Assault to rape.....	3	3			6
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	10	85		22	117
Assault with dangerous weapon and carrying deadly weapon.....		1			1
Assault with dangerous weapon, robbery, and violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Assault with dangerous weapon and selling alcoholic liquors.....				1	1
Assault with dangerous weapon, selling alcoholic liquors, and violating act of May 18, 1917.....		1			1
Assault with dangerous weapon and violating section 851b, Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Attempted grand larceny.....				1	1
Attempted housebreaking.....	1	4			5
Attempted joy riding.....	1				1
Attempted robbery.....	2	4			6
Bigamy.....	2	2			4
Carnal knowledge.....	4	11			15
Carnal knowledge and larceny.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon.....	24	126		7	157
Carrying deadly weapon and discharging firearms.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and disorderly conduct.....	1	4			5
Carrying deadly weapon and false pretenses.....	1				1
Carrying deadly weapon and fornication.....	1				1
Carrying deadly weapon and intoxication.....	3	16			19
Carrying deadly weapon and larceny.....		4			4
Carrying deadly weapon, larceny, selling alcoholic liquors, and violating act of May 18, 1917.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and robbery.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and selling alcoholic liquors.....	1	3			4
Carrying deadly weapon and threats.....	1				1
Carrying deadly weapon and vagrancy.....	1				1
Carrying deadly weapon and violating police regulations.....		4			4
Carrying deadly weapon and violating speed law.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and violating act of Mar. 3, 1917.....	1	1			2
Carrying deadly weapon and violating act of May 18, 1917.....		2			2
Conspiracy.....			1		1
Conspiracy and selling alcoholic liquors.....	1				1
Contempt of court.....	5	2			28
Contempt of court, disorderly conduct, and intoxication.....	1		21		1
Contempt of court and driving while intoxicated.....		1			1
Contempt of court and violating act of May 18, 1917.....				1	1
Cruelty to animals.....		1			1
Destroying private property.....	2	5		3	10
Destroying private property and disorderly conduct.....		1			1
Destroying private property and larceny.....	2				2
Discharging false fire alarm.....		3			3
Disorderly conduct.....	44	84	2	64	194
Disorderly conduct and driving while intoxicated.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and fornication.....				1	1
Disorderly conduct and intoxication.....	54	34	5	32	125
Disorderly conduct, intoxication, and vagrancy.....	1				1
Disorderly conduct, threats, and violating police regulations.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and throwing missiles.....				1	1
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....		1			1
Disorderly house.....		1			1
Drinking in public.....	4	5	2	2	9
Drinking in public and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Drinking in public and violating act of Mar. 3, 1917.....		1			1
Driving while intoxicated.....	11	26		1	38
Driving while intoxicated, larceny, and violating police regulations.....	1				1
Driving while intoxicated and violating police regulations.....		4			5
Driving while intoxicated, violating police regulations, and violating speed law.....	2	2			4
Embezzlement.....	8	14			22
Embezzlement and larceny.....		1			1
Enticing prostitution.....			1		1
Enticing prostitution and larceny.....				9	10
False pretenses.....	19	7	1	1	28
False pretenses and forgery.....	1	1			2

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1919 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail—Continued.

Crime.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
False pretenses and larceny.....	1	1	1		3
False pretenses and violating section 860, Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
False pretenses and violating section 879, Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Forgery.....	12	2	3	1	18
Forgery and violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Fornication.....	23	60	23	70	176
Fornication and grand larceny.....			1		1
Fornication and intoxication.....				1	1
Fornication and robbery.....		1			1
Fornication and vagrancy.....				1	1
Grand larceny.....	51	60	8	21	140
Grand larceny and housebreaking.....		1			1
Grand larceny and larceny.....	3			3	6
Grand larceny and robbery.....	3				3
Grand larceny and violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....	2	1			3
Habitual drunkard.....	1				1
Housebreaking.....	33	72	1	7	113
Housebreaking and robbery.....	1	1			2
Incest.....	1				1
Indecent exposure.....	3	8			11
Indecent exposure and intoxication.....	4	2			6
Intoxication.....	1,037	683	44	132	1,896
Intoxication and larceny.....	2	1			3
Intoxication and selling liquors to soldiers.....	1	1			2
Intoxication and threats.....	1				1
Intoxication and violating police regulations.....	2	5			7
Intoxication and violating section 848, Code District of Columbia.....				1	1
Intoxication and violating act of May 18, 1917.....	1				1
Keeping a bawdy house.....	1				1
Larceny.....	85	253	15	79	432
Larceny and vagrancy.....			1	1	2
Larceny and violating police regulations.....		1			1
Larceny and violating section 198, Penal Code.....				1	1
Larceny from the United States.....	6	10			16
Larceny from the United States and larceny.....		1			1
Mayhem.....				1	1
Murder.....	11	37		4	57
Nonsupport.....	13	32			45
Nonsupport and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Perjury.....	2				2
Permitting gaming.....	1	2		1	4
Rape.....	3	2			5
Receiving stolen property.....	1	4		4	9
Robbery.....	23	91		27	141
Robbery and violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Seduction.....	2	2			4
Selling alcoholic liquors.....	32	238	4	47	321
Selling alcoholic liquors and vagrancy.....		1			1
Selling alcoholic liquors and violating act of May 18, 1917.....	20	119		23	162
Selling alcoholic liquors, violating act of May 18, 1917, and violating section 3242, Revised Statutes of United States.....		1			1
Selling alcoholic liquors and violating section 3242, Revised Statutes of United States.....		2			2
Selling liquors to soldiers.....		2		2	4
Selling liquors to soldiers and selling alcoholic liquors.....	4	4		1	9
Taking property without right.....		1			1
Threats.....	11	11		3	25
Unlawful wearing uniform of the United States Army and violating act of June 3, 1916.....	1				1
Unlawful wearing uniform of the United States Navy.....		1			1
United States witness.....		2	1	1	4
Unpaid board bill.....	4				5
Vagrancy.....	71	44	13	14	142
Vagrancy and violating act of May 18, 1917.....	1		1		2
Violating park regulations.....			89		89
Violating peace and order act.....			11		11
Violating police regulations.....	6	34		1	41
Violating police regulations and violating speed law.....	4	6			10
Violating police regulations and violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....		2			2
Violating postal law.....	1	1			2
Violating registration law.....		3			3
Violating speed law.....		9			9

390 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1919 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail—Continued.

Crime.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Violating espionage act.....	3	—	—	—	3
Violating immigration law.....	2	—	—	—	2
Violating pandering act.....	2	—	—	—	2
Violating white-slave traffic act.....	3	2	—	—	5
Violating section 814, Code District of Columbia.....	—	1	—	—	1
Violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....	40	99	—	—	139
Violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia, and violating act of Mar. 3, 1917.....	—	1	—	—	1
Violating section 833a, Code District of Columbia.....	—	2	—	—	2
Violating section 836a, Code District of Columbia.....	2	2	1	—	5
Violating section 848, Code District of Columbia.....	—	3	—	—	3
Violating section 851b, Code District of Columbia.....	6	10	1	1	18
Violating section 860, Code District of Columbia.....	2	—	—	—	2
Violating section 865, Code District of Columbia.....	2	1	—	—	3
Violating section 869, Code District of Columbia.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating section 36, Penal Code.....	—	1	—	—	1
Violating section 37, Penal Code.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating section 47, Penal Code.....	1	4	—	—	5
Violating sections 47 and 162, Penal Code.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating section 48, Penal Code.....	—	1	—	—	1
Violations sections 148 and 151, Penal Code.....	5	6	—	1	12
Violating section 194, Penal Code.....	4	9	—	—	13
Violating section 195, Penal Code.....	2	4	—	—	6
Violating section 211, Penal Code.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating section 215, Penal Code.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating section 240, Penal Code.....	—	1	—	1	2
Violating section 312, Penal Code.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating act of Feb. 8, 1875.....	—	1	—	—	1
Violating act of June 25, 1910.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating act of Feb. 13, 1913.....	2	2	—	—	4
Violating act of Dec. 17, 1914.....	6	—	1	—	7
Violating act of June 3, 1916.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating act of Feb. 8, 1917.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating act of Mar. 3, 1917.....	17	68	—	18	103
Violating act of May 18, 1917.....	21	121	3	12	157
Violating act of June 15, 1917.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating act of June 3, 1918.....	1	—	—	—	1
Violating section 3242, Revised Statutes of United States.....	1	2	—	—	3
Total.....	1, 919	2, 871	265	678	5, 733

Transferred from the jail to the Washington Asylum Hospital either for mental examination or for hospital treatment.

White males.....	67
Colored males.....	66
White females.....	48
Colored females.....	53
Total.....	234

Number of prisoners transferred to the different penitentiaries.

Penitentiary.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	21	94	—	—	115
District of Columbia reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	13	46	—	—	59
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	6	23	—	—	29
Maryland penitentiary, Baltimore, Md.....	—	—	2	13	15
Total.....	40	163	2	13	218

Transferred to the penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1919.

Penitentiary.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Leavenworth, Kans.:					
Dec. 26, 1918.	6	23			29
Atlanta, Ga.:					
July 12, 1918.	9	31			40
Nov. 18, 1918.	7	2			2
Feb. 20, 1919.	7	19			26
June 26, 1919.	5	42			47
Baltimore, Md.:					
July 9, 1918.			1	4	5
Nov. 19, 1918.				3	2
Dec. 30, 1918.				2	3
Feb. 28, 1919.			1	2	3
Apr. 8, 1919.				2	2
District of Columbia reformatory:					
July 1, 1918.		4			4
Aug. 10, 1918.		3			3
Oct. 7, 1918.		2			3
Oct. 21, 1918.	1				1
Oct. 19, 1918.	1				1
Oct. 29, 1918.		1			1
Nov. 9, 1918.		1			1
Nov. 14, 1918.		2			2
Nov. 16, 1918.	1	3			4
Nov. 22, 1918.		2			2
Dec. 9, 1918.		3			3
Dec. 13, 1918.		1			1
Dec. 14, 1918.	1				1
Dec. 19, 1918.		1			1
Dec. 23, 1918.		1			1
Jan. 11, 1919.		1			1
Jan. 22, 1919.		2			2
Feb. 3, 1919.	1				1
Feb. 10, 1919.	1				2
Feb. 17, 1919.		2			2
Feb. 22, 1919.		1			1
Mar. 3, 1919.	1	1			2
Mar. 22, 1919.	1				1
Apr. 2, 1919.		1			1
Apr. 8, 1919.		2			2
Apr. 12, 1919.		2			2
Apr. 24, 1919.	1				1
Apr. 29, 1919.		2			2
Apr. 30, 1919.		2			2
May 7, 1919.		1			1
May 14, 1919.	1				1
May 19, 1919.	2	2			4
June 30, 1919.		3			3
Total	40	163	2	13	218

Statement of crimes committed by prisoners forwarded to penitentiaries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Crime.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Assault to commit robbery	1				1
Assault to kill		1			1
Assault to kill and assault with dangerous weapon		3			3
Assault to rape		1			1
Assault with dangerous weapon	2	34	1	1	38
Assault with dangerous weapon and carnal knowledge		1			1
Assault with dangerous weapon, housebreaking, and robbery		2			2
Assault with dangerous weapon and robbery		3			3
Attempted robbery		1			1
Bigamy	1				1
Carnal knowledge	2	1			3
Depredation, private property		1			1
Embezzlement		2			3
Embezzlement and grand larceny	1				1
False pretenses and forgery and uttering	1				1
Forgery and uttering	1				1
Grand larceny	5	16		5	26
Housebreaking and assault		1			1

392 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of crimes committed by prisoners forwarded to penitentiaries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919—Continued.

Crime.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Housebreaking and larceny.....	12	25		1	39
Housebreaking and larceny and grand larceny.....	2	1			3
Larceny (second offense).....		1			1
Larceny from the United States.....		2			2
Manslaughter.....	3	6			9
Murder, first degree (commuted by President).....		1			1
Murder, second degree.....		12		1	13
Rape.....		1			1
Robbery.....	3	29		5	37
Violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....	2	13			15
Violating section 860, Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Violating section 215, United States Criminal Code.....	1				1
Violating act Feb. 13, 1913.....	1	1			2
Violating act Dec. 17, 1914.....		3	1		4
Total.....	40	163	2	13	218

Length of sentences imposed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, of prisoners forwarded to the penitentiaries.

Sentence.	Atlanta.		Leavenworth.		Baltimore.		District of Columbia Reformatory.		Total.
	White males.	Colored males.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	White males.	Colored males.	
1 year and 1 day.....		1							1
1 year and 6 months.....		3		1					4
1 year and 8 months.....					1				1
2 years.....	5	17		3	1	7	5	12	50
2 years and 5 months.....		1		1					2
2 years and 6 months.....		1		1					2
3 years.....	2	21	1	1		1	5	16	47
3 years and 1 day.....							1		1
3 years and 6 months.....									1
4 years.....	1	2	1	1		2	2	6	15
5 years.....	2	8	2	4		1		6	23
6 years.....	2	8							10
7 years.....	1			1					3
7 years and 6 months.....	1			1					2
8 years.....	1		1	5					7
9 years.....		1							1
10 years.....	3	16		4		1			24
13 years.....		1							1
14 years.....	1								1
15 years.....	1								1
20 years.....		5		1		1			7
25 years.....		2							2
30 years.....		3							3
31 years.....		1							1
Life.....	1	3							4
Total.....	21	94	6	23	2	13	13	46	218

Total time in sentences, 1,200 years, 3 months, 2 days, and 4 lifetime sentences.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 393

Total number released and committed, by months, during the fiscal year 1919.

Month.	Released.					Committed.				
	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
July.....	144	256	8	50	458	155	268	9	54	486
August.....	153	274	45	62	534	154	285	42	65	546
September.....	185	224	7	60	476	213	262	10	68	553
October.....	229	240	9	56	534	213	241	12	54	520
November.....	165	255	11	62	493	172	260	12	66	510
December.....	168	328	19	71	586	146	293	15	63	517
January.....	146	200	74	43	463	157	211	77	42	487
February.....	160	208	44	47	459	160	178	43	40	421
March.....	118	143	12	48	321	115	172	9	52	348
April.....	150	197	12	48	407	154	211	15	51	431
May.....	166	225	13	62	466	174	234	12	61	481
June.....	112	272	10	60	454	106	256	9	62	433
Total.....	1,896	2,822	264	669	5,651	1,919	2,871	265	678	5,733

Number of prisoners in confinement at the end of each month and the daily average of prisoners, by months, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Month.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.	Average.
July, 1918.....	83	143	7	33	266	247.5
August, 1918.....	84	154	4	36	278	281.93
September, 1918.....	112	192	7	44	355	321.67
October, 1918.....	96	193	10	42	341	344.13
November, 1918.....	103	198	11	46	358	341.1
December, 1918.....	81	163	7	38	289	339.87
January, 1919.....	92	174	10	37	313	310.5
February, 1919.....	92	144	9	30	275	308.7
March, 1919.....	89	173	6	34	302	291.9
April, 1919.....	93	187	9	37	326	317.8
May, 1919.....	101	196	8	36	341	339.3
June, 1919.....	95	180	7	38	320	364.7

Ages of prisoners committed during the fiscal year of 1919.

Age.	Number of prisoners.	Age.	Number of prisoners.
Under 20 years.....	894	50 to 60 years.....	415
20 to 30 years.....	1,710	60 years and over.....	130
30 to 40 years.....	1,532		
40 to 50 years.....	1,052	Total.....	5,733

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1918.....	72	131	6	29	238
Prisoners in jail June 30, 1919.....	95	180	7	38	320
Transferred to the District workhouse.....	638	1,515	53	307	2,513
Transferred to the National Training School.....	1	2			3
Transferred to the St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	15	17	2	6	40
Released by death.....	6	2			8
Released by escape.....	7	11		2	20

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Length of sentences imposed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
12 hours.....	2	165 days.....	2
1 day.....	11	180 days.....	158
2 days.....	17	6 months.....	14
5 days.....	22	190 days.....	2
6 days.....	106	195 days.....	3
7 days.....	3	210 days.....	21
9 days.....	1	220 days.....	1
10 days.....	421	7 months.....	2
12 days.....	2	225 days.....	1
15 days.....	620	235 days.....	1
16 days.....	1	240 days.....	42
20 days.....	60	8 months.....	2
25 days.....	170	255 days.....	1
27 days.....	1	270 days.....	15
28 days.....	1	9 months.....	5
30 days.....	1,062	300 days.....	19
30 days and 12 hours.....	1	10 months.....	6
35 days.....	16	310 days.....	3
36 days.....	1	330 days.....	5
37 days.....	1	360 days.....	89
40 days.....	21	364 days.....	11
45 days.....	66	1 year.....	60
50 days.....	16	1 year and 1 day.....	1
55 days.....	8	370 days.....	1
60 days.....	238	390 days.....	4
63 days.....	1	394 days.....	1
65 days.....	3	420 days.....	2
70 days.....	1	450 days.....	13
75 days.....	6	454 days.....	2
79 days.....	1	464 days.....	2
80 days.....	2	480 days.....	7
90 days.....	177	505 days.....	1
94 days.....	1	510 days.....	1
95 days.....	2	540 days.....	35
100 days.....	9	544 days.....	9
105 days.....	8	1 year and 6 months.....	8
110 days.....	1	570 days.....	3
115 days.....	2	574 days.....	1
120 days.....	116	600 days.....	1
130 days.....	1	3 years and 6 months.....	2
150 days.....	1	4 years.....	14
1 year and 8 months.....	2	4 years and 6 months.....	1
660 days.....	1	5 years.....	23
664 days.....	1	6 years.....	6
720 days.....	26	7 years.....	2
724 days.....	6	7 years and 6 months.....	1
728 days.....	8	8 years.....	7
2 years.....	47	9 years.....	1
780 days.....	2	10 years.....	18
810 days.....	2	12 years.....	1
818 days.....	5	15 years.....	1
848 days.....	1	20 days.....	3
908 days.....	5	25 days.....	1
2 years and 6 months.....	2	30 days.....	2
1,080 days.....	2	31 years.....	1
3 years.....	39	Life.....	3
1,092 days.....	1	Death sentence.....	2
155 days.....	1		
160 days.....	1		
		Total.....	3,697

Comparative statement of appropriations and expenses for the fiscal years of 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Year.	Appropriation.	Expenses.	Deficiency granted.	Balance.
1915.....	\$46,000.00	\$49,714.56	\$3,714.56	.....
1916.....	46,000.00	49,079.55	3,097.55	.....
1916.....	1,500.00	1,353.62		\$146.38
1917.....	53,250.00	52,857.52		392.48
1918.....	50,000.00	69,945.00	20,000.00	55.00
1919.....	65,000.00	90,050.35	30,000.00	4,949.65

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, daily average cost of—

Food for prisoners.....	\$0. 32
Maintenance of prisoners (all expenses).....	. 774
Maintenance of prisoners without salaries.....	<u>. 536</u>

Daily average population during the fiscal year ended June 30—

1915.....	258. 12
1916.....	252. 63
1917.....	213. 80
1918.....	227. 425
1919.....	<u>318. 175</u>

Daily average cost of food per prisoner during the fiscal year ended June 30—

1915.....	\$0. 158
1916.....	. 166
1917.....	. 196
1918.....	. 3613
1919.....	<u>. 32</u>

Prisoners in jail July 1, 1918, 6 a. m.....	238
Prisoners received during the fiscal year.....	5, 733
Transferred during the fiscal year.....	2, 774
Released during the fiscal year.....	2, 849
Prisoners in jail June 30, 1919, 6 a. m.....	320
Largest number in jail any one day.....	460
Smallest number in jail any one day.....	211
Increase in population, daily average.....	90. 75
Decrease in daily average cost of food per inmate.....	\$0. 0413
Increase of prisoners transferred to the various penitentiaries.....	50
Prisoners transferred to the District of Columbia Reformatory, in lieu of penitentiaries.....	59
Decrease in prisoners to the District of Columbia workhouse.....	716
Increase in prisoners transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	26
Increase in prisoners released at the courts, jail, etc.....	450
Decrease in prisoners sent to National Training School (boys).....	<u>4</u>

Financial report of the jail.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for maintenance, including salaries.....	\$65,000. 00
Deficiency appropriation.....	<u>30,000. 00</u>
Total receipts.....	<u>95,000. 00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....		27, 599. 53
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$22, 649. 16	
For flour.....	215. 42	
For bread.....	8, 619. 36	
For groceries and provisions.....	<u>11, 487. 95</u>	
Total for food.....		42, 971. 89
For ice.....		559. 14
For clothing.....	716. 91	
For shoes.....	2, 206. 26	
For dry goods.....	<u>4, 173. 88</u>	
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		7, 097. 05
For fuel.....	5, 483. 51	
For light.....	2, 465. 41	
For engineer supplies.....	<u>658. 85</u>	
Total for heat, light, and engineer supplies.....		8, 607. 77
For furniture, household furnishings, and repairs to same.....		1, 224. 25
For forage.....		165. 12
For stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		651. 03
For telephones.....		283. 39
For current repairs and materials for same.....		<u>891. 18</u>
Total expenditures.....		90, 050. 35
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....		<u>4, 949. 65</u>

**REPORT OF THE WORKHOUSE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919.**

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary, Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: For the consideration of your board and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia I am submitting the ninth annual report, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Continuous and unusual advances in the cost, in 1918-19, of food for the inmates and forage for the animals at the workhouse, the advance averaging 60 per cent and ranging from 10 per cent to 115 per cent, and also the cost of coal, which has doubled in price, explains the mounting expense of maintenance here. Increased wages of 25 per cent has added to the expense.

In the last fiscal year the average daily population was 433, which includes males and females. The gross cost per inmate was \$271.11. The net cost for each inmate daily (subsistence) was \$0.2809. That this cost is not much higher is due to care in purchases, the variation of menu, and the practice of economy.

DISCIPLINE.

The no-lock, no-bar, open-air treatment of prisoners, which is the basis of Occoquan's system of reform, proves more encouraging.

The discipline here never approached what it is at present. There are more long-time men here than ever before. That so few inmates give so little trouble is due to more freedom in the rest room, general conversation at all times, moving pictures and a better understanding between prisoner and official. The inmates are catching the spirit of fair-play treatment. During the year 73 men broke faith and 27 of them came back.

PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION.

Attention heretofore has been directed to the necessity of permanently constructing many of the workhouse buildings. The dilapidated condition is such at this time that the recommendation is repeated with special emphasis. Further attempts at repair are useless.

Nine years ago the present structures, with a few exceptions, were erected for temporary occupation. These wooden buildings are fast going to pieces. To endeavor to render them habitable is not good business policy. That which is needed is something embracing safety in every respect and durability for years to follow.

Those buildings which I recommend should be built without delay, and a rough estimate of cost if constructed of brick and cement are as follows (the figures having been supplied by the constructing engineer):

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Bathhouse and tailor shop-----	\$6,000
Dormitory (white)-----	7,500
Dormitory (colored)-----	7,500
Officers' quarters (day and night men)-----	4,000
Officers' dining room and kitchen-----	3,500
Recreation hall (white and colored)-----	12,000

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Administration building (including quarters for female officers, a wing for the dormitory for the night officers, a kitchen and two dining rooms)	\$9,000
Dormitory (white) with a rest hall	4,000
Dormitory (colored) with a large rest room	6,000
House of discipline	2,000

In addition it is recommended that the following buildings be erected:

Chapel and entertainment hall	\$15,000
Tuberculosis hospital	10,000

The total cost is, roughly, \$90,000.

This sum does not include the labor of inmates, in itself representing a big outlay. Neither does it include the cost of brick, sand, or crushed stone, all available at the District of Columbia Workhouse.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully submit the following additional recommendations:

1. The condemnation of the tugboat *General Warren*, built approximately 50 years ago and acquired by the District of Columbia Commissioners in a trade in 1911 for \$2,000. The usefulness of this boat is ended.

The *General Warren* was used from 1911 until this spring in the tug service between the institution and the Ninth Street Wharf in Washington. In 1918 the *General Warren* was leased by the Government. The earnings of the boat, in consequence, amounted to \$3,575. In the spring of 1919 the *General Warren* sank in the midst of a storm at Ninth Street Wharf. This steamer, no longer seaworthy, is at Occoquan wharf. Therefore, it is recommended that the *General Warren* and the other tugboat, *Louise*, be sold and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of another steamer for the reason that one more modern and more powerful is required to meet the demands of heavier traffic.

2. The erection of six brick bungalows, each to have five rooms and a bath for the use of employees of the institution. The cost is to be moderate.

3. The building of a workhouse wharf to be 600 feet long and 11 feet wide, reinforced concrete to be used, concrete piles to reach rock bottom and the wharf to be equipped with an ice guard. The estimated cost is \$12,000.

4. The enactment of a law to authorize the indictment of those who escape and leave the reservation. This would have a salutary effect on the other prisoners. This proposed law would apply to all penal institutions of the District of Columbia.

5. The purchase of an automobile for the exclusive use of the workhouse in the pursuit of escaped inmates, in conveying messages and speeding other official business, the cost to be paid out of the maintenance fund.

6. The disposal of the long-used Ford runabout and the five-passenger Buick car used by the general superintendent, the two to be replaced with another motor car of moderate cost.

7. The erection of a tuberculosis sanitarium, where, in annexes, syphilis and infectious diseases may be treated, the estimated cost being about \$10,000.

8. The erection of a chapel and entertainment hall to cost approximately \$15,000.

HUSBANDS MORE DUTIFUL.

If the workhouse statistics apply everywhere as in Washington, husbands are being graduated from the "cave state" to a degree that is more humane. Wives and children are being treated with more affection and consideration. At least, the matter of support is receiving more attention. In the past fiscal year only 25 men felt the hand of the juvenile court in a pocket always empty and against a heart not beating in marital union.

At the beginning of America's entrance into the war general unrest or something caused 134 men to be committed for nonsupport. In 1918 the Army, probably, reduced the number to 98. In 1916 the number was 130 and in 1915 126 made the total. To-day, on a workhouse basis, the matrimonial sea is decidedly less turbulent.

EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM AND THE LESSON.

Mindful of the rights of humanity, combined with the desire to impart to the inmates a lesson of justice, the management instituted for the first time in the District penal institutions the eight-hour system, applicable alike to employee and inmate.

Long hours have a slave-like tendency even upon the free; so in the workhouse, above all places, it was deemed wise to so arrange the hours that even those satisfying the law should do so on the principle of fairness. In this way the inmate is shown, not alone by suggestion, but in reality, that he is not getting the worst of it.

Overtime means overwork with depressing results. A workhouse should be no better, certainly no worse, than other places of labor, despite the name; and thus it happens that while the effort is made to change an inmate into a better citizen, at the same time the inmate is given time to reflect—and the hope is that the thoughts are of better things, a better way of living.

It should be said that the eight-hour system for prisoners is not disappointing. More and better service is rendered by the inmates and the overseers. While this is not surprising, it is, nevertheless, gratifying.

WINNING A BATTLE AGAINST INFLUENZA.

How Occoquan won the battle in the influenza epidemic last winter is of widespread interest from the viewpoint of the verification of the wisdom of selecting the present site to rehabilitate the physically sick as well as those mentally weak.

When the epidemic started the management put into effect a strict quarantine concerning the public. The dormitories in which the inmates sleep, the sanitary arrangements, the pure-water supply, and the care exercised in the preparation of food were important contributing factors as a safeguard and a preventive.

No barrier was set as to the admission of sentenced prisoners. In this way the disease was introduced into the institution, and from September to January there was a total of 103 influenza cases. There

were 4 cases of pneumonia. Only 1 death occurred. The victim was an asthmatic, but the institution physician ascribed the fatal result to influenza.

No sooner had the disease manifested itself in Washington and throughout the country than plans were carried into effect to fight the plague on a preventative basis. Suspicious cases were isolated in a dormitory through which the ever-changing atmosphere swept. In another dormitory those prisoners transferred from jail in Washington were placed. All individuals, men and women, were observed for manifestation of headache, temperature excessive of normal, etc.

Dr. Hornbaker was impressed with the fact that many men who said they had suffered from ordinary grippe in 1918 did not suffer from the disease in 1919, which would seem to support the Osler theory that influenza or grippe produces an immunity which lasts for about 30 years.

Those men who were actually sick or who feigned illness were put to bed and for 24 hours they were given mild doses of physic and quinine. Aspirin tablets were administered, followed by a light diet. In all cases soft food was continued for 3 days, after which the regular menu was observed, with the desired results.

In 10 days in the cases of the influenza victims all temperature had ceased. Rest, it is certain, is a great help in the disease. The average influenza case lasted 5 days. Occasionally 7 days elapsed, but cases of this character were exceptional. The minimum temperature was 102, maximum 105.

Stimulants, mainly digitalis, were used in the pneumonia cases. The food given was milk and eggs. The patients were kept well covered. The temperature was the same as the outside air. In the period of recovery the diet was plenty of milk and 4 raw eggs daily.

Dr. Hornbaker believes in attendants wearing sterilized gowns and face masks. He does not think, in epidemic cases, that attendants should go to kitchens for food, nor does he think those who work in kitchens should enter sick wards. In the treatment of influenza at the workhouse he had all utensils cleansed with scalding water, and finally everything, including the walls, got a sterilizing bath. Meanwhile the air and sunshine served as nature's great physician, healer, and safeguard.

PROHIBITION'S EFFECTIVENESS.

The effects of the prohibition law, in spite of all adverse conditions, show definitely and unmistakably good results. In the beginning of its enforcement crime decreased in Washington to a large degree, except in the riots, which had slight connection with liquor.

Inability to secure intoxicants serves to keep people off the streets after midnight. There is a direct relation between the elimination of liquor and the decrease in arrests for causes other than drunkenness.

Illustrative of the point that prohibition as a crime preventative is found in the following arrests for intoxication in Washington, the commitment of convicted persons to the District of Columbia workhouse being as follows:

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1913.....	1,883	56	1916.....	3,277	422
1914.....	3,137	385	1917.....	3,043	403
1915.....	3,389	330	1918.....	1,508	183

The reduction in arrests in 1918 against 1917 was 55 per cent, and the estimated percentage of reduction in the first half of 1919 was about 60.

The population of the workhouse reached high tide in 1916, when the liquor traffic held sway in Washington. The daily average population that year of males and females was 634. The average total population in 1918-19 was 433.

Bootleggers and joy riders, each traceable to liquor, helped to swell the number of arrests. As time passes the population will be further reduced, but not a great deal below the present average daily number.

INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS.

In the past year the industrial progress at the workhouse has been satisfactory. Adding 150 acres of cleared land to the 200 under cultivation, all bearing crops, is regarded as a good achievement. The central idea in locating on the present site was to develop the land and, in doing so, to teach industry to the prisoners and improve them physically and otherwise. Thousands of stumps were uprooted. Apparently the future holds only bright prospects with reference to agriculture, costly to inaugurate, but certain to prove a good investment.

The dairy farm, hog industry, and chicken farm have reached a high standard of excellence.

The orchards are healthy. The season has proved thrifty. Before long the fruit production will be nothing short of wonderful in quantity and quality.

INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD.

The construction of the industrial railroad, which is to connect the workhouse and reformatory with the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad at a point near Pohick, 4.40 miles from Occoquan wharf, the starting point, has reached 90 per cent completion on the workhouse site. This means that a distance of 8,000 feet has been finished. When traction-power equipment is secured the ballasting of the roadbed can be proceeded with and faster work can be done. The terminal at the wharf is on tidewater. At the workhouse commissary the elevation is 252 feet above sea level. At the reformatory the elevation will be 230 feet above sea level, and at Pohick it will be approximately 50 feet above sea level. When completed the line will be about 5 miles long, including the switches and the branch line into the reformatory site. Practically all of the labor work is being done under the direction of C. B. Backus, constructing engineer, and his assistants.

HELP OF MENTAL TRAINING.

The establishment of a school is proving of inexpressible value to the workhouse inmates. Old and young evince keen interest in

the undertaking. Beneficial results are quickly apparent. With the teaching of the alphabet the training course ascends as in the ordinary schoolroom. However, the workhouse pupils, as those in any correctional institution, display surpassing eagerness to learn. Mental training minimizes crime. It solves the perplexing problems besetting those blind to the disadvantages of breaking the law. The school is the outward symbol of an inward grace of any penal institution.

In connection with the school the library received an addition of about 1,000 volumes, mostly from the Public Library of Washington and the Christian Science Church in Washington. What a prisoner reads varies little from that class of literature read by the public. It is not surprising to see types of varying degrees reading classics with interest and profit. A negro reading the *Wandering Jew* and another a Shakespearian play presented a picture.

A MYSTERY OF THE DRUG EVIL.

With reports of the drug evil attracting wide attention following the enforcement of the bone-dry law; with the sweep of the victims and the sellers of the drugs into the Federal dragnet in nearly every city; with the treatment of addicts in the hope of effecting a cure—all a pitiful picture of degrading distress—it is a noteworthy, yet a mysterious, fact that at the District of Columbia Workhouse there is rarely a trace of evidence that this curse exists among the men committed to the institution. Not often does an inmate indicate that he is a user of drugs, and seldom is an effort made to smuggle opiates into the place. This condition applies alike to males and females.

One woman was sent to serve a sentence. She guarded the fact that she was a morphine user. She created the impression that she was tubercular. Her appearance justified her contention, as an examination revealed that her lungs were weak. Shortly before incarceration she had become a mother. A general breakdown ensued. She was installed in a cottage in order that pure air might at least prolong her life. The wasted figure was in time regained. Quickly the glow of returning health was stamped on features long colorless. Recovery was speedy and complete. She asked to be given a task. In a sincere display of gratitude she began to follow the teachings she had mocked for years. Even the death of her baby did not lessen her faith. She left the workhouse vowing her reclamation. She rejoined her husband and, in their reestablished happiness, the woman writes, the past is a memory.

MAKING OVER A HUMAN WRECK.

The scrap heap of discarded tools sent here by Washington's street-cleaning department, to be made over by inmates into articles of use and value, continues to typify the ideals upon which the workhouse stands for human restoration.

As in the past, this work of reclamation symbolizes the aim of the institution. Out of the seeming worthlessness of these tools an inmate gets the suggestion of hope that he himself may be "made over." Out of the *débris* of material things he sees the way to lay the foundation for a new beginning. Thus an unfortunate may turn

the pages of life—forgetting the chapters recording the tragic and unpleasant—to contemplate the changed attitude and habit of mind.

Out of the chaos and wreckage of humanity now and then there scrambles a hopeful soul. Battered and rusted though the implements of iron may be, later to serve a purpose, the man or woman who will can be similarly transformed into acceptable citizens.

STORY OF THE SHOWER BATH.

The shower bath has gradually come into more or less popularity at the workhouse through, first enforcement and obedience to a hard and fast rule. However, it remained for the Army camps to firmly establish the shower as an essential. While a soldier now and then forgets the discipline he learned in the days of war and finds himself committed for punishment, one of the first things he asks for is the shower. Even the man has been lax in his lesson of discipline, it shows that the habit of cleanliness inculcated in military training is well established. As many things come to a prisoner through suggestion it is proper to observe that cleanliness in prisoners through the medium of a shower is increasing. The soldier finds a shower a necessity, even a luxury. He comes to a prison or workhouse, as the case may be, and proceeds to observe the custom of keeping clean. His fellow offenders "follow suit." Thus the effects of battle preparation trickle into the haunts of those who stand in need of both discipline and sanitation.

APPRECIATION.

I am grateful to the Board of Charities, to the Board of Commissioners, and the officials of the District of Columbia for cooperation and encouragement. For the loyalty and aid of the employees I express acknowledgment and gratitude. Without united effort and steady devotion upon their part the workhouse would not be the great and growing institution it is.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. C. FOSTER,
General Superintendent.

OCCOQUAN, VA., *July 1, 1919.*

Appropriations made for District of Columbia Workhouse for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, expenditures therefrom, and balances unexpended, June 30, 1919.

Items.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.
Act June 17, 1918, workhouse salaries:			
Administration.....	\$5,100.00	\$4,378.67	\$721.33
Operation.....	5,160.00	3,862.50	1,297.50
Maintenance.....	42,780.00	38,496.31	4,283.69
Maintenance.....	95,000.00	94,509.60	490.40
Fuel, maintenance.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Fuel, maintenance, act Nov. 4, 1918.....	12,000.00	11,141.00	858.50
Fuel, oils and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	.....
Fuel, oils and repairs, manufacturing and construction, act Nov. 4, 1918.....	12,000.00	11,593.05	406.95
Materials for repairs to buildings, etc.....	4,000.00	3,877.11	122.89
Dairy and forage barn.....	1,425.98	1,398.92	27.06
Total.....	222,465.98	214,257.66	8,208.32

Appropriations, 1918-19.

Salaries	\$53,040.00
Maintenance	95,000.00
Fuel, maintenance	15,000.00
Fuel, maintenance, act	12,000.00
Fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing, and construction	30,000.00
Fuel, oil, repairs, manufacturing, and construction, etc	12,000.00
Material for repairs to buildings	4,000.00
Dairy and forage barn, unexpended balance	1,425.98
Total	222,465.98

Expended 1918-19.

Salaries	\$46,737.48
Maintenance	94,509.60
Fuel, maintenance	15,000.00
Fuel, maintenance, act	11,141.50
Fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing and construction	30,000.00
Fuel, oil, repairs, manufacturing, construction, act	11,593.05
Material for repairs to buildings	3,877.11
Dairy and forage buildings	1,398.92
Appropriation unexpended	8,208.32
Total	222,465.98

Appropriations.

Appropriation for fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing and construction, \$42,000, expended as follows:

Blacksmith supplies	\$378.54
Brick plant	1,219.22
Cement and lime	175.00
Dynamite	174.30
Electrical supplies	658.03
Foremen (per diem employees)	10,740.06
Fuel	19,895.21
Ice plant	192.61
Hardware	577.61
Oils	332.48
Paints	1,522.55
Plumbing supplies	1,354.27
Scows	2,016.11
Stone quarry	4.50
Central power plant	1,558.50
Engineer's supplies	328.66
Miscellaneous	37.50
Gasoline	378.00
Total	41,593.15

Appropriations for material for repairs to buildings, etc., \$4,000, expended as follows:

Roofing	1,331.60
Lumber	1,217.59
Paints	142.46
Cement	230.00
Plumbing supplies	185.71
Lime	90.00
Wire cloth and screens	405.64
Miscellaneous	274.11
Total	3,877.11

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Unexpended appropriation for dairy and forage barn, \$1,425.98,
expended as follows:

Roofing	\$1,319. 00
Corrugated iron	79. 92
Total	<u>1,398. 92</u>

Maintenance expenditures 1918-19.

Salaries:

Administration	\$4,378. 67
Operation	3,862. 50
Maintenance	38,496. 31
	<u>46,737. 48</u>

Maintenance:

Meats	5,543. 11
Flour	11,734. 60
Groceries and provisions	12,499. 61
Tobacco	2,060. 80
Clothing	4,025. 40
Shoes	2,639. 46
Dry goods	3,643. 36
Tailor and sewing room supplies	75. 00
Fuel (gasoline and automobile oil)	634. 94
Furniture and household furnishings	741. 33
Medical and surgical supplies	1,343. 92
Laundry and cleaning supplies	1,325. 93
Vehicles and repairs	1,784. 97
Harness and repairs	279. 36
Blacksmithing and repairs	387. 57
Farm tools and appliances	915. 23
Fertilizer and seeds	1,310. 64
Forage	33,904. 68
Library	227. 70
Telephone and tolls	469. 40
Transportation	1,546. 53
Freight	10. 53
Postage	90. 23
Stationery and printing	562. 06
Foremen (per diem employees)	4,621. 85
Ice	101. 77
Hardware	381. 98
Rewards	60. 00
Engineer supplies	136. 10
Miscellaneous	929. 90
Electrical fixtures	215. 33
Paints and oils	60. 80
Plumbing supplies	62. 57
Barber shop	34. 84
Repairs	148. 10

Total maintenance expenditure	94,509. 60
Fuel, maintenance	26,141. 50
Farm products, less delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory	<u>48,654. 71</u>

Total cost, salaries, maintenance, fuel maintenance, and farm
products

Credits: 169,305. 81

Red brick shipped to District of Columbia	\$6,789. 00
Red brick used at farm	3,693. 01
Crushed stone used at farm	80. 00
Sand used at farm	402. 00
Red brick used at reformatory	626. 40
Crushed stone used at reformatory	61. 00
Sand used at reformatory	<u>109. 00</u>

Credits—Continued.

Lumber sawed	\$2, 269. 24	
Wood cut	7, 000. 00	
Farm products	48, 654. 71	
Butter used at reformatory	36. 80	
Milk used at reformatory	1, 204. 50	
Eggs used at reformatory	676. 75	
Hides shipped to District of Columbia	378. 33	
Hogs sold for Quantico use	489. 90	
Sand sold to John Leary	21. 75	
Stone sold to Army	464. 52	
Rental of scows to Army	7, 840. 00	
Rental of tug <i>General Warren</i> to Army	3, 575. 00	
Towing scow, Occoquan to Alexandria, for Army	25. 00	
Towing scow, Occoquan to Alexandria, for Herbert Bryant's Sons	10. 00	
Rental of scow to Herbert Bryant's Sons	10. 00	
		\$84, 416. 91
Total net cost of maintenance		84, 888. 00

Material shipped to Washington, D. C., during the years 1918-19.

Red brick. Quantity, 565,750; unit price, \$12; amount, \$6,789.

Lumber sawed, District of Columbia farm, 1918-19: 113,462 feet, board measure, at \$20 per M, \$2,269.24.

Wood cut at sawmill, District of Columbia farm, during years 1918-19: 1,400 cords, at \$5 per cord, \$7,000.

Brick statement.

	Number.
Common brick in stock July 1, 1918	256, 701
Brick manufactured	1, 499, 000
Total	1, 755, 701
Used in District of Columbia workhouse construction	307, 751
Used in District of Columbia reformatory construction	52, 200
Shipments to District of Columbia	565, 750
On hand June 30, 1919	830, 000
Total	1, 755, 701

Cost to the District government for the operation of the institution for this fiscal year 1919.

Debit.		Credit.	
Appropriations.....	\$214, 257. 66	Farm products.....	\$51, 440. 99
Farm products.....	51, 440. 99	Lumbersawed.....	2, 269. 24
Lumber sawed.....	2, 269. 24	Wood cut.....	7, 000. 00
Wood cut.....	7, 000. 00	565,750 brick delivered to D. C.....	6, 789. 00
		Brick used at farm.....	3, 693. 01
		Crushed stone used, farm.....	80. 00
		Sand used at farm.....	402. 00
		Brick for Reformatory.....	626. 40
		Crushed stone, Reformatory.....	61. 00
		Sand for Reformatory.....	109. 00
		Sand sold John Leary.....	21. 75
		Stone sold to Army.....	464. 52
		Rental of scows to Army.....	7, 840. 00
		Rental of tug General Warren to Army.....	3, 575. 00
		Towing scow, Occoquan to Alexandria for Army.....	25. 00
		Towing scow, Occoquan to Alexandria for Herbert Bryant's Sons.....	10. 00
		Rental of scow to Herbert Bryant's Sons.....	10. 00
		Net cost of maintenance and construc- tion.....	190, 550. 98
Total.....	274, 967. 89	Total.....	274, 967. 89

Recapitulation.

Value of products furnished District of Columbia institutions other than workhouse	\$9,881.78
Total appropriations and products	274,967.89
Total credits, book only	84,416.91
Net cost of maintenance and construction	190,550.98
Total appropriations only	214,257.66
Total credits, book only	84,416.91
Net cost of maintenance and construction	129,840.75

Farm products, 1918-1919.

Items.	Price.	Quantity.	Total.
Beans, lima.....peck..	\$0.30	392	\$117.60
Beans, navy.....pound..	.14	615	86.10
Beans, string.....bushel..	.60	280½	168.30
Do.....do.....	.80	25	20.00
Beets, cow.....pound..	.01	53,310	533.10
Beets, sugar.....bunch..	.10	67	6.70
Do.....bushel..	.40	202	80.80
Buckwheat.....do.....	2.00	66	132.00
Cabbage.....pound..	.02	26,646	532.92
Do.....do.....	.04	4,150	166.00
Cantaloupes.....each..	.10	1,603	160.30
Carrots.....bunch..	.05	1,264	63.20
Corn, broom.....pound..	.24	1,000	240.00
Corn, sugar.....each..	.015	50,170	752.55
Cucumber.....each..	.01	7,497	74.97
Forage and ensilage.....pound..	.005	782,500	3,912.50
Hay, clover.....do.....	.188	25,700	483.16
Hay, oat.....do.....	.0075	13,380	100.35
Hay, pea.....do.....	.0055	23,000	126.50
Honey.....do.....	.30	88	26.40
Kale.....do.....	.04	11,540	461.60
Lettuce.....bunch..	.10	251	25.10
Onions.....peck..	.60	953½	572.10
Parsley.....bunch..	.05	20	1.00
Peas.....peck..	.32	300	96.00
Do.....do.....	.50	116	58.00
Peppers.....each..	.01	11,135	111.35
Potatoes, sweet.....bushel..	1.50	104½	156.75
Potatoes, white.....do.....	1.51	764	1,146.00
Pumpkins.....pound..	.02	1,800	36.00
Radishes.....bunch..	.05	679	33.95
Straw, buckwheat.....pound..	.005	24,000	120.00
Tomatoes.....do.....	.02	63,980	1,379.60
Turnips.....bushel..	.40	471	188.40
Watermelons.....each..	.10	1,200	120.00
Total.....			12,289.10

Farm production for the fiscal year 1919.

	Unit.	Unit price.	Quantity.	Amount.
Dairy products:				
Beef, fresh.....	Pound.....	\$0.2425	8,799	\$2,133.76
Milk.....	Gallon.....	.30	39,489	11,846.70
Hides.....	Each.....		86	378.33
Total.....				14,358.79
Hogs:				
Pork, fresh.....	Pound.....	.25	58,742	14,685.50
Pork, smoked.....do.....		.35	1,845	645.75
Hogs sold to Quantico.....	Each.....		20	489.90
Total.....				15,821.15

Farm production for the fiscal year 1919—Continued.

	Unit.	Unit price.	Quantity.	Amount.
Poultry:				
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	\$0.50	7,255	\$3,627.50
Chickens.....	Each.....	.90	1,074	966.60
Pigeons.....	do.....	1.25	102	127.50
Turkeys.....	do.....		4	14.25
Total.....				4,735.85
Orchard:				
Apples.....	Bushel.....	1.00	151	151.00
Blackberries.....	Quart.....	.25	757	189.25
Cherries.....	do.....	.25	164	41.00
Grapes.....	Pound.....	.15	10,516	1,577.40
Peaches.....	Bushel.....	2.60	77	200.20
Popcorn.....	Pound.....	.10	170	17.00
Raspberries.....	Quart.....	.25	3,702	925.50
Strawberries.....	do.....	.25	4,539	1,134.75
Total.....				4,236.10

Recapitulation.

Farm products from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	\$12,289.10
Dairy products from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	14,358.79
Hog products from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	15,821.15
Poultry products from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	4,735.85
Orchard products from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	4,236.10
Total.....	51,440.99

List of paroled prisoners July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

No.	Paroled.	Released.	Wages earned.	Remarks.
148.....	Apr. 27, 1918	July 23, 1918	.....	Violated parole.
149.....	July 31, 1918	Sept. 26, 1918	\$290	
150.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1918	.....	Do.
151.....	Nov. 4, 1918	Feb. 3, 1918	90	

Support of abandoned wives, etc., fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Registered number.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered number.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered number.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered number.	Amount paid dependent.
32729.....	\$59.00	33278.....	\$13.25	23556.....	\$126.00	35411.....	\$4.50
33137.....	29.50	32506.....	26.75	33798.....	32.00	35413.....	16.25
33058.....	89.25	29144.....	18.00	34347.....	2.00	35523.....	13.00
32645.....	45.50	33163.....	98.50	34612.....	56.00	35495.....	14.75
31111.....	9.00	32528.....	6.00	25300.....	56.75		
33491.....	2.25	33415.....	117.50	34935.....	10.00	Total..	1,047.00
33042.....	15.50	33588.....	130.25	34976.....	55.50		

Movement of population fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Population.....	334	Escaped.....	73
Received.....	2,511	Recaptured.....	29
Discharged.....	2,275	Died.....	5

408 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Prisoners, male and female, received and discharged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Population July 1, 1918.....	334	Discharged.....	2,275
Received.....	2,511	Inmates at large.....	44
		Died.....	5
Total.....	2,845	Population June 30, 1919.....	521
		Total.....	2,845

Total male prisoners received by months during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Months.	White.	Colored.	Months.	White.	Colored.
July.....	26	138	February.....	53	105
August.....	56	143	March.....	37	71
September.....	78	150	April.....	63	135
October.....	52	146	May.....	61	102
November.....	61	136	June.....	16	118
December.....	46	162			
January.....	58	139	Total.....	607	1,545

Total female prisoners received, by months, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Months.	White.	Colored.	Months.	White.	Colored.
July.....	3	25	February.....	6	16
August.....	3	25	March.....	5	23
September.....	5	32	April.....	2	25
October.....	3	23	May.....	3	32
November.....	2	26	June.....	2	36
December.....	9	33			
January.....	4	16	Total for year.....	47	312

Average monthly population for the year ending June 30, 1919.

MALES.

1918.	1919.
July.....	280.51
August.....	337.67
September.....	353.83
October.....	356.90
November.....	367.87
December.....	383.20
January.....	408.78
February.....	407.50
March.....	420.02
April.....	423.13
May.....	405.32
June.....	419.03

Average daily population, males, 376.55.

FEMALES.

1918.	1919.
July.....	50.45
August.....	54.26
September.....	53.20
October.....	52.45
November.....	49.23
December.....	68.93
January.....	62.65
February.....	59.39
March.....	57.45
April.....	58.60
May.....	62.74
June.....	61.10

Average daily population, females, 56.5.

Average daily population, males and females, 433.05.

Length of sentences served by white prisoners.

Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.
10.....	62	45.....	9	120.....	11	365.....	6
15.....	114	50.....	6	150.....	5	540.....	5
20.....	18	55.....	2	180.....	22	720.....	3
25.....	21	60.....	64	240.....	5	730.....	1
30.....	190	75.....	4	270.....	2	810.....	1
35.....	4	90.....	27	300.....	5		
40.....	2	100.....	2	360.....	16	Total..	607

Length of sentences served by male colored prisoners.

Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.
5.....	3	95.....	13	260.....	1	720.....	3
10.....	124	100.....	4	270.....	3	805.....	1
15.....	131	105.....	1	300.....	14	820.....	1
20.....	13	110.....	2	365.....	52	910.....	5
25.....	41	120.....	62	420.....	2	1,080.....	1
30.....	528	130.....	4	440.....	1	360.....	3
35.....	27	140.....	2	450.....	6	364.....	2
40.....	9	150.....	19	455.....	1	544.....	3
45.....	11	180.....	116	480.....	1	728.....	2
50.....	4	190.....	4	490.....	1		
55.....	12	210.....	10	540.....	29	Total..	1,545
60.....	143	215.....	1	600.....	2		
70.....	8	235.....	18	665.....	1		
90.....	73	255.....	1	715.....	26		

Age of male white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919.

From 16 to 20 years.....	69	From 61 to 70 years.....	20
From 21 to 30 years.....	97	Over 70 years.....	5
From 31 to 40 years.....	161		
From 41 to 50 years.....	147	Total.....	607
From 51 to 60 years.....	108		

Crimes for which male white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Adultery.....	1	Vagrancy.....	27
Assault.....	22	Violating act of Congress, May 18, 1917.....	11
Carrying deadly weapons.....	9	Violating act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1917.....	2
Contempt of court.....	2	Violating act of Congress, June 30, 1916.....	1
Driving while intoxicated.....	8	Violating police regulations.....	1
Disorderly conduct.....	43	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 806.....	1
Disorderly house.....	3	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 826-B.....	5
False pretenses.....	4	Unlawfully wearing United States uniform.....	1
Fornication.....	11	Destroying public property.....	2
Giving false fire alarm.....	2	Embezzlement.....	1
Grand larceny.....	4	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	6	Violating District of Columbia Code, No. 826.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	4		
Intoxication.....	351	Total.....	607
Jumping bond.....	1		
Larceny.....	48		
Nonsupport.....	1		
Selling alcoholic liquors.....	28		
Selling alcoholic liquors to soldiers.....	2		
Threats.....	3		

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Crimes for which male colored prisoners received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Adultery	4	Vagrancy	14
Affray	2	Violating act of Congress, May 18, 1917	130
Assault	130	Violating act of Congress, March 3, 1917	19
Attempt at housebreaking	1	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 806	1
Carrying deadly weapons	158	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 826 B	17
Contempt of court	1	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 826	2
Driving while intoxicated	41	Violating District of Columbia Code B-29	4
Destroying public property	3	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 851 B	3
Disorderly conduct	88	Violating act of Congress May 8, 1917	1
Embezzlement	1	Violating police regulations	4
False pretenses	7	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 836 A	1
Fornication	31	Violating District of Columbia Code No. 814 B	1
Grand larceny	7	Total	1,545
Housebreaking and larceny	54		
Housebreaking	4		
Indecent exposure	9		
Intoxication	335		
Larceny	169		
Nonsupport	8		
Permitting gaming	8		
Receiving stolen goods	2		
Selling alcoholic liquors	271		
Selling alcoholic liquors to soldiers	5		
Threats	9		

Ages of male colored prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919.

From 16 to 20 years	332	From 61 to 70 years	19
From 21 to 30 years	475	Over 70 years	5
From 31 to 40 years	439	Total	1,545
From 41 to 50 years	205		
From 51 to 60 years	70		

Length of sentence served by female white prisoners.

Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.
10.....	5	30.....	12	90.....	5	240.....	1
15.....	2	35.....	1	115.....	1	360.....	1
20.....	1	45.....	2	120.....	1	10 months.....	1
25.....	4	60.....	8	180.....	2	Total ..	47

Length of sentence served by female colored prisoners.

Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.	Days.	Number.
10.....	21	55.....	3	300.....	1	728.....	1
15.....	30	60.....	33	330.....	2	361.....	1
20.....	7	90.....	23	360.....	7	600.....	1
25.....	24	120.....	15	365.....	11	544.....	1
30.....	72	150.....	4	390.....	1	420.....	1
30 and 12 hours.....	1	180.....	14	450.....	2	Total ..	312
40.....	3	210.....	3	540.....	3		
45.....	11	240.....	3	720.....	5		
50.....	2	270.....	1	810.....	1		
		280.....	2	840.....	1		

Crimes for which female white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Offense.	Number committed.	Offense.	Number committed.
Adultery-----	1	Selling alcoholic liquors-----	2
Disorderly conduct-----	2	Vagrancy-----	4
Disorderly house-----	1	Violating act of Congress May 8, 1917-----	2
Fornication-----	12		
Intoxication-----	18	Total-----	47
Larceny-----	3		
Robbery-----	2		

Crimes for which female colored prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Offense.	Number committed.	Offense.	Number committed.
Assault-----	16	Unlicensed bar-----	1
Assault with deadly weapon-----	1	Vagrancy-----	8
Adultery-----	1	Violating act of Congress May 18, 1917-----	7
Disorderly conduct-----	32	Violating act of Congress March 3, 1917-----	10
Disorderly house-----	1	Violating excise law-----	1
Destroying private property-----	2	Threats of personal violence-----	3
Carrying deadly weapons-----	2	Driving while intoxicated-----	1
Enticing prostitution-----	4	Violating District of Columbia Code, sec. 851-B-----	1
Fornication-----	49	Violating sec. 28, United States Criminal Code-----	1
Housebreaking and larceny-----	1	Manlaughter-----	1
Intoxication-----	74		
Larceny-----	41	Total-----	312
Grand larceny-----	2		
Petit larceny-----	2		
Selling alcoholic liquors-----	47		
Robbery-----	3		

Ages of female white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919.

From 17 to 25 years-----	20	From 46 to 50 years-----	3
From 26 to 30 years-----	3	From 51 to 55 years-----	2
From 31 to 35 years-----	6	From 61 to 65 years-----	1
From 36 to 40 years-----	8		
From 41 to 45 years-----	4	Total-----	47

Ages of female colored prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919.

From 16 to 25 years-----	170	From 46 to 50 years-----	10
From 26 to 30 years-----	54	From 51 to 55 years-----	3
From 31 to 35 years-----	28	From 56 to 60 years-----	3
From 36 to 40 years-----	31		
From 41 to 45 years-----	13	Total-----	312

LAUNDRY.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 245,959 pieces of clothing were laundered in the laundry operated by the female department.

GARMENTS.

There were made in the sewing room of the female department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 5,227 garments.

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKHOUSE,
Occoquan, Va., June 30, 1919.Mr. CHARLES C. FOSTER,
Superintendent District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1919.

In the past year five deaths occurred. Two resulted from tuberculosis; pneumonia, one; hemorrhage, one; influenza, one. Concerning the influenza epidemic, I have discussed with you its treatment, control, and the methods employed to prevent wholesale fatalities.

There was received in the dispensary for minor treatments and medicine 5,009 prisoners, and there was admitted to the hospital for medicine and minor treatments 223 prisoners.

The sanitary conditions have been greatly improved here. It is undisputed that virtually every inmate shows physical improvement shortly after arrival. This is mainly due to the outdoor treatment, pure air, pure water, wholesome food, and carefully prepared diets.

The need of improved hospital facilities will continue until a new building of this character is provided. It is needed for two special reasons—the treatment of tuberculosis and those cases classed under the head of venereal.

Syphilis breeds crime and tuberculosis is often the result of surroundings resulting from carelessness and misfortune. Eradicate venereal and tubercular ills and a long stride, in my opinion, is made in saving humanity from physical and mental suffering.

Respectfully,

F. W. HORNBAKER,
Physician in Charge.

MATRON'S REPORT.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKHOUSE,
Occoquan, Va., June 30, 1919.Mr. CHARLES C. FOSTER,
*Superintendent District of Columbia Workhouse,
Occoquan, Va.*

DEAR SIR: From June 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919, the number of prisoners received in the female department was 312 colored and 47 white.

One colored woman escaped.

Thirty discipline reports were made.

Four women were instructed in practical nursing. This training embraced the care and use of hospital equipment.

Eight women were taught the canning industry.

One hundred women were taught crocheting and fancy needlework. The products are sold by the makers and all have pocket money when the day of liberty arrives.

Ten women were carefully trained in manipulating the laundry machinery. Scores of women were taught to do laundry work.

Four women became expert raisers of poultry, and others were instructed as to the cultivation of vegetables and flowers.

Instruction of a helpful kind was given many women in seamstress work. Five thousand two hundred and twenty-seven garments were made for the institution and a great deal of repair work was done.

Domestic science is a feature of instruction, and it elicits keen interest from many of the women. Special effort is constantly made to teach plain house-keeping.

The health of the inmates was excellent throughout the year. Ten received hospital treatment.

The cleanliness of the female quarters tells the story of the success attained in teaching the women neatness and sanitation with reference to themselves and the place in which they live and profit personally through having lived there.

Respectfully,

MINNIE R. HERNDON, *Matron.*

REPORT OF THE LORTON REFORMATORY.

LORTON, VA., July 1, 1919.

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am submitting for the consideration of your board and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia the fifth annual report of the Lorton Reformatory.

This has proved an epochal year for the reformatory. It marks the first step in the permanent establishment of an institution conceived to render to the lawbreaker committed to its keeping a different method of treatment and care, based on sane, practical ideals designed to teach the unfortunate assurance, self-respect, and a more correct vision of that which means for the general betterment.

With the world awry after having battled in war and almost in peace, the reformatory theories, believed ultimately to prove so helpful to the convicted offender, were kept steadily in the process of development.

On June 2 of this year Messrs. Louis Brownlow, Gwynn Gardiner, and Col. C. W. Kutz approved the plans prepared under the direction of the penal commission by Mr. Snowden Ashford, municipal architect, for the erection of 29 permanent reformatory buildings. The cost is estimated at \$382,000. The construction will be done by inmates of the reformatory and workhouse under the direction of C. B. Backus, constructing engineer, assisted by hired instructors and mechanics. No less than 4,000,000 brick, manufactured at the workhouse, will enter into the construction of one of the world's most advanced and unique penal colonies.

The site of the buildings is on a hill adjacent to the Washington and Richmond turnpike, 25 miles from the Nation's Capital. It is 230 feet above Potomac and Belmont Bay, both of which glimmer in the distance. The institution will face west. The style of architecture throughout is colonial. As one approaches by the driveway from the main highway he will be facing the administration building, the only two-storied building of the new institution. This structure will have a ground plan of 100 by 40 feet. On the left will be the school building, 118 by 53 feet, and on the right will be the assembly hall, similar in size to the school building.

Passing through the administration building one will enter an interior court 340 by 182 feet. This court will be inclosed by a covered colonnade, the spaces between the columns being spanned by concrete arches.

Connecting with the covered walk under the colonnade will be 12 dormitories, 174 feet long by 21 feet wide. In front of each dormitory and next to the walk will be a clubroom 34 by 21 feet. Back of this, before entering the dormitory proper, will be a lavatory.

At the east end of the court, also connected with the covered colonnade, will be the mess hall, 140 wide by 43 feet deep, back

of which will be the kitchen, bakery, and storeroom, 120 by 58 feet. At each side of this building, about 100 feet distant, and connected by concrete sidewalks there will be a large washroom. East of each of the bathrooms there will be two disciplinary dormitories. East of the disciplinary buildings will be seven shops in front of which will pass the industrial railroad connecting Occoquan and Lorton with the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.

From the Washington and Richmond turnpike the entrance to the new reformatory will be over a 16-foot driveway, leaving the main highway at Giles Run and following up the run for about 500 feet. After this distance it winds through the hills until finally, after a steady rise of 4 per cent, it reaches an elevation of 230 feet above sea level at a point 200 feet from and directly in front of the new institution and approaching directly toward the main entrance of the administration building.

The road starts through granite and is a picturesque passage that will carry prisoners and people to a place of hope.

UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

The reformatory occupies a unique distinction in that its population includes life-serving men who know the depressing effect caused by cells and bars and who are more than willing to be in an institution as open as barracks in an army camp. In the last year 25 men have escaped but 13 came back and said they regretted leaving. In the last three years only 41 men have escaped. A remarkable feature is that not one man has violated a parole.

The discipline of the reformatory calls for special mention. The men are sent out at times more than a mile away to work and some go alone. Every inmate is anxious to see the new reformatory constructed and all will be willing workers.

VERITABLE HEALTH RESORT.

Illustrative of the reformatory's healthful advantages, it may be cited that in the last year not one serious case of illness developed in the institution. In the influenza epidemic not a case of the disease developed. The reformatory has the open-window system even in the coldest weather. Every prisoner is well clothed and sleeps warm.

A well-equipped hospital is ready for any emergency. In three years there has been but one fatality, and in this case the man came to the reformatory hopelessly ill.

BROOM PLANT.

The manufacturing of brooms has proved profitable to the institution financially and in equipping the prisoners with a trade. The various departments of the District of Columbia received from the reformatory 367 dozen brooms of superior quality.

PROPOSAL FOR A FOUNDRY.

The reformatory has a well-equipped blacksmith, wagon, and repair shop in which these trades are taught. A casting department should be added. A foundry is a real asset in an institution. All kinds of

castings could be made, such as grate bars, etc. The District government could thus be supplied at a minimum cost. The financial result would be advantageous. To teach the trade of molding is fine for a prisoner.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is respectfully recommended:

That a locomotive be purchased for the industrial railroad. The estimated cost is \$5,000.

That owing to the increased cost of rails and other equipment \$44,000 be provided to complete the industrial railroad from the work-house commissary to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.

That provision be made for a motor car for the official use of the assistant superintendent.

That a separate appropriation of \$5,000 be set apart for the repair of buildings, roads, and walks. No such fund has ever been available at the reformatory.

That material be provided for the complete equipment of a printing office, which department would enable men to acquire a trade; it would also be possible to do a great deal of institutional printing at a comparatively low cost. The estimated expense is \$1,000, to be deducted from the maintenance fund.

The appropriation of \$44,000 is an urgent need for the completion of the industrial railroad. Of this sum \$28,000 is required for rails and fishplates, \$4,000 for spikes and metal culverts, \$8,500 for hired foremen, and \$3,500 for wheeled scrapers, plows, blacksmith material, and small tools such as shovels, picks, mattocks, and crossbars.

POPULATION AND COST.

The daily average population was 133.83. The previous year it was 133. The gross cost per day was \$159.667. The gross cost for one man per day was \$1.19. The gross cost per capita for the year was \$438. The net cost of subsistence per man per day was \$0.357.

BESTOWAL OF CREDIT.

The general superintendent desires to say that the reformatory officials from Mr. M. M. Barnard down are loyal and dutiful always, and to their ceaseless care and watchfulness the acceptable conditions are due in a large measure.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. C. FOSTER,
General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Appropriations made for District of Columbia Reformatory, 1915-1919, inclusive, expenditures therefrom, and balances unexpended June 30, 1919.

Items.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance unexpended.
Act 1914, improvement site and buildings.....	\$15,000.00	\$14,458.99	\$540.01
Act 1915, development work.....	15,000.00	14,986.05	13.95
Act 1916:			
Maintenance.....	50,000.00	49,923.94	76.06
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	-----
Enlargement of central power plant.....	20,000.00	17,610.85	2,389.15
Temporary quarters, furniture and equipment.....	5,000.00	4,996.33	3.67
Refrigerating and ice plant.....	4,000.00	3,105.35	894.65
Fuel for maintenance.....	5,000.00	4,996.74	3.26
Act 1917:			
Maintenance.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	-----
Maintenance, deficit.....	20,000.00	19,772.94	227.06
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	45,000.00	25,506.42	19,493.58
Enlargement of central power plant.....	43,000.00	15,143.67	27,856.33
Fuel for maintenance.....	5,000.00	4,940.03	59.97
Act 1918:			
Maintenance.....	50,000.00	49,669.01	330.99
Salaries.....	25,660.00	19,180.35	6,479.65
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	35,000.00	19,741.58	15,258.42
Fuel for maintenance.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	-----
Total.....	444,660.00	371,032.25	73,627.75

Appropriations, 1918-19.

Maintenance.....	\$50,000.00
Salaries.....	25,660.00
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	35,000.00
Fuel for maintenance.....	7,000.00
Total.....	117,660.00

Expended, 1918-19.

Maintenance.....	\$49,669.01
Salaries.....	19,180.35
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	19,741.58
Fuel for maintenance.....	7,000.00
Appropriation unexpended.....	22,069.06
Total.....	117,660.00

Appropriations.

Appropriation for maintenance, \$50,000, expended as follows:

Salaries.....	\$8,658.95	Harness and repairs for same..	\$45.00
Meats, fish, etc.....	11,164.55	Blacksmithing and supplies...	110.40
Flour.....	1,899.00	Farm tools.....	19.80
Groceries and provisions.....	7,748.18	Seeds and fertilizers.....	20.66
Milk.....	233.64	Forage.....	5,096.60
Butter.....	813.12	Transportation.....	769.78
Eggs.....	765.36	Stationery and printing.....	205.72
Clothing and dry goods.....	4,739.13	Telephone and tolls.....	101.17
Shoes and repairs for same.....	1,272.60	Freight.....	81.70
Light.....	26.00	Paints.....	644.42
Power.....	459.00	Electrical fixtures.....	134.41
Engineer supplies.....	11.99	Oils.....	80.01
Furniture and household furnishings.....	111.15	Tools.....	90.48
Medical and surgical supplies.....	16.50	Repairs.....	145.72
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	874.26	Postage.....	170.00
Vehicles and repairs for same.....	3.75	Broom supplies.....	1,418.68
		Gratuity.....	250.00

Appropriation for maintenance, \$50,000, expended as follows—Continued.

Rewards.....	\$125. 00	Chinaware and supplies for	
Tobacco.....	627. 20	kitchen.....	\$199. 50
Athletic supplies.....	20. 52	Photographic supplies.....	20. 42
Barber supplies.....	35. 90	Miscellaneous.....	101. 40
Automobile supplies.....	6. 60		
Lumber.....	165. 00	Total.....	49,669. 01
Plumbing supplies.....	185. 74		

Appropriation for premanent construction, buildings, etc., \$35,000, expended as follows:

Salaries.....	\$8,362. 32	Electrical fixtures.....	\$307. 97
Cement and lime.....	1,140. 00	Oils.....	81. 00
Lumber.....	2,350. 22	Repairs.....	213. 85
Tools.....	242. 46	Brick chimney.....	1,577. 75
Plumbing and engineer sup- plies.....	2,340. 43	Telephone tolls.....	.60
Sewer pipe and supplies.....	574. 34	Draftsman's supplies.....	315. 26
Material for railway.....	1,304. 66	Iron and metal.....	222. 28
Furniture.....	98. 90	Miscellaneous.....	10. 00
Roofing.....	509. 54	Total.....	19,741. 58

Appropriation for fuel for maintenance, \$7,000, expended as follows:

Fuel.....	\$7,000. 00
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Movement of population since July 1, 1916.

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Population.....		88	145
Received.....	118	155	59
Discharged.....	21	75	60
Escaped.....	15	37	25
Recaptured.....	6	14	13
Died.....			1

Prisoners received and discharged during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Population July 1, 1918.....	145	Discharged.....	43
Received from Washington Asylum and Jail.....	59	Paroled.....	15
		Pardoned.....	1
		Transferred to Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	1
		Died.....	1
		Inmates at large.....	12
		Population June 30, 1919.....	131
Total.....	204	Total.....	204

Total number of prisoners received by months during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
July.....		4	February.....	2	3
August.....		3	March.....	2	1
September.....			April.....	1	9
October.....	2	3	May.....	3	3
November.....	1	9	June.....		3
December.....	1	6			
January.....		3	Total for year.....	12	47

Average monthly population for the year ending June 30, 1919.

July.....	142.2	January.....	128.9
August.....	135.9	February.....	131.06
September.....	132.87	March.....	133.29
October.....	131.3	April.....	137.86
November.....	134.5	May.....	138.90
December.....	129.16	June.....	130.03

Average daily population 133.83.

Length of sentences served by white prisoners.

5 years.....	1	2 years.....	6
4 years.....	1		
3 years 1 day.....	1	Total.....	12
3 years.....	3		

Length of sentences served by colored prisoners.

5 years.....	7	1 year 9 months.....	1
4 years.....	4	1 year 6 months.....	4
3 years 6 months.....	1		
3 years.....	17	Total.....	47
2 years.....	13		

Crimes for which white prisoners have been sentenced.

Assault with dangerous weapon.....	2	Violation section 860, District of	
Grand larceny.....	4	Columbia Code.....	1
Grand larceny and embezzlement..	1		
Joy riding.....	1	Total.....	12
Robbery.....	2		
Violation section 826b, District of			
Columbia Code.....	1		

Crimes for which colored prisoners have been sentenced.

Assault with dangerous weapon.....	8	Petit larceny—second offense.....	1
Assault intent to kill—dangerous		Robbery.....	13
weapon.....	2	Robbery—assault dangerous weapon	2
Attempted robbery.....	1	Violation section 826b, District of	
Depredation on property.....	1	Columbia Code.....	7
Embezzlement.....	1		
Grand larceny.....	6	Total.....	47
Joy riding.....	5		

Classification of age of inmates in confinement during year 1918-19.

17 years.....	1	27 years.....	1
18 years.....	9	29 years.....	3
19 years.....	10	31 years.....	2
20 years.....	10	32 years.....	1
21 years.....	3	33 years.....	2
22 years.....	2	35 years.....	1
23 years.....	4	50 years.....	1
24 years.....	2		
25 years.....	4	Total.....	59
26 years.....	3		

Classification by occupation of inmates.

Laborers.....	20	Horseshoer.....	1
Chauffeurs.....	16	Tailor.....	1
Teamsters.....	4	Sign painter.....	1
Waiters.....	3	Molder.....	1
Cooks.....	3	Horseman.....	1
Barbers.....	2	Bushelman.....	1
Carpenter.....	1	Plumber.....	1
Mechanic.....	1		
Butcher.....	1	Total.....	59
Marine fireman.....	1		

Inmates, classification by nativity.

District of Columbia.....	25	Tennessee.....	1
Virginia.....	8	Connecticut.....	1
Maryland.....	8	Kentucky.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	Oklahoma.....	1
New Jersey.....	2	Ohio.....	1
North Carolina.....	2	Italy.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	Unknown.....	1
New York.....	1		
Alabama.....	1	Total.....	59
Georgia.....	1		

Lumber sawed at District of Columbia Reformatory during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Month.	Quan- tity.	Unit price per M.	Amount	Month.	Quan- tity.	Unit price per M.	Amount.
	<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Feet.</i>		
July.....	8,250	\$20.00	\$165.00	February.....	8,520	\$20.00	\$170.40
August.....	2,000	20.00	40.00	March.....	2,200	20.00	44.00
September.....	6,000	20.00	120.00	April.....	4,500	20.00	90.00
October.....	4,000	20.00	80.00	May.....	1,200	20.00	24.00
November.....	5,000	20.00	100.00	June.....			
December.....	3,000	20.00	60.00				
January.....	4,000	20.00	80.00	Total.....	48,670		973.40

Wood cut at District of Columbia Reformatory during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Month.	Quan- tity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Month.	Quan- tity.	Unit price.	Amount.
	<i>Cords.</i>				<i>Cords.</i>		
July.....	124	\$5.00	\$620.00	February.....	98	\$5.00	\$490.00
August.....	192	5.00	960.00	March.....	42	5.00	210.00
September.....	90	5.00	450.00	April.....	114	5.00	570.00
October.....	120	5.00	600.00	May.....	50	5.00	250.00
November.....	112	5.00	560.00	June.....	72	5.00	360.00
December.....	116	5.00	580.00				
January.....	96	5.00	480.00	Total.....	1,226		6,130.00

Brooms manufactured at the District of Columbia Reformatory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

	24-pound, \$9 per dozen.	27½-pound, \$10 per dozen.	37½-pound, \$12 per dozen.	Whisk, \$4 per dozen.	Amount.
	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>	
July.....	2	13		1	\$152.00
August.....	7	29	4	1½	406.00
September.....	1	55½			651.50
October.....	2	40½		11½	470.67
November.....	2½	9½	4½	2½	175.50
December.....	5	12½	5½	2½	244.00
January.....	4	12		2	164.00
February.....		8½	8	2½	190.16
March.....	½	50		1½	509.50
April.....	6½	5½	1		123.00
May.....		11½		½	116.83
June.....	4	46½	½	4	519.66
Total.....	34½	292½	23½	28½	3,632.82

420 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cost to the District government for the operation of the institution for fiscal year 1918-19.

DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
Appropriations.....	\$95,590.94	Brooms sold to District de-	
Lumber sawed.....	973.40	partments and institutions.	\$3,632.82
Wood cut.....	6,130.00	Lumber sawed.....	973.40
		Wood cut.....	6,130.00
		Net cost of maintenance and	
		construction.....	91,956.12
Total.....	102,694.34	Total.....	102,694.34

RECAPITULATION.

Value of products furnished District of Columbia departments and institutions.....	\$3,632.82
Total appropriations and products.....	102,694.34
Total credits, book only.....	10,736.22
Net cost of maintenance and construction.....	91,958.12
Total appropriations only.....	95,590.94
Total credits, book only.....	10,736.22
Net cost of maintenance and construction.....	84,854.72

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1919.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

The number of boys in the school June 30, 1918, was 389, and the number received during the fiscal year was 311, making a total of 700 for the year. Those received during the year were from the following sources: By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, 133; from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 3; from the United States courts outside of the District of Columbia, 143; paroled boys returned, 23; escaped boys returned, 9.

There were removed from the school during the year by discharge and from other causes a total of 288, as follows: By order of the board of trustees, 155; by expiration of sentence, 62; transferred to other institutions, 3; returned to court by order of court, 2; escaped and still absent, 60; by death, 6; leaving in the school June 30, 1919, 412.

There is a continued increase in the number of boys committed to the school from United States courts outside the District of Columbia. The number from this source year before last was 115 and for the past year 143.

In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, there has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States the sum of \$189.89, being the net proceeds from the farm and shop.

The expenditures on account of support, farm, repair of buildings, and other current needs during the fiscal year 1919 were as follows:

Groceries.....	\$12,406.61
Butter, butterine, and cheese.....	2,019.82
Ice.....	680.51
Flour and table meal.....	7,785.30
Feed.....	7,593.91
Meats.....	8,448.20
Medicines, hospital supplies, medical and dental service.....	4,002.06
Clothing, dry goods, and notions.....	10,262.71
Leather and shoe findings.....	2,791.82
Gas.....	888.44
Fuel.....	10,134.16
Electric current.....	1,299.33
Hardware and tools.....	335.68
Tableware and houseware.....	1,376.50
Furniture and furnishings.....	15.75
Books, stationery, printing, periodicals, and entertainments.....	1,459.49
Farm stock and veterinary service.....	734.05
Farm implements, seeds, gasoline for farm engines and vehicles.....	2,365.98
Harness and repairs to same.....	25.25
Vehicles and repairs, including blacksmithing.....	3,358.86
Repairs to buildings, fencing, etc.....	1,831.44
Miscellaneous items, including telephone service, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped boys, and express charges.....	2,658.09
Compensation for emergency help.....	1,197.66
Total.....	83,671.62

The statement of the treasurer shows that the current expenditures of the school during the fiscal year, as above itemized, amounted to \$83,671.62. There are inclosed herewith as exhibits the annual report of the treasurer, Mr. S. W. Curriden; of the superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling; and of the school physician, Dr. Guy W. Latimer.

Needful work has been done in repairs to buildings, walks, and fences, and the superintendent reports satisfactory progress in the training of the school battalion and band.

The two old boilers for the heating plant, which had done service for a number of years, were found to be worn out and have been replaced by two new horizontal tubular boilers.

HEALTH.

During the fall and winter of 1918-19 the school suffered from the severe epidemic of influenza. All care and attention possible was given. There were 148 cases of influenza and 35 of pneumonia, resulting in 5 deaths.

Much credit is due the physician of the school and all who aided him. The health of the school otherwise has been good.

SCHOOL.

The epidemic of influenza retarded somewhat the opening session of the school in the new building until November 1, 1918. The school is now graded, being divided into seven different grades, the work ranging from primary to eighth grade, and satisfactory progress is reported by Miss Carrie Stone, the principal.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

Nearly one-half the boys in the school are committed from the courts of the District of Columbia, the other half being committed from United States courts outside the District. Under the law those from the District of Columbia courts are committed during minority, or until 21 years of age unless sooner reformed.

With few exceptions those from United States courts outside the District of Columbia, however, are sentenced for a definite term, which sometimes necessitates their detention in the school after majority. The school is intended for juveniles, and the difference in the status of the two classes of boys as now committed causes more or less discontent and is detrimental to discipline.

Pursuant to a report of the superintendent on this matter, the board of trustees recommends that appropriate legislation be asked so as to secure the commitment to this school of boys from the United States courts outside the District of Columbia on indeterminate sentences, as in the case of those committed from the courts of said District.

GENERAL WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

The various branches of the school work have been carried on in a way most creditable to all, and the thanks of the board are due the superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling; the assistant superintendent, Mr. D. E. Roberts; and the officers, teachers, and employees.

Very respectfully,

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM M. SHUSTER,
President.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Statistics.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1919.....	6,113
Average age of boys received since the opening.....years.....	15.03
Boys in the school June 30, 1918.....	389
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia.....	133
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.....	3
By commitment from the United States courts.....	143
By paroled boys returned.....	23
By escaped boys returned.....	9
	311
Total for the year.....	700
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole.....	116
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole.....	26
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys paroled.....	13
By expiration of sentence.....	62
Transferred to another institution.....	3
Returned to court by order of the court.....	2
Escaped and still absent.....	60
By death.....	6
	288
Remaining in the school June 30, 1919.....	412
Maximum number during the year.....	421
Minimum number during the year.....	322
Average number of boys during the year.....	361.84
Average age of boys received during the year.....years.....	15.02
Received on first commitment.....	279
Returned from escape.....	9
Returned from parole.....	23
Total number received.....	311
Concerning boys received during the year on first commitment we find the following:	
Having kept bad company.....	106
Having a doubtful record.....	88
Having a doubtful record but coming from a good home.....	85
Total.....	279
Having been in other institutions.....	19
Having been on probation before commitment.....	75
Having smoked cigarettes.....	133
Having used tobacco other than cigarettes.....	5
Did not use tobacco in any form.....	138
Total.....	279
Having used intoxicants prior to commitment.....	4
Employment prior to commitment:	
Not employed in any way.....	15
Employed a part of the time.....	11
Employed regularly.....	206
Attending school regularly.....	41
Attending school a part of the time.....	6
Total.....	279
Cause of commitment:	
Assault.....	3
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Destitute of suitable home.....	1
Destroying private property.....	2
Discharging firearms.....	1
Disorderly conduct.....	2
False pretense.....	1
Fornication.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	13
Indecent exposure.....	1
Larceny.....	5
Robbery.....	1
Taking property of another.....	48
Truancy.....	1
Violation national banking law.....	1

Cause of commitment—Continued.	
Violation United States postal laws.....	73
Violation drug act.....	1
Violation of probation.....	53
Violation United States revenue laws.....	2
Violation police regulations.....	7
Violation interstate commerce law.....	50
Offenses other than those named.....	11
Total.....	279
Nationality of boys received during the year:	
American.....	136
Afro-American.....	122
Jewish.....	8
Foreign born.....	13
Total.....	279
Religious associations:	
Parents attending Baptist Church services.....	88
Parents attending Catholic Church services.....	68
Parents attending Christian Church services.....	4
Parents attending Christian Science Church services.....	1
Parents attending Episcopal Church services.....	7
Parents attending Hebrew Church services.....	8
Parents attending Lutheran Church services.....	3
Parents attending Methodist Church services.....	58
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services.....	7
Parents attending Protestant Church services.....	3
Parents attending Seventh Day Adventist Church services.....	1
Parents not attending any church service.....	14
Parents' religious associations unknown.....	17
Total.....	279
Parental relations when received:	
Having both parents living.....	132
Having both parents living but separated.....	36
Having lost father by death.....	53
Having lost mother by death.....	30
Having lost both parents by death.....	23
Having no knowledge of parents.....	1
Total.....	279
Number having lost one or both parents by death or separation.....	
	147
Educational standing of boys when received:	
Class A—Those who could read with ease.....	113
Class B—Those who could read only with effort.....	85
Class C—Those who knew only the letters of the alphabet.....	40
Class D—Those who did not know the letters of the alphabet.....	41
Total.....	279
Never attended school.....	
	5

The foregoing statistics give the movement of population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. They show that during the year there were 279 new commitments as compared with 198 the previous year—an increase of 81; there were committed from the Federal courts 143 boys, as compared with 115 last year; there were received 136 boys from courts of the District of Columbia as against 83 last year; 23 boys were returned to the school for violation of parole and 9 were returned for escape, making the total number received during the year 311. In 1916 there were received in the school 270 boys; in 1917 there were received 223 boys, and in 1918 there were received 222 boys. This comparison shows that more boys were committed by the courts the past year than ever before.

Some very interesting facts are brought out in the above statistics as to the educational attainments of boys committed. There were 40 boys received who knew only the letters of the alphabet, 41 who did not know the letters of the alphabet, and 5 who had never attended school. These facts have convinced us that we should have the very best teachers possible to secure in order that the boys may receive the proper instruction and individual attention of which so many of them are in need.

SCHOOL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

An epoch in the history of the school began in November, 1918, when the new central school building was opened with 6 teachers—1 of whom was principal—and an enrollment of 341 pupils. Heretofore the school sessions have been held in the family buildings with each family officer acting as teacher to the boys in his respective family. Under these conditions it was not possible to have graded schools as the boys ranged from primary to eighth grade work.

Now that we have the use of the central school building qualified lady teachers are employed who do nothing but teach, but we find the grades are so large and the class of boys received is so backward that many of them should have individual attention in order to get the required results, and I recommend that provision be made for an additional teacher in order that boys may have proper instruction in the schoolroom.

Aside from schoolroom instruction boys have the advantage of vocational training, such as carpentry, painting and mixing of paints, plumbing and steamfitting, care and management of steam boilers, general blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking and repairs to same, sloyd and cabinet work, floriculture, gardening, care of stock and dairy, general farming, general baking and cooking. Boys working in the above-mentioned departments are taught by the instructors to do things well, and when leaving the school they may continue the line of work learned here.

REPAIRS.

All necessary repairs to buildings have been made in order to preserve and keep them in a sanitary condition. Walks and roadways on the grounds have been kept in repair and several rods of line-wire fence have been constructed.

GRADING.

Considerable grading on the grounds has been done, and several acres of land cleared of brush and trees to be put under cultivation. Trees cut from this clearing have been sawed into lumber to be used for general repair work.

FARM AND STOCK.

The energies of the school have been devoted to the farm in clearing land, in order that we may have more land under cultivation and at the same time use the logs taken from this clearing for lumber which is used on the premises. Our land is poor, but we hope by constant effort in the use of soiling crops, lime, and grass to be able to increase the production year by year. Below is given a tabulated list of farm products for the year.

Meats, milk, poultry, and eggs.....	\$9,953.00
Fruits and vegetables.....	9,570.70
Feed and forage.....	5,203.35
Total.....	24,727.05
Less amount paid for fertilizer, seeds, dairy, and poultry feed.....	4,907.35
Net earnings.....	19,819.70

We carry a herd of graded Holstein cows, which furnish milk for the institution. This herd is improved each year by adding new cows from time to time.

Our poultry industry furnishes the institution with all the eggs needed and gives to the boys information in the care and management of chicks hatched by incubators.

ORCHARDS.

Our orchards are in good condition. The young orchard of about two years' growth will soon be in bearing. However, it was damaged to some extent by the 17-year locusts which visited us last spring.

MILITARY.

Military drill has continued in the school and is a great factor in maintaining discipline. There are seven family buildings, which house seven families or companies of boys. Each family or company is officered by boys of which they are members. These positions are attained by meritorious conduct and fitness for the position and it is an incentive to the other boys of the company to strive for promotion by observing the rules governing the school.

BAND.

Some of our boys are taught music and learn to play some instrument. We maintain a band composed of boys in the school, and it is a source of much pleasure to the officers and boys to listen to the concerts the band gives on the lawn and in the assembly hall. I am pleased to state that many of the boys after leaving the school continue with their music as a means of earning a living, and several of them were in the military bands with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

HOLIDAYS.

Holidays of the year were properly observed in succession.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Our moving-picture machine has been a source of great pleasure, both as to amusement and useful illustrated lectures. We desire to express our appreciation to our friends in Washington who gave their time and loaned us films to make the entertainments possible for boys and officers.

HEALTH.

Dr. Guy W. Latimer has continued at the head of the medical work, with Dr. F. Y. Donn as assistant, Dr. Lewis Taylor as surgeon, and Dr. E. G. Seibert as oculist. On account of the great demand for trained nurses and the high salaries paid we were compelled for four months of the year to employ a practical nurse. The need of an additional trained nurse is great and we ask that an appropriation be made for this position.

During the month of October, 1918, we were visited by an epidemic of Spanish influenza, which proved fatal to five of our boys. We had 136 cases among the boys and 12 cases among the officers. Every effort was made to stop the plague and care for those who had contracted the disease. We owe a deep sense of gratitude to the officers and boys who worked so hard in caring for the sick and administering to their wants. As our present hospital was not large enough to accommodate the ill patients, we were compelled to abandon school-room work and use the school building as a hospital. Dr. Guy W. Latimer will discuss this more fully in his report.

DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

Devotional services have been held regularly every Sabbath in the assembly hall, presided over by ministers from Washington. We feel very grateful to these gentlemen for bringing to us words of encouragement.

CONCLUSION.

This has been a year full of discouragements as well as work. The war had its influence in the school as well as elsewhere, as it drew on our official force for service in the ranks, and by reason of larger salaries being paid other places we were not able to keep a full staff of officers and employees. As a result, more work was imposed upon those who remained in the school. We desire to express our thanks to Mr. D. E. Roberts, the assistant superintendent, and to all officers, teachers, and employees for faithful services rendered the school the past year.

In conclusion permit us to thank your honorable board for words of encouragement and for advice in your untiring efforts to make the school better fitted to cope with the responsibilities of training those who have been committed to its care.

Very respectfully,

G. A. STIRLING,
Superintendent.

THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this annual report of the medical department of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year 1918-19.

It was during this period that the terrible epidemic of influenza and pneumonia occurred, which took off five boys. There was one other death, that of Alex Taylor, September 25, by suicide. Influenza was somewhat delayed in starting, during which time we made every possible preparation to handle the situation. When the disease once started it behaved like a storm. Doctors, nurses, officers, employees, and boys were taken ill so suddenly and numerous that the organization was nearly wiped out. It was utterly impossible to obtain sufficient skilled nurses at any price. I was particularly fortunate in obtaining the undivided time of Dr. Czarra, who did splendid work. I want to express appreciation of the valuable aid given by Dr. Donn and Miss Linder, nurse. There were 148 cases of influenza, 35 of pneumonia, and 5 deaths.

Total number of dispensary calls	6,185
Total number of patients in hospital	1,052
Total number of patients in emergency	260
Total number of new boys	311
Contagious cases	271
Minor operations	14
Major operations	6

Cost of medical department:	
Drugs and hospital supplies	\$1,131.73
Dental	1,032.00
Surgical and medical	1,805.20
Oculist	30.00
Spectacles	3.13
Total	4,002.06
Cost per capita	11.06

There is considerable increase in the cost over last year owing to several factors, the influenza epidemic and the general increase in the cost of drugs and the more thorough dental work that is being done. I know that this money has been well spent, however, for the close of the year finds the health and physical condition of the boys excellent.

We urgently need a quarantine annex to properly handle contagious diseases and thereby prevent the spread of epidemics.

I want to express grateful appreciation to the surgeon, Dr. Lewis Taylor, for his skillful work and deep interest, and to the members of the board for their support and encouragement and for the cooperation of Superintendent Stirling.

Respectfully,

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.

The PRESIDENT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE TREASURER.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1919.

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit report of my receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30 last:

Receipts:

From appropriations—	
For salaries and support of inmates	\$54,416.00
For support, etc. (deficiency)	7,300.00
	\$61,716.00
For new boilers	10,000.00
For support of prisoners, transportation of boys to their homes	2,200.00
For increase of compensation	6,800.00
For buildings, including balance in hand last report	1,688.89
From District of Columbia for contract with Board of Charities, for care of boys committed by District of Columbia courts	62,298.70
	144,703.59

Disbursements:

For salaries and pay roll	\$35,118.74
For support of inmates	83,671.62
For two horizontal tubular boilers	9,938.64
For transportation of boys to their homes	1,851.21
For increase of compensation	6,617.87
	137,198.08
	7,505.51

Leaving unexpended balances as follows:

Salaries and pay roll	4,297.26
Support of inmates and current repairs	927.08
Horizontal boilers	61.36
Transportation	348.79
Buildings	1,688.89
Increase of compensation	182.13
	7,505.51

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shop, the sum of \$189.89. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN,
Treasurer.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1919.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the condition of the National Training School for Girls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

There were 83 inmates in the school June 30, 1918. During the year 50 were committed; there were 32 paroled, and of these 10 were returned to the school. The number of inmates in the school June 30, 1919, was 101.

For the past two years the capacity of the school has been wholly inadequate; especially for the accommodation of the white girls. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, Congress appropriated \$15,000 for a new school building for white girls, but we have been unable to erect a building for this purpose for the amount of the appropriation. The estimates the board of trustees have had made, with great care, exceed \$35,000 for erecting and equipping the building for this purpose, and at the direction of the board I respectfully recommend that an additional and supplemental appropriation be made of \$20,000.

The board of trustees is also desirous of obtaining by condemnation proceedings about 100 acres of unimproved land lying south of the present school grounds and facing on the Conduit Road. In the opinion of the board this land should be acquired before it is built upon, and it is greatly needed for use in connection with the land—about 20 acres—on which the buildings of the school are located. Under an arrangement with the representative of the owners of this additional land, we are now permitted to use a portion of it for agricultural and grazing purposes. I have therefore recommended that \$100,000 be appropriated for this purpose, which amount is based upon a rough estimate of the value of the land.

The report of the superintendent to the board is also submitted herewith, which gives a very careful, detailed, and interesting statement of the work done by the pupils during the year.

The report of the treasurer is also submitted herewith.

The estimates of the appropriations required for the coming year are herewith submitted. I have recommended an increase of the superintendent's salary from \$1,200 to \$1,800. The increase recommended (\$600) is very small considering the steady decrease in the purchasing power of a dollar from the time when the salary of this officer was fixed at the present amount, which was over 10 years ago.

In view of the fact that Congress is now considering a readjustment and revision of the salaries of all employees of the Government, I have not recommended an increase of the other salaries as now provided by law; but a substantial increase in the salaries is absolutely necessary in order to obtain and retain competent teachers and other employees of the school.

Respectfully,

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

CHAPIN BROWN,
President Board Trustees.

THE TREASURER.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

Sirs: The following report exhibits in detail my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the National Training School for Girls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919:

Receipts:

From appropriations—	
For salaries.....	\$10,200.00
For increase of compensation, District of Columbia.....	1,800.00
For maintenance.....	22,500.00
For erection of barn and storehouse, balance in hand last report.....	63.68
For purchase or condemnation of additional land, balance in hand last report.....	440.00
From Department of Justice, for support of Federal prisoners.....	2,598.08
Total.....	\$37,601.76

Disbursements:

For salaries.....	\$10,138.17
For increase of compensation.....	1,707.92
For maintenance.....	25,041.67
For erection of barn and storehouse.....	63.68
Total.....	36,951.44
Balance unexpended.....	650.32

Unexpended balances:

Salaries.....	61.83
Increase of compensation.....	92.08
Maintenance.....	56.41
Purchase or condemnation of additional land.....	440.00
Total.....	650.32

Statement showing amounts expended for provisions, clothing, medical attendance, etc., separately.

Provisions:

Meat, fish, and poultry.....	\$1,699.14
Flour.....	908.00
Corn meal.....	351.40
Groceries.....	3,486.19
Butter, eggs, cheese, butterine, etc.....	539.49
Fruit and vegetables.....	179.72
	\$7,163.94

Clothing:

Dry goods.....	2,343.85
Shoes and repairs.....	932.66
	3,276.51

Medical services.....

Dental services.....	300.00
Medical, surgical, and dental instruments and supplies.....	195.00
	263.99

Stable and garden expenses:

Forage.....	\$2,696.99
Repairs to vehicles.....	7.90
Horseshoeing and material.....	29.05
Farm and garden tools and appliances.....	323.12
Repairs to harness.....	1.50
Veterinary services.....	13.25
Fertilizer, seeds, plants, etc.....	413.06
	3,484.87

Fuel.....	2,362.30
Light and power.....	407.70
Ice.....	91.50
Household wares, furniture and furnishings.....	1,642.04
Transportation and travelling expenses.....	190.41
Stationery, office expenses, etc.....	194.71
Printing annual report of board of trustees.....	9.16
School expenses, books, etc.....	119.64
Telephone.....	125.35
Car tickets.....	128.25
Postage.....	247.10
Telegrams.....	6.32
Newspapers.....	26.67
Stove and stove supplies.....	225.46
Lumber.....	20.40
Hardware.....	80.82
Electrical, rubber and plumbing supplies.....	120.39
Sand, glass, paint, lime, oil, gasoline, etc.....	216.11
Plumbing repairs.....	248.60
Changing water system from tank service to direct street service.....	251.50
Repairs and additions to heating system.....	1,950.29
Miscellaneous repairs.....	158.78
Transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls.....	110.23
Labor.....	5.80
Advertising.....	28.72

Freight.....	\$4.95
Disinfectants.....	9.27
Auto hire.....	8.00
Repairs to motor truck.....	59.45
Repairs to motor pump.....	122.26
Amusements.....	9.74
Cementing floor of barn.....	194.54
Repairing electric lights.....	97.40
Bull.....	100.00
Motor.....	335.59
Typewriters and sewing machines.....	237.60
Wire fence.....	185.60
Miscellaneous.....	24.71
	<hr/> 25,041.67

Very respectfully,

LOTTIE R. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the board of trustees:

The following report does not show much variation in attainment. A slight increase in population has strained the ingenuity too often because of the lack of buildings for adequate classification. There were:

In school July 1, 1918.....	83
Received during the year:	
Admitted new (21 white, 29 colored).....	50
Returned from parole (7 white, 3 colored).....	10
Returned from hospitals (5 white, 17 colored).....	22
Returned from escape (5 colored).....	5
	<hr/> 87
Dismissed during the year:	170
Number paroled (11 white, 21 colored).....	32
Number to hospitals (6 white, 17 colored).....	23
Number escaped (2 white, 5 colored).....	7
Number matured (1 colored).....	1
Number discharged (expiration Federal sentence) (2 white, 1 colored).....	3
Number transferred to other institutions (1 colored).....	1
Number juvenile court order rescinded (1 colored).....	1
	<hr/> 68
In school July 1, 1919.....	102

One girl in hospital July 1.

The obvious need for a colony for the care and treatment of the feeble minded is more than emphasized in this school where too large a percentage is more than feeble minded; where they are defective delinquents.

The preparatory cottage with capacity of 50 is too large for a group of negro or white feminine delinquents of adolescent age. Too much energy and time and strength have to be expended in grappling with the constantly arising problems of discipline; the misconduct affecting the borderline cases, disastrously. The fact is ever present that training to prepare for self support is absolutely impossible with a certain group of these girls, and yet we are bound to keep them here under the sentence of minority, a persistent burden and drawback to the normal and near normal girl, to say nothing of the menace to life of those in charge. The removal of the definitely feeble minded would encourage the right kind of teachers to this work. Under present conditions it is difficult to hold qualified persons for a long period, with a few worthy exceptions. In order to create this possibility may I suggest the reduction in the number of colored wards by reducing the population in the preparatory building to 25, eliminating the rooms on the third floor. This is even a large group to do excellent work with.

The amazing success is the almost steady improvement in the development of self respect among the white girls. An intensive study of each white girl has been made this summer (results not yet ready for filing) which will prove of great benefit in seeking the social adjustment when paroled. The school work has been disturbed in the white cottage by the fact that too many changes have been necessary on teaching staff, caused by ill health and other unanticipated events in teachers' families.

Schedules of work, rest and play are the chief concern for the staff and wards of a school of this sort. Much time of the superintendent is expended in locating and investigating qualifications of applicants. Not all types of teachers are acceptable.

All the finest qualities of human nature, special training in grade teaching or household economics, plus ability to control through just discipline, are necessary in the officers and teachers who make up the staff of schools for the training and care of delinquent girls.

The problem of maintaining full staffs has been general during the war period, and is especially difficult where surveillance is so necessary. With the men employees the same difficulties have prevailed. Inability to secure an engineer with license to run high-pressure plant necessitated the work on the individual steam plants and the installing of a new one in the new building as suggested in last year's report. All three plants were operated with unskilled labor, and were attended largely by the girls, under direction.

The large influx of white girls, with our cottage capacity of 19, necessitated the use of tents in the yard for 20 girls. These have proven a great delight, and highest-honor girls occupy them with two teachers, who also enjoy the out of doors. The overcrowded condition in the sewing room, which was used as a dormitory, has been relieved satisfactorily, for the warm months at least.

With an increased pressure on the water main, it was thought possible to have our water system changed and eliminate the necessity of pumping to the field tank the large amount of water daily consumed here. This work was carefully surveyed by the water department and the work recommended; bids asked, and finally contracted for, and while the results are not entirely satisfactory weak places in our plumbing have been discovered and corrected. The system now can be changed without expense to direct supply from the city main, when 5 pounds more pressure are placed on the main. This would be a great benefit to the school, as all water must now be pumped by electric motor to the field tank.

The painting of porches on all cottages has been done, and well done, by the girls. New window sashes will have to be supplied for about 50 windows in the preparatory building, which are so insecure as to be the easy means by which most of our escapes have occurred. Every effort has been made to replace old and worn-out equipment and to make the houses as attractive as is reasonable. Painting interior and exterior will be needed positively this year. Last year it was impossible to get estimates upon any of this work.

The farm has been fairly well managed this year, and the girls are increasingly interested and careful in the field work. The crops have been fair. New implements have replaced old and worn-out ones, the stock increased by the purchase of a Guernsey bull of good pedigree. The new dairy barn, painted by the girls, has been an asset in the care of the increasing herd. Our stock consists of 8 good grade cows, 6 Guernsey heifers, 1 Guernsey bull, 4 horses, 175 spring chickens; we have reduced our old hens to 50. The egg production has not come up to the mark, although we were able to preserve in liquid glass successfully 850 last spring, the total egg production being 322 dozen. The milk supply, of the best possible quality, yielded 4,686 gallons. This is the finest food for girls of this type, and is much appreciated. The care of the dairy utensils is proving good training, and the hope is still present that we can have a woman who will be able to teach dairying in all its branches to selected groups of girls.

The farm products follow.

Potatoes.....	bushels..	260	Kale.....	barrels..	15
Sweet potatoes.....	do.....	55	Radishes.....	bushels..	10
Parsnips.....	do.....	30	Lima beans.....	do.....	24
String beans.....	do.....	65	Strawberries.....	quarts..	653
Tomatoes.....	do.....	45	Raspberries.....	do.....	20
Onions.....	do.....	30	Currants.....	do.....	16
Turnips.....	do.....	66	Cherries.....	do.....	95
Corn.....	dozen..	480	Blackberries.....	do.....	20
Squash.....	do.....	270	Apples.....	bushels..	5
Cucumbers.....	do.....	125	Fruit butters.....	quarts..	30
Beets (bunch).....	do.....	62	Spiced fruits.....	do.....	22
Asparagus.....	bunches..	480	Marmalades.....	do.....	37
Kohlrabi.....	do.....	50	Jellies.....	do.....	30
Carrots.....	do.....	108	Preserves.....	do.....	61
Salsify.....	do.....	120	Canned tomatoes.....	do.....	307
Cabbage.....	do.....	260	Jams.....	do.....	31
Pumpkins.....	do.....	140	Green tomato pickle.....	do.....	39
Spring onions (bunch).....	dozen..	30	Canned fruits.....	do.....	24

The daily surplus is preserved and dried in the various kitchens, and the girls have the training in this important work. Lessons of conservation taught during the war are not to be relaxed now.

The list of preserves, canning and pickling should be commented upon for the very high class work done. Especially the white girls have shown greatest interest and pride in the perfect quality of work.

Four acres have been planted in alfalfa, first cutting yielding 3 tons. The dry weather early in spring affected it unfortunately. Eight tons of rye have been garnered. This provided real haying for the girls, and especially as it had to be cut and gathered between rains it gave them a taste of farm life that has been lacking before. The variety of vegetables planted was as extensive as acreage would permit, but we have had difficulties with seeds, as many others have also. Planting has had to be repeated many times with some varieties, only to be finally disappointed.

Eleven hogs were butchered, weighing 1,945 pounds, furnishing 260 pounds lard, 20 fine hams, and 20 shoulders, and 20 pieces bacon were smoked successfully. Sausage was made, and all this work was done by a group of white girls with teacher and overseer and wife. Five calves were butchered, weighing 451 pounds. Fifty fowls were used for food.

We were not successful in securing a woman farmer; therefore the teachers' summer schedule has included field supervision, instead of school work, except on stormy days.

The health has been most satisfactory. During the influenza epidemic—at least after it was subsiding—we had 21 cases, or patients, with suspicious symptoms, to whom we gave the treatment according to health department regulations. We did not have one high temperature nor one lung involvement. The recoveries were speedy and complete. Six of our colored girls, well trained, with a colored teacher, a dietitian and graduate nurse, volunteered to take charge of the (Emergency Hospital of the District of Columbia) diet kitchen. Their training and equipment fitted them for excellent work, which, however, was not needed. The call for volunteers for this service aroused great interest in all the wards of the school, and all but eight girls responded to the call for volunteers. Throughout the epidemic the wards of this school showed a great appreciation of the seriousness of the suffering and of the precautions taken here to prevent a serious outbreak, and their volunteering was in fact an expression of thanks for our escape from the sadness that was so present throughout the world.

A vigorous campaign of treatment of all venereal disease cases through the cooperation of the United States clinic has been pursued, with the result that all cases of syphilis and gonorrhea have been cleared up except four, which are under treatment. The school infirmary has been equipped with complete outfit for all minor work, and it is anticipated that all venereal disease treatments can be given at the school, instead of making the many frequent and tedious trips to the already busy city clinic. The few casualties that occur in this school are worthy of remark. All new girls are given a full physical examination. Tonsils, adenoids, and teeth are all looked out for especially, and if in need of treatment this is recommended by the visiting school physician. Tonsils and adenoids removed, and eyes examined and tested for glasses at the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, through their courtesy, is our practice.

A woman dentist spends two days a month at the school, where we have a very attractive and complete dental operating room. This has been one of the best possible aids to the wards. Suffering is prevented, teeth are saved, and good health aided. Seventy-three girls needed care during the year, and the following list explains the work done:

Amalgam fillings.....	169
Cement fillings.....	40
Temporary fillings.....	8
Treatments.....	49
Treatments for pyorrhea.....	2
Root fillings.....	7
Extractions.....	20
Root extractions.....	14
Cleaning.....	49

The educational work can be improved upon when sufficient workers are available, and there is some hope of classification. The following age groups and the weekly vocational schedule will perhaps visualize the working hours of the school. We had in the school June 30, 1919, the following groups:

Age.	White.	Colored.	Total.
12-14 years.....	3	3	6
14-16 years.....	10	23	33
16-18 years.....	13	24	37
18-20 years.....	9	15	24
.....	.....	.....	100

WEEKLY VOCATIONAL SCHEDULE.

Kitchen group.—Cooking, baking, canning, preserving, pickling. Care of vegetable cellars, refrigerators, pantries, dining rooms, waiting on table.

Laundry group.—Hand laundry, removing stains, sorting, counting, and packing.

Sewing group.—Mending, darning, plain sewing, making and marking linen for institution, cutting, fitting dresses, underwear, aprons, caps, etc., hemstitching, crocheting.

Housekeeping group.—Care of officers' rooms, baths, halls and corridors, girls' rooms, lavatories, etc.

Agricultural group.—Preparation of ground, propagating plants, weeding, transplanting, cultivating, harvesting crops, storage for winter, caring for campus, trimming hedges, edges, mowing lawns, care of tools, etc.

Academic or school group.—Work from first to high school grades.

There are two groups, 35 white girls and 65 colored.

One hundred per cent attend chapel 30 minutes daily.

	Hours per week.
75 white girls in one cottage:	
6 in kitchen.....	49
8 in laundry.....	28
30 in sewing.....	10
5 in sewing.....	28
18 in housekeeping.....	9
14 in school (winter).....	10
21 in school (winter).....	20
14 in agriculture (summer).....	10
21 in agriculture (summer).....	20
31 in recreation.....	16
4 in recreation.....	9
65 colored girls in two cottages:	
12 in kitchen.....	49
18 in laundry.....	28
23 in sewing.....	10
2 in sewing.....	20
20 in sewing.....	6
16 in sewing.....	4
4 in sewing.....	19
25 in school (winter).....	20
20 in school (winter).....	14
25 in school (winter).....	6
24 in agriculture (summer).....	10
26 in agriculture (summer).....	20
57 in recreation.....	16
8 in recreation.....	9

Exceptions are always allowed for the girls who are punished or lose their recreation because of misconduct.

Following is a dietary of the school for winter and summer, chosen at random from the official menu:

WINTER.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Jan. 26, Sunday	Corn flakes. Milk. Bread and butter. Postum.	Roast beef. Gravy. Mashed potatoes Creamed salsify. Bread. Mince pie.	Rice pudding. Bread and butter. Tea. Cake.
Jan. 27, Monday	Oat meal. Milk. Bread and butter. Postum.	Baked lima beans. Corn bread. Pickle.	Stewed peaches. Bread and butter. Cocoa. Cake.
Jan. 28, Tuesday	Oat meal. Bread and butter. Postum. Milk.	Fried sausage. Potatoes, baked. Bread (corn).	Apple sauce. Bread. Cocoa.
Jan. 29, Wednesday...	Oat meal. Bread and butter. Postum.	Liver and gravy. Mashed potatoes. Creamed parsnips.	Rice pudding. Bread and butter. Tea.
Jan. 30, Thursday	Hominy. Milk. Bread and butter. Postum.	Vegetable soup. Corn bread.	Prunes. Bread and butter. Milk.
Jan. 31, Friday	Oat meal. Milk. Bread and butter. Postum.	Creamed codfish. Mashed potatoes. Browned parsnips.	Apple sauce. Bread and butter. Milk.
Feb. 1, Saturday	Boiled rice Milk. Corn bread. Postum.	Boston baked beans. Pickles. Corn bread.	Watermelon preserves. Bread and butter. Cocoa Cake.

SUMMER.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
June 1, Sunday.....	Corn flakes. Milk. Bread and butter. Postum.	Baked ham. Browned potatoes. Peas. Bread. Caramel pudding.	Apple sauce. Bread. Milk. Cake.
June 2, Monday.....	Corn bread. Butter. Postum.	Pea soup. Lima beans. Corn bread.	Stewed peaches. Bread and peanut butter. Milk.
June 3, Tuesday.....	Hominy grits. Milk. Bread. Postum.	Macaroni au gratin. Corn bread. Dutched lettuce. Radishes.	Stewed peaches. Bread and butter. Milk.
June 4, Wednesday...	Bread and milk. Postum.	Lambstew and dumplings. Peas. Pickles. Corn bread. Strawberry short cake.	Potato salad. Bread. Cocoa.
June 5, Thursday.....	Hominy grits. Milk. Bread. Postum.	Vegetable soup. Corn bread. Strawberries.	Vegetable salad. Bread. Cocoa. Strawberries.
June 6, Friday.....	Bread and milk. Postum.	Baked codfish. Dutched lettuce. Potatoes. Corn bread.	Stewed peaches. Bread. Butter. Milk.
June 7, Saturday.....	Hominy grits. Milk. Bread and butter. Postum.	Boston baked beans. Dutched lettuce. Corn bread.	Sandwiches. Lemonade. Cake.

The girls on parole are not many; 26 maturing during the year reduces considerably our number. This will never be a very large school. With the increase of institutions of this character due to the War Community Service throughout the country, there will not be need for many to be sent here for care outside the District. The parole report follows:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Number on parole, July 1, 1918.....	12	45	57
Number matured during the year.....		26	26
Number paroled during the year.....	11	21	32
Number discharged while on parole.....	1		1
Number returned to school.....	7	3	10
Number reparaoled.....	1	1	2
Number on parole, July 1, 1919.....	16	38	54

Our girls are making good wages, saving money, doing their own sewing, trying to set good examples in their new or old communities, and several have married. Life's problems are many, and the supervision necessitated over our wards requires tact and patience. Many girls who have matured continue their correspondence with us. Some have failed utterly. There is not the slightest reason to hope for any sane, decent living for some that have left our school. These are few. But to the last moment every effort is put forth to try and strengthen them. Supervision of the married girls has its difficulties. The husbands resent the third party having the least supervision of their wives and in most instances have to be won over to permit the visits that we are bound to make under the present system. There is little possibility of returning to the school any of these wives; is it not then wise to discontinue the supervision and discharge the ward? The conflict of authority is irritating to the young husbands and there is possibility of doing more harm than good. Friendlier relations are more likely to exist when the ward and her husband believe you are trusting them to work out their own life problems.

The recreational life of the school has been all that is possible and many contributions of music and elocution have added to the happiness of all. The play field has been the scene of many games and races. Base ball continues to be the favorite of the colored group, with basket ball a close second. All holidays have been appropriately observed with pageant, plays, etc., historical and amusing in character. May Day was a day of great delight to the girls when they entertained the social workers of Washington with the May Day activities and supper on the lawn. Plays have been rendered and well staged, proving considerable talent among us. Original minstrel shows, physical training drills and exhibits, and spring festivals have, with the Christmas and New Years festivities, made the year a happy one. The moving-picture machine has enabled us to have wonderful pictures every Friday night, as a privilege for good conduct. The Famous Players Corporation granted us the opportunity to use any of their best films at any time, thus providing the best pictures to be had; and these we secure, alternating with the Department of Interior, Bureau of Education, furnishing visual instruction to schools and colleges. These have been appreciated more than expected by the wards, and are very excellent. Singing continues to be one of our greatest joys. The twilight sings on the lawn Sunday evenings from supper time to dark have been beneficial to us all and have made many friends for the school. By invitation our best singers have sung before several of the churches and clubs of the city. These visits have given the girls much pleasure as well as the audiences which delighted in the old negro spirituals. Contributions for treats for the girls from these hosts were sent to the school. Ice cream cones and peanuts were purchased for two occasions, and finally we decided with the consent of the girls to invest the balance of the money in good ball-bearing roller skates for use of honor girls Friday nights in the basement recreation room, which has a fine floor inviting excellent skating. The exercise is highly recommended and great pleasure is in store.

The spiritual life of the school is not neglected. The ministry by the clergymen of the District to these awakening souls is regular and faithful. Among the denominations are Episcopal, Methodist, and Roman Catholic. These three occupy the three Sundays. A member of the board or some one representing him speaks on the first Sunday. That the work is not in vain is evidenced by the conversation and references to the inspiring words and sermons. Each Sunday a service is held. The superintendent conducts Sunday school Sunday morning using the International Lessons. The cooperative interest of every girl is quite unusual. Daily chapel is held in the morning at 8.15 in the assembly room. After a short devotional service current events are read and explained, after which the flag ceremony; then girls are dismissed to departments with something worth while to talk about. All possible services are held on the lawn, and singing for a more or less long period follows to the delight of many visitors, who come for the special reason that they desire to hear the singing. The response to the religious appeal is satisfactory. The policy to increase life, and to make it more abundant, is the only one worth striving for, and the gain is for all time.

Altogether, the school is in need of the additional land adjacent and opportunity to erect several small cottages for the proper housing and training of the white girls. The question of separation of the two races is one of the problems. We are teaching here respect for the best in each, and do not have some of the problems experienced elsewhere. The white girls will need a cottage to house the occupants of the tents very soon, although the girls will sleep out as late as is safe for their health.

The world is chaotic. Our part is to try and help these girls to find themselves and not contribute to the general unrest. To this end we are working with them faithfully, developing them physically, educationally, spiritually, and recreationally. We are not responsible for the final results, but to do the best that in us lies is our task, and may this opportunity be taken to express our appreciation of the many comforts afforded while doing our duty.

JENNIE A. GRIFFITH,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL.

STAFF.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.* B. Price Hurst, M. D., *Pathologist.*
 P. M. Murray, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon.* L. H. Brown, jr., M. D., *Anæsthetist.*
 N. W. Harris, M. D., *Resident Physician.*

NURSES.

Laura R. MacHale, Registered Nurse, New Jersey, *Superintendent.*
 Emma M. Irwin, Registered Nurse, Illinois, *Assistant Superintendent.*
 Martha E. Cabaniss, Registered Nurse, Virginia, *Night Supervisor.*
 Lulu E. Thompson, Head Nurse.
 Elizabeth B. Howland, Head Nurse, Registered Nurse, W. Va.
 Bertha J. Thomas, Registered Nurse, Head Nurse, Pennsylvania.

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

F. D. Henry, G. S. Jackson (stenographer), M. E. Wormley.

INTERNES.

G. S. Perry, M. D. Charles B. Fisher, M. D.
 Wiley M. Wilson, M. D. William H. Harper, M. D.
 H. D. Armstead, M. D. George W. Adams, M. D.
 William F. Magruder, M. D. Chauncey M. D. Harlee, M. D.
 Aaron L. MacGhee, M. D. James P. McCain, M. D.
 John T. Warricks, M. D. George A. Thompson, *Assistant Pharmacist.*
 John S. Mitchell, *Pharmacist.*

ADVISORY VISITING STAFF.

Edward A. Balloch, M. D. Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 Edward D. Williston, M. D. Jas. J. Richardson, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D. J. B. Nichols, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

INDOOR.

Medical.

Henry P. Parker, M. D. J. B. Nichols, M. D.
 Caryl Burbank, M. D. Lewis Ecker, M. D.
 Thomas Martin, M. D. Assistants: E. J. Watson, M. D.; W. M.
 Robert W. Brown, M. D. Lane, M. D.; E. C. Terry, M. D.

Surgical.

E. A. Balloch, M. D. J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 Wm. A. Jack, M. D. A. M. Curtis, M. D.
 Assistants: A. B. McKinney, M. D.; A. L. Curtis, M. D.

Gynecological.

W. A. Warfield, M. D. J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 Wm. C. McNeill, M. D. H. W. Lawson, M. D.
 S. L. Carson, M. D. S. L. Cook, M. D.

Assistants: H. R. Burwell, M. D.; J. W. Ross, M. D.

Obstetrical.

Edward D. Williston, M. D.
H. F. Kane, M. D.

H. W. Freeman, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

James C. Dowling, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistant: Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

Tom A. Williams, M. D. Assistants: E. G. Mitchell, M. D.; Harry A. Bishop, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D.; John Dunlop, M. D. Assistant: Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

Wm. J. French, M. D.; Assistant: A. B. McKinney, M. D.

Dental Surgeons.

Geo. H. Butcher, D. D. S.; F. P. V. Barrier, D. D. S.

OUTDOOR.

Medical.

W. E. Lewis, M. D.
U. J. Daniels, M. D.
C. A. Tignor, M. D.
J. F. Dyer, M. D.
E. J. Watson, M. D.

H. C. Lynch, M. D.
Lee A. Gill, M. D.
W. F. Phillips, M. D.
F. D. Whitby, M. D.

Minor Surgery.

Wm. A. Jack, M. D.; C. W. Childs, M. D.; A. L. Curtis, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

James C. Dowling, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.; U. L. Houston, M. D.

Neurology.

Tom A. Williams, M. D. Assistants: E. G. Mitchell, M. D.; Harry A. Bishop, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; Ivy Albert Pelzman, M. D.;
R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Gynecology.

Wm. C. McNeill, M. D. Assistants: Chas. H. Marshall, M. D.; H. R. Burwell, M. D.;
C. J. Young, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D.; John Dunlop, M. D. Assistant: Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

John W. Mitchell, M. D.; Marie B. Lucas, M. D.

Dermatology.

H. H. Hazen, M. D. Assistants: C. C. Lathers, M. D.; Wm. J. Howard, M. D.

Tuberculosis.

James T. Blue, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1919.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

There were many difficult situations during the year, attended with unusual cares and anxieties. The absence of a large percentage of the members of the house and visiting staffs, on account of the war, the increased cost of all supplies used in the hospital, the most unusual labor conditions and the salary question made it exceedingly difficult at times, in the administration of the affairs of the hospital, to maintain that standard of efficiency so easily had three years ago.

That the work of the hospital, under these trying conditions, has been kept to the standard of former years is due to the interested efforts and loyal cooperation of the house and visiting staffs.

WAR ACTIVITIES.

The normal function of the hospital, to some extent, was subordinated to the activities of the war.

Twenty-nine per cent of the members of the house and visiting staffs entered the military service. Ninety-one per cent of the internes enlisted in the Army. The pathological laboratory was used in the training of a few men for similar work in the Army. The wards were open to the men receiving Army training in other institutions. The nursing department and members of the visiting staff conducted community training in first aid, and a member of the visiting staff with the surgeon in chief served as members of the local exemption boards.

PATIENTS.

For convenience, the patients are divided into three classes; indigent District of Columbia, indigent United States, and pay patients.

The total number admitted into the hospital during the year was 3,852, as follows: 1,812 indigent District of Columbia, including 153 births; 1,181 indigent United States, including 116 births; 959 pay patients, including 77 births.

There were 218 remaining in the hospital from the preceding year, making a total of 4,070 indoor patients receiving care and treatment as against 3,892 last year.

As regards the admission of patients, it will be noticed that there were 141 less indigent United States patients received than the preceding year, 95 more District of Columbia, and 350 more pay patients. The growth of the pay patient service is remarkable. During the first year of this service, which was the fiscal year 1913, 171 pay patients were admitted and \$3,229.50 received therefrom, while during the fiscal year covered by this report, 959 pay patients were admitted and \$17,878 received. It can be said with much truth that this fund saved the hospital from a deficit.

There were discharged during the year 3,878 patients, of whom 1,836 had recovered from their ailments, 1,350 improved, 252 unimproved, 84 not treated, and 350 died.

The surgical work was heavy, 1,940 operations being performed as against 1,913 past year, with the following results:

Recovered.....	1,374
Improved.....	463
Unimproved.....	20
Died.....	83

The medical service, on the whole, was satisfactory, notwithstanding the many difficulties experienced during the influenza epidemic on account of the illness of many nurses. It is gratifying, however, to note so few deaths from this cause. All of the nurses recovered.

In the out patient department, 5,335 were treated as follows: Medical, 736; minor surgical, 812; neurological, 76; orthopedical, 169; pediatrical, 376; dermatological, 233; otorhinological, 818; urological, 361; gynecological, 729; ophthalmological, 965; and tuberculosis, 60.

There were 9,940 revisits to the various clinics of this department, of which number 2,548 were for surgical dressing. Contrary to our expectation, there were treated in this department 2,919 less than the preceding year, while there were 204 more received for indoor treatment. The increase of indoor patients was due to the increased number of pay patients.

Patients admitted each year for the past 45 years.

Year ending June 30—	Year ending June 30—	Year ending June 30—
1875..... 190	1890..... 2,392	1905..... 2,918
1876..... 319	1891..... 2,373	1906..... 2,207
1877..... 500	1892..... 2,331	1907..... 2,366
1878..... 519	1893..... 2,422	1908..... 2,669
1879..... 642	1894..... 2,801	1909..... 2,590
1880..... 819	1895..... 2,476	1910..... 2,740
1881..... 892	1896..... 2,596	1911..... 2,900
1882..... 1,102	1897..... 2,815	1912..... 3,385
1883..... 1,373	1898..... 2,355	1913..... 3,208
1884..... 1,509	1899..... 2,374	1914..... 3,144
1885..... 1,794	1900..... 2,427	1915..... 3,348
1886..... 1,923	1901..... 2,414	1916..... 3,491
1887..... 2,017	1902..... 2,408	1917..... 3,886
1888..... 1,997	1903..... 2,677	1918..... 3,648
1889..... 2,074	1904..... 2,797	1919..... 3,852

STATISTICAL TABLE.

INDOOR SERVICE.

The following table shows the number of medical and surgical cases admitted, discharged, etc.:

Statistical summary.

	1919					1918				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	
In hospital, July 1, 1917.....						1	1	88	154	244
In hospital, July 1, 1918:										
Pay patients.....			10	28	38					
Indigent—										
United States.....			37	41	78					
District of Columbia.....			46	56	102					
Total.....			93	125	218	1	1	88	154	244
Admitted:										
Pay patients.....	1	6	302	573	882	4	2	191	366	563
Pay patients, births.....			34	43	77			22	24	46
Indigent—										
United States.....	10	1	398	556	965	8	2	477	673	1,160
District of Columbia.....	5	4	701	949	1,659	14	2	630	932	1,578
Births—										
United States.....			64	52	116			71	91	162
District of Columbia.....			69	84	153			70	69	139
Total admitted.....	16	11	1,568	2,257	3,852	26	6	1,461	2,155	3,648
Total under care, indoor....	16	11	1,661	2,382	4,070	27	7	1,549	2,309	3,892
Stillbirths:										
Pay patients.....			1	4	5				2	2
Indigent.....			9	15	24			19	17	36
Total.....			10	19	29			19	19	28
Deaths:										
Pay patients.....			23	41	64			15	25	40
Indigent.....			144	142	286	1		156	157	314
Total.....			167	182	350	1		171	182	354
Discharged, including births:										
Pay patients—										
Recovered.....					476					312
Improved.....					304					151
Unimproved.....					42					29
Not treated.....					68					55
Total.....					890					547
Indigent—										
Recovered.....					1,360					1,637
Improved.....					1,046					902
Unimproved.....					216					223
Not treated.....					16					11
Total.....					2,638					2,773
Grand total discharged.....					3,878					3,674
In hospital, July 1, 1919:										
Pay patients.....			14	29	43			10	28	38
Indigent—										
United States.....			33	43	76			37	41	78
District of Columbia.....			30	43	73			46	56	102
Total indigent.....			63	86	149			83	97	180
Grand total remaining.....			77	112	192			93	125	218

Statistical summary—Continued.

	1919					1918				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	
Days maintenance:										
Pay patients.....					12, 873					7, 655
Indigent—										
United States.....					20, 514					35, 572
District of Columbia.....					39, 888					39, 951
Officers and employees.....					38, 638					38, 978
Total.....					111, 913					122, 156
Cost of patients, per day.....					\$1. 86					\$1. 36
Largest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					218					242
Smallest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					134					171
Daily average number of patients, pay and indigent.....					169. 7					227. 8
Number admitted from the District of Columbia, including births, indigent.....					1, 810					1, 717
Number admitted from the United States, including births, indigent.....					1, 049					1, 322
Number of prescriptions compounded:										
Indoor.....					26, 540					26, 274
Outdoor.....					4, 368					8, 095

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
BOARD OF CHARITIES ACCOUNT.

July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.
In hospital, July 1, 1918.....	77	20	5	102
Admitted.....	1, 451	208	153	1, 812
Total.....	1, 528	228	158	1, 914

Appropriation.....	\$40, 000
Bills rendered.....	40, 000

ALLOTMENT OF APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES.

[Under requirement of act of Congress approved June 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 992).]

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Surgeon in chief.....	\$3, 000	Telephone operator.....	\$360
Assistant surgeon.....	1, 200	Seamstress.....	300
Resident physician.....	1, 200	Nurses (48 at \$60).....	2, 880
Pathologist.....	2, 000	Orderly.....	300
Anesthetist.....	1, 200	Orderlies (4 at \$240).....	960
Clerk.....	1, 400	Orderly, night.....	340
Clerk, assistant.....	700	Maids (3 at \$168).....	504
Clerk, assistant.....	636	Head cook.....	840
Pharmacist.....	720	Second cook.....	360
Pharmacist, assistant.....	120	Third cook.....	288
Steward.....	720	Waiters (3 at \$180).....	540
Superintendent of nurses.....	1, 080	Driver.....	408
Superintendent of nurses, assistant.....	600	Driver.....	360
Night supervisor of nurses.....	480	Laundryman.....	420
Head nurses (2 at \$480).....	960	Laundresses (5 at \$156).....	780
Engineer.....	1, 400	Laborer.....	240
Engineer, assistant.....	1, 100	Laborer.....	204
Engineer, assistant.....	1, 000	Laborer.....	240
Plumber.....	960	Laborers (2 at \$200).....	400
Firemen (3 at \$720).....	2, 160		
			33, 309

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, sundry civil act:	
For support.....	\$46,000.00
Salaries.....	33,360.00
	<hr/> \$79,360.00
Appropriations, District of Columbia (under contract with Board of Charities).....	39,856.10
Pay patients.....	17,878.80
	<hr/>
Total.....	137,094.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

		Unexpended balances.
Miscellaneous:		
Fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.....	\$41,993.90	\$6.10
Pay patients.....	7,785.75	48.70
Subsistence.....	43,665.22	190.88
Pay patients.....	5,488.14	.....
Salaries.....	33,160.26	199.74
Pay patients.....	3,741.56	.....
Refunds, pay patients.....	814.65	.....
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements.....	136,649.48	
Total unexpended balance.....		445.42

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Class No.		1919	1918	Class No.		1919	1918
1	Stationery and drafting supplies.....	\$596.49	\$492.34	11	Forage and seed.....	\$252.65	\$331.69
2	Hardware and metals:			12	Photographic supplies..	151.61	181.50
	Hardware.....	256.21	764.48	14	Fuel:		
	Metals.....	159.88	24.90		Charcoal.....		10.36
3	Dry goods and wearing apparel, cordage.....	4,215.98	2,257.95		Coal, anthracite.....	70.15	226.70
4	Drugs and medicines:				Coal, bituminous....	25,841.37	20,391.29
	Chemicals and reagents.....	2,924.70	3,132.65		Wood.....	39.00	45.00
	Wines and whisky.....		97.63	15	Incandescent electric lamps.....	160.36	139.68
5	Laboratory, hospital appliances, surgical instruments, etc.:			20	Telephone service.....	434.06	451.14
	Laboratory.....	70.52	234.12		Heat, light, and power service:		
	Hospital appliances.....	3,631.22	1,877.55		Gas.....	1,012.13	893.14
	Surgical.....	284.80	1,400.59		Hauling ashes.....	774.36	479.19
6	Electrical, engineering and plumbing supplies.....	291.46	544.07		Telegrams.....	7.47	2.52
7	Lumber, millwork and building material.....	40.02	59.50		Books and periodicals..	30.80	46.95
8	Paints, oils, brushes, etc.:				Sundries (unclassified miscellaneous).....	305.42	116.83
	Brushes.....	67.28	7.22		Repairs and construction:		
	Oils, paints, and painters' supplies.....	493.98	328.85		Buildings.....	896.38	698.10
10	Household supplies:				Heating plant.....	1,775.27	578.60
	Cleaning.....	196.28	243.45		Instruments.....	103.90	107.75
	Laundry.....	1,493.83	1,680.29		Kitchen utensils.....		47.66
	Miscellaneous.....	1,207.51	797.60		Laboratory.....		200.50
					Laundry.....	248.24	166.55
					Office.....	29.17	4.00
					Stable and ambulance.....	1,411.15	811.22
					Miscellaneous.....	106.00	88.71
					Total.....	49,579.65	39,932.87

Subsistence expenditures.

Class No.		1919	1918	Class No.		1919	1918
10	Beverages:			10	Fruits.....	\$2,466.48	\$531.50
	Cocoa.....	\$62.25	\$77.51		Ice.....	905.60	385.40
	Coffee.....	330.87	279.96		Lard.....	417.99	176.63
	Tea.....	372.00	194.55		Mazola oil.....	115.50	.....
	Canned goods.....	2,428.01	1,190.80		Crisco.....	.....	177.75
	Condiments and flavors.....	164.51	88.95		Meats:		
	Cereal food products:				Bacon—		
	Barley.....	9.50	12.00		Breakfast.....	869.02	813.56
	Bread.....	4,112.54	3,153.40		Shoulder.....	591.04	751.09
	Corn flakes.....	218.00	82.10		Beef—		
	Cornstarch.....	33.06	17.40		Fresh.....	3,965.61	3,426.95
	Crackers.....	76.35	115.25		Corned.....	451.91	209.77
	Cream of wheat.....	45.20	.....		Chipped.....	348.50	217.58
	Flour.....	372.00	382.70		Soup shanks.....	275.53	196.16
	Gelatine.....	116.50	80.00		Ham, smoked.....	592.20	582.25
	Hominy.....	15.90	29.73		Liver.....	355.37	187.24
	Macaroni.....	40.00	32.15		Mutton.....	3,034.65	.....
	Meal.....	66.12	81.80		Lamb.....	.....	2,245.72
	Oats, rolled.....	47.71	77.62		Pork, fresh.....	463.04	250.76
	Rice.....	158.08	102.46		Sausage—		
	Spaghetti.....	19.10	26.70		Fresh.....	148.41	28.69
	Tapioca.....	42.24	38.08		Smoked.....	252.41	18.19
	Unclassified.....	542.50	583.47		Tongue.....	130.03	.....
	Dairy products:				Veal.....	708.56	258.41
	Butter.....	4,537.08	4,125.70		Saccharine products:		
	Buttermilk.....	93.26	154.68		Sugar—		
	Cheese.....	35.85	25.58		Cut.....	41.97	.....
	Cream.....	66.38	113.20		Granulated.....	1,513.08	1,867.89
	Milk, fresh.....	4,838.38	4,016.24		Powdered.....	1.80	5.10
	Milk, condensed.....	30.00	.....		Syrup.....	76.39	41.25
	Eggs.....	2,627.70	2,102.90		Vegetables.....	4,102.70	3,986.65
	Butterine.....	511.01	.....		Salt.....	19.88	18.15
	Fish:				Chocolate.....	.....	7.68
	Clam bouillon.....	24.00	10.95		Farina.....	.....	47.74
	Codfish.....	256.65	157.45		Molasses.....	.....	21.00
	Fresh.....	1,162.00	1,090.74		Soft drinks, ginger ale.....	.....	10.20
	Salt.....	31.54	.....		Vermicelli.....	.....	1.49
	Salmon.....	177.30	85.40		Total.....	49,153.36	38,062.92
	Fowl:						
	Chicken.....	3,480.50	3,003.75				
	Turkey.....	161.60	65.00				

Receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients.

	1919	1918
Receipts:		
Private room patients, at \$1.50 per day.....	\$9,619.50	.....
Private room patients, at \$1.25 per day.....	301.25	\$7,163.75
Ward patients, at \$1.25 per day.....	4,837.50	.....
Ward patients, at \$1.10 per day.....	220.00	2,676.30
Children, at 75 cents per day.....	592.50	.....
Children, at 65 cents per day.....	13.65	232.70
Babies, at 40 cents per day.....	322.40	227.60
Operations.....	1,615.00	926.00
X-ray photos.....	332.00	221.00
Obstetrical cases.....	25.00	.....
Examination of urine.....	.....	3.00
Examination of blood.....	.....	5.00
	17,878.80	11,455.35
Expenditures:		
Extra services (nurses, orderlies, maids).....	3,741.56	2,803.94
Subsistence.....	5,488.14	6,228.33
Medical and surgical supplies.....	826.63	371.34
Miscellaneous (dry goods, repairs, improvements).....	6,759.12	1,474.54
Refund of overpayment by patients.....	814.65	470.05
	17,630.10	11,348.20
Unexpended balance.....	248.70	107.15

NEEDS.

In the last annual report attention was drawn to several important items which had been urged in previous annual reports, but the necessities of war seemed to make it improper to press them very strongly at that time. These needs and others still exist, and now that the war is over, it appears proper that these items should be urged as never before, so that the ever-increasing and all-important work of this branch of the service may be kept not only to pre-war efficiency, but that this institution shall not lag in providing means for post-war conditions.

First and foremost is the question of wages. Since no relief from higher living costs is to be seen, an increase in the basic salaries of all employees is most urgent. During the period of the war, it was possible to prevail upon some of the employees to remain in the service, through appeals made on patriotic grounds, though at a great personal sacrifice on their part. Now that the war is over, appeals to patriotism can not be used to hold them. Some substantial inducement in the way of increased salaries must be offered. Especially should this be done for those who by reason of their special qualifications have made themselves almost indispensable. Those who fill the low-grade positions must not be forgotten. If the cost of living bears heavily upon those holding the higher positions, it bears cruelly heavy upon those filling the lower positions.

To meet this situation squarely, an increase of \$18,876 must be provided to raise the basic salaries of all employees to a proper level consistent with the changed conditions.

Ten thousand dollars increase for subsistence, fuel and light, medicine, and surgical supplies is as urgently needed as the preceding item. The abnormally high cost of all necessities of life and all articles used for hospital work, makes it quite certain that unless this amount is granted, there will be a deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1920.

Fifteen thousand dollars for general repairs of the hospital should be provided and made immediately available. This amount is urgent and necessary to put the hospital in proper state of repair and sanitary condition. The inside walls are unsightly for the want of plaster, pointing up, and painting. Many of the down spouts and much of the plumbing must be replaced, and practically new roofs are needed for all buildings.

Five thousand dollars for new equipment is urgent, including operating tables, instruments, invalid chairs, bedside chairs and wheel carts.

Sixty thousand dollars for a pathological building is also needed and should be provided without further delay, as being the only means for scientific study of disease.

Forty thousand dollars for a new ward for female venereal diseases. Among the many important needs of the hospital to-day, none is more urgent than the construction of a new ward for the treatment and care of female syphilitics. Ample space is already provided for male patients of this class, but no provision has ever been made for females.

It was said during the war that as a military necessity it was urgent to combat venereal diseases to keep the soldier and sailor fit

to fight. What was true then is equally true in times of peace. Society should meet and defeat these, the greatest of all foes to society, by making itself fit to live.

Twenty thousand dollars for enlarging the nurses' home, so as to provide ample room for more nurses is needed. It is utterly impossible for 48 pupil nurses to give a full measure of nursing service to all patients in a hospital with 278 beds, the number provided here. Again, no nurse should be kept on duty more than eight hours in twenty-four, which we are forced to do on account of an insufficient number.

Twelve thousand dollars for fencing and beautifying the hospital grounds should be provided.

The force of employees should be supplemented by the addition of the following:

	Per annum.
A roentgenologist, at.....	\$1,800
A dietitian, at.....	1,400
An assistant anesthetist, at.....	1,000

The foregoing needs may seem pretentious to many unacquainted with the hospital situation, but all are urgent, and the sums of money requested as outlined therewith, if provided, would give the hospital ample facilities for greatly augmenting the character and standard of the work and make it possible to operate the same with the highest degree of efficiency.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The work of this department was conducted along the lines indicated in the last annual report. There was more illness among the nurses than ever before, a total of 229 days being lost, principally due to the influenza epidemic.

Special instruction in dietetics at Howard University was continued during the year, also the course in public health nursing was given by the District of Columbia League of Nursing Education at the Central Registry.

Only two nurses could be spared to take the two months' practical experience with the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society and Infant Welfare. Eight of the former graduates entered the military nursing service and are stationed at camps in Ohio.

The graduating exercises were held May 6, 1919, in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, 15 women graduating as nurses, making a total of 321 holding diplomas of the school.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

MYRON M. PARKER, *President.*RABBI ABRAM SIMON, Ph. D., *Vice President.*RUPERT BLUE, *Surgeon General, P. H. S., Vice President.*E. L. WHITE, *Secretary.*J. D. MCCHESENEY, *Treasurer.*W. R. DuBOSE, *Medical Director, U. S. N., Retired, Superintendent.*

SEPTEMBER 20, 1919.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Municipal Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: By direction of the President, I transmit herewith—
 1. Report of the treasurer of the hospital for the fiscal year ending
 June 30, 1919.

2. Statistical reports of admissions, discharges, etc., of patients at
 the hospital, of the training school for nurses, and of the dispensary,
 for the same period.

Yours, very truly,

E. L. WHITE, *Secretary.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Item.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under con- tract with the Board of Charities.	Pay patient fund.	Donations from the Board of Lady Visitors.	Total.
By balance on hand July 1, 1918.....	\$1,814.99	\$3,727.97	\$400.00	\$5,942.96
Received from the Board of Charities (June 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919).....	13,207.10	.....	.....	13,207.10
Received from pay patients, June 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919 (including interest on deposits Dec. 31, 1917, \$28.40, and July 1, 1918, \$31.35—\$59.75).....	.....	109,009.01	.....	109,009.01
Amount due for month of June, 1919.....	989.00	.....	.....	989.00
Total amount on hand, received and due.....	16,011.09	112,736.98	.....	129,148.07
Total amount disbursed to June 30, 1919.....	11,609.06	105,872.93	400.00	117,481.99
Total available balance, compiled as follows, namely: American Security & Trust Co..... \$10,677.08 Due from Board of Charities, June, 1919..... 989.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... 11,666.08	4,402.03	6,864.05	400.00	11,666.08
Total amount of unpaid accounts as per attached list.....	.....	.....	.....	5,324.83
Balance.....	.....	.....	.....	6,341.25

AUGUST 20, 1919.

JOHN D. MCCHESENEY,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number in hospital June 30, 1918.....	20	84			104
Number admitted during year.....		1,538			1,538
Number born in hospital (excluding stillbirths).....	419	399			818
Total.....	439	2,021			2,460
Number discharged during year:					
Cured (including normal infants).....	420	1,894			2,314
Improved.....	5	27			32
Unimproved.....	1	12			13
Number of deaths during year.....	6	23			29
Number remaining June 30, 1919.....	7	65			72
Total.....	439	2,021			2,460
Daily average number of patients.....	17.26	82.62			99.88
Number of days' maintenance furnished patients (excluding infants).....		24,142			24,142
Largest number at any one time.....	27	99			126
Smallest number at any one time.....	9	54			63
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number in hospital June 30, 1918.....	4	12	1	26	43
Number admitted during year.....		136		422	558
Number born in hospital during year (excluding stillbirths).....	26	33	103	101	263
Total.....	30	181	104	549	864
Number discharged during year:					
Cured (including normal infants).....	27	165	95	504	791
Improved.....	1	3	2	14	20
Unimproved.....		1		3	4
Number of deaths during year.....	1	5	3	6	15
Number remaining June 30, 1919.....	1	7	4	22	34
Total.....	30	181	104	549	864
Daily average number of patients (excluding infants).....	1.21	7.20	4.4	24.81	37.62
Number of days' maintenance furnished patients (excluding infants).....		2,074		7,353	9,427
Largest number at any one time.....	4	16	8	39	67
Smallest number at any one time.....	1	8	3	16	28

Number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 51,698.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	50
Number received during the year.....	31
Number that resigned during the year.....	2
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	1
Number that graduated during the year.....	12
Number of probationers not accepted.....	7
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1919 (including probationers).....	50

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$9.

REPORT OF DISPENSARY SERVICE.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year ¹		213	.....	532	745
Number of new cases that received treatment during year ¹		122	.....	449	571
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year ¹		265	.....	871	1,136

¹ Estimated for 6 months.

Number of prescriptions compounded: None.

Number of patients from whom payment was received: None.

Amount of money received: None.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Balance on hand July 1, 1918-----		\$3, 591. 31
Receipts—General:		
From hospital—		
Private ward-----	\$8, 736. 05	
Public ward-----	6, 819. 23	
Operating room-----	\$2, 871. 50	
Less anesthetist-----	1, 459. 50	
	1, 412. 00	
Nurses breakage-----	100. 24	
Dispensary-----	108. 95	
Telephone tolls-----	46. 40	
Sales to staff-----	35. 26	
		17, 258. 13
District of Columbia-----		12, 067. 00
Board of Charities-----		165. 25
Montgomery County, Md-----		336. 75
From income account—		
Nairn estate-----	2, 756. 11	
Dividends from securities-----	763. 93	
Rents-----	589. 94	
Endowment account-----	7, 793. 50	
Permanent investment account-----	635. 91	
		12, 539. 39
From ladies' board—		
Nurse and seamstress-----	488. 00	
Members' dues-----	260. 00	
50 per cent of proceeds, charity ball-----	3, 590. 25	
		4, 338. 25
Contributions to emergency fund-----		200. 00
Donations and dues-----	816. 26	
Less transfer to ladies' board-----	20. 00	
		796. 26
Receipts—special:		
Legacy from estate of Mary F. McMillan-----	1, 000. 00	
Legacy from F. C. Pilling, cash balance-----	8. 40	
Proceeds from sale of lot 31, square 693, being part of		
Woodbury legacy-----	893. 34	
From estate of Emma Janney-----	500. 00	
From estate of Elizabeth Shellenberger-----	2, 098. 13	
		4, 499. 87
Total-----		55, 792. 21
Disbursements—General:		
Pay roll-----	14, 370. 01	
Superintendent's sundries-----	225. 28	
Table supplies-----	11, 545. 41	
Medical supplies-----	2, 191. 28	
Miscellaneous supplies-----	3, 038. 01	
Fuel-----	4, 581. 62	
Telephone-----	292. 49	
Electricity-----	613. 90	
Gas-----	358. 90	
Ice-----	1, 455. 50	
Milk-----	2, 602. 36	
Pathologist-----	300. 00	

450 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Disbursements—General—Continued.

Annual report-----	\$375. 65
Special paying assessment District of Columbia-----	444. 09
Elizabeth Shellenberger memorial plate-----	9. 00
Rent of safety box (3 years)-----	30. 00
Interest on building loan notes-----	3, 215. 00
Premium on bond of treasurer-----	25. 00
Premium on bond of superintendent-----	5. 00
Premium on elevator insurance-----	82. 50
Excess-water tax-----	94. 92
	<hr/> \$45, 855. 92

Disbursements—Special:

Transferred to endowment account—

Susy B. Mussy fund-----	\$2, 098. 13
Emma Janney-----	500. 00
	<hr/> 2, 598. 13

Transferred to permanent investment account—

Legacy from Mary F. McMillan-----	1, 000. 00
Proceeds from sale of lot 31, sq. 693--	893. 34
Cash balance of F. C. Pilling legacy--	8. 40
	<hr/> 1, 901. 74

Balance on hand June 30, 1919-----	4, 499. 87
	<hr/> 5, 436. 42

Total-----	<hr/> 55, 792. 21
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Respectfully submitted.

N. L. BURCHELL, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

On hand July 1, 1918-----	\$2, 445. 32
Interest on deposit-----	36. 75
Fines-----	243. 50
Thanksgiving donations-----	818. 10
Charity-ball receipts-----	7, 168. 50
Gifts-----	115. 42
Miscellaneous receipts-----	75. 50
Victory bond-----	50. 00
	<hr/> 10, 953. 09

Expenditures.

Nurse-----	108. 00
Seamstress-----	380. 00
Kindergartner-----	550. 00
Assistant at welfare station-----	120. 00
Treasurer-----	30. 00
Instructor in dietetics-----	50. 00
Furnishings and supplies-----	444. 30
Painting and repairs-----	184. 00
Clothing and dry goods-----	1, 180. 74
Charity-ball receipts paid to treasurer-----	3, 584. 25
Printing, stationery, and postage-----	238. 90
Nurses' commencement-----	115. 75
Mentorial flowers-----	25. 00
Miscellaneous-----	18. 50
Total-----	<hr/> 7, 029. 74
Balance June 30, 1919, cash-----	3, 873. 35
Victory bond-----	50. 00
	<hr/> 10, 953. 09

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 451

ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Receipts.

On hand July 1, 1918.....	\$1,424.68
Interest on deposit.....	27.82
Gifts	206.00
	<hr/>
	1,658.50
	<hr/>

Expenditures.

Ice cream and cake.....	\$222.00
Christmas toys.....	82.51
	<hr/>
	304.51
Balance June 30, 1919.....	1,353.99
	<hr/>
	1,658.50

LULU WILLIAMSON, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct:

ANNIE G. FENDALL,
BERTHA H. LOOKER.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF ST. MARY'S GUILD FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	\$19.46
Dues and fines of active members.....	24.95
Dues of honorary members.....	30.00
Interest on McAbey fund.....	50.00
Interest on deposit.....	2.42
Special contributions.....	30.00
Special contributions to electric light fund.....	440.00
Proceeds of two card parties.....	161.00
	<hr/>
Total	757.83

Expenditures.

Postage	4.00
Ice cream fund.....	20.00
Two steam tables.....	50.00
Memorial flowers.....	12.00
Electric light bowl.....	5.00
Printing and stationery	12.75
Washington Loan & Trust Co.....	300.00
Interest on loan.....	8.10
	<hr/>
Total	411.85
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	345.98
	<hr/>
	757.83

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA D. SMOOT, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Number children remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.....	62
Number admitted during year.....	1,387
	<hr/>
Total	1,449
	<hr/>
Number discharged during year.....	1,251
Number of deaths.....	124
Remaining June 30, 1919.....	74
	<hr/>
Total	1,449

REPORT OF THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance as per statement July 1, 1918----- \$5,505.02

RECEIPTS.

From congressional appropriation for care and treatment of indigent patients-----	13,080.85
From pay patients-----	123,415.84
From reserve fund-----	5,550.00
From payments on account of books, uniforms, and nurses' class pins-----	738.01
From interest on bank deposit-----	65.82
From Metzgerott interest-----	500.00
From miscellaneous-----	104.40

148,959.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Pay rolls-----	\$43,250.20
Meats-----	16,324.06
Groceries and provisions-----	37,098.51
Alcohol and mineral water-----	412.17
Drugs-----	5,453.48
Surgical instruments and appliances-----	3,713.24
Ice-----	2,236.05
Fuel-----	10,208.73
Gas and electricity-----	3,800.13
Alterations and repairs-----	4,757.75
Interest-----	5,350.00
Insurance-----	624.16
Stationery and printing-----	1,113.84
Telephones-----	1,169.75
Freight and cartage-----	888.52
Electricity for running elevator-----	294.66
House furnishings-----	1,248.29
Household goods-----	2,233.45
Dry goods-----	1,277.50
Furniture-----	2,137.95
Soap, oil, and floor polish-----	782.78
Advertising for help-----	70.00
Pumps-----	265.60
Laundry supplies-----	205.95
Water rent-----	12.96
Extras for X-ray-----	113.10
Awnings-----	190.90
Nurses' class pins-----	113.30
Steam regulator-----	51.00
Sewing machine-----	28.50
Commission paid for collecting accounts-----	98.00
Payments on refrigerator-----	373.20
Nurses' uniforms-----	120.95
Auditing accounts-----	250.00
Textbooks-----	311.07
Payments on motor truck-----	427.35
Exterminating-----	130.00
Connecting up kitchen equipment-----	678.37
Miscellaneous-----	515.28

148,330.75

Balance-----

629.19

Report of Training School for Nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1918 (including probationers)	56
Number received during the year	18
Number that resigned during the year	6
Number that were dismissed during the year	4
Number that graduated during the year	8
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1919 (including probationers)	56

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	28	39	.....	3	70
Number admitted during the year.....	1,165	1,367	11	36	2,579
Number born in hospital during the year.....	110	108	4	7	229
Total.....	1,303	1,514	15	46	2,878
Number discharged during the year—					
Cured.....	624	876	10	31	1,541
Improved.....	531	576	2	4	1,113
Unimproved.....	125	45	2	10	182
Number of deaths during year.....	23	17	1	1	42
Total.....	1,303	1,514	15	46	2,878
Number of emergency cases treated during the year.....					348
Daily average number of patients.....					76
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					30,660
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					97
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					59
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	10	7	9	10	36
Number admitted during year.....	68	51	152	302	573
Number born in hospital during year.....	6	5	88	72	171
Total.....	84	63	249	384	780
Number discharged—					
Cured.....	38	34	95	240	407
Improved.....	14	10	86	80	190
Unimproved.....	8	3	38	30	79
Number of deaths during year.....	14	7	22	20	63
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	10	9	8	14	41
Total.....	84	63	249	384	780
Daily average number of patients.....					43
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					17,138
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					81
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					38
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....					27,375

REPORT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

The buildings occupied by the hospital and nurses' homes are the property of the University Corporation and are used without expense to the hospital.

RECEIPTS.

From board of inmates	\$54,530.80
From emergency cases	26.40
From dispensary	1,493.43
From use of operating room	7,709.20
From X-ray	310.50
From nurses	335.95
From ladies' aid societies	2,614.96
From legacies or endowment	873.75
From miscellaneous	6,151.64
From delivery room and nursery	2,472.00
From appropriation under contract	2,597.05
Total receipts	<u>79,115.68</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services	\$21,398.62
For meats, fish, etc.	\$9,443.40
For bread	1,960.42
For groceries and provisions	14,056.42
For milk	2,784.70
Total for food	<u>28,244.94</u>
For ice	2,035.17
For laundry when not done in institution	2,387.44
For laundry and cleaning supplies	305.32
For clothing	18.74
For fuel	3,182.60
For light	2,532.62
For power	159.54
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies	<u>5,874.76</u>
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same	5,578.51
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments	10,487.20
For medical attendance	95.00
For X-ray	56.90
For stationery and printing and office supplies	816.21
For telephone	497.74
For current repairs and materials for same	2,618.31
For insurance	431.25
For refunds	1,406.38
For sundries	1,843.96
Total expenditures	<u>84,096.45</u>
Deficit	<u>4,980.77</u>

REPORT OF DISPENSARY SERVICE.

Number of cases that received treatment during the year	4,321
Number of new cases that received treatment during the year	2,342
Number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year	4,321
Number of prescriptions compounded	4,567
Number of patients from whom payment was received	1,164
Amount of money received	<u>\$116.44</u>

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1918 (including probationers)-----	37
Number received during the year-----	22
Number resigned during the year-----	5
Number that were dismissed during the year-----	4
Number that graduated during the year-----	17
Number of probationers not accepted, 3 (included in "number dismissed").	
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1919 (including probationers)----	33
Length of probation required, 3 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7 and \$10.	

REPORT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

PAY PATIENTS.

Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918-----	62
Number admitted during year-----	1,562
Number born in hospital during year-----	196
Total -----	1,820
Number discharged during year—	
Cured-----	1,108
Improved-----	401
Unimproved-----	156
Number of deaths during year-----	91
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919-----	64
Total -----	1,820
Number of emergency cases treated during year-----	134
Daily average number of patients-----	50+
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients-----	19,764
Largest number of patients at any one time-----	74
Smallest number of patients at any one time-----	5

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1919.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith the financial and statistical reports of the Georgetown University Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1919.

Respectfully,

Sister M. BERTRAND, *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Land and buildings-----	\$282,000.00
Furniture-----	57,720.00
	<hr/>
	339,720.00
Indebtedness-----	<u>96,000.00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918-----	\$15,815.12
From board of inmates-----	88,835.60
From emergency cases-----	43.80
From dispensary-----	119.00
From ladies' aid societies-----	1,500.00
From interest and dividends-----	568.81
From contributions-----	385.58
From telephone receipts-----	337.16
From legacies or endowment-----	530.00
From donation for building and improvement purposes-----	20,000.00
From incidentals-----	1,339.54
From Montgomery County for the care of indigent patients-----	369.00
From appropriation under contract-----	2,215.10
	<hr/>
Total receipts-----	<u>132,058.71</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services-----	\$13,403.79
For food-----	40,238.98
For ice-----	1,102.91
For laundry and cleaning supplies-----	1,554.33
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods-----	2,308.36
For fuel-----	\$6,053.99
For light-----	<u>2,861.26</u>
	<hr/>
Total for heat and light-----	8,915.25
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same-----	515.18
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments-----	11,165.13
For stationery and printing and office supplies-----	335.40
For telephone-----	753.47
For car tickets-----	342.34
For current repairs and materials for same-----	1,116.20
For interest-----	5,558.40
For water rent-----	565.98
For insurance (fire)-----	<u>1,128.06</u>

For building and improvements.....	\$11,086.81
For return of loan.....	15,000.00
Total expenditures.....	115,090.59
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	16,968.12

Report of dispensary service.

Cases.	Old.	New	Cases.	Old.	New.
Surgical.....	3,280	2,394	Genito-urinary.....	450	369
Medical.....	1,244	1,084	Child study.....	110	93
Skin.....	561	469	Speech-clinic.....	154	128
Stomach.....	412	187	Obstetrical.....	206	161
Ear, nose, throat.....	720	610	Eye.....	165	253
Children.....	731	624			
Gynecological.....	502	418		8,535	6,790

Total number treated, 15,325.

Number of prescriptions compounded, 4,270.

Number of patients from whom payment was received, no record.

Amount of money received, \$119.

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1918 (including probationers), 39.

Number received during the year, 15.

Number that resigned during the year, 1.

Number that were dismissed during the year, 1.

Number that graduated during the year, 7.

Number of probationers not accepted, 10.

Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1919 (including probationers), 35.

Length of probation required, two months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$5.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.	41	55	2	3	101
Number admitted during year.....	989	2,471	63	54	3,577
Number born in hospital during the year.....	195	172	9	2	378
Total.....	1,225	2,698	74	59	4,056
Number discharged during year—					
Cured.....	987	2,444	55	48	3,534
Improved.....	118	112	4	5	239
Unimproved.....	17	26			43
Number of deaths during the year.....	73	69	13	2	157
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	30	47	2	4	83
Total.....	1,225	2,698	74	59	4,056
Daily average number of patients.....	34.03	86	1.66	2.18	123.87
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	12,420	31,383	613	809	45,225
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					315
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					83
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.	1	1		2	4
Number admitted during the year.....	58	83	51	45	237
Number born in hospital during the year.....	2	9	7	14	32
Total.....	61	93	58	61	273

Report of admissions, discharges, etc—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS—continued.					
Number discharged during year—					
Cured.....	47	74	49	53	221
Improved.....	5	10	3	3	23
Unimproved.....				2	2
Number of deaths during the year.....	5	6	5	3	19
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	4	3	1		8
Total.....	61	93	58	61	273
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	173	149	269	154	645
Daily average number of patients.....	3	3.80	2.26	2.83	11.89
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,087	1,386	831	1,034	4,338
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					27
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					8

REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Board of Charities, account appropriation	\$18,780.90
Pay patients	102,230.22
Operating room	7,103.00
Drugs and anesthetics	1,646.22
Ambulance fees	1,204.70
Telephone	404.51
Nurses' board and extra food	6,315.45
Delivery room	22.50
Radios	1,366.40
Grease and junk	15.10
Laboratory, dispensary, and dressings	1,288.21
Anesthetists' fees collected	7,293.00
Ambulance fund (donation) transferred	1,244.00
Legacies and donations	8,429.24
Interest	316.16
Sundries	2,201.92
Total	159,861.53
Balance of cash July 1, 1918	25,656.19
	<hr/> 185,517.72

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	\$46,309.59
General maintenance, food, etc	64,634.56
Gas	1,215.77
Fuel	7,835.02
Material, current repairs, etc	4,809.71
Extraordinary repairs	3,465.42
Automobile gasoline, electric supplies, etc	3,768.78
Electric light and power	4,658.71
Radios	3,366.50
Interest	5,300.00
Insurance	369.01
Telephone	936.17
Anesthetists' fees paid	6,786.14
Drugs, instruments, chemicals, etc	16,623.70
Water rent	484.28
Total	170,563.36
Balance of cash July 1, 1919	14,954.36
	<hr/> 185,517.72

NOTE.—The amount received from the Board of Charities during the year was \$25,982.90; but, beginning with a new system at the hospital in March last, the sum of \$7,202 is included in the above classification of the various items.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasurer.*

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	45	39	3	1	88
Admitted during year.....	1,244	1,090	56	39	2,429
Born in hospital during year.....					15
Total.....	1,289	1,129	59	40	2,532
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	355	339	19	15	728
Improved.....	777	689	30	27	1,523
Unimproved.....	21	19	2	3	45
Deaths during year.....	71	50	5		126
Patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	45	39	3	1	88
Total.....	1,269	1,136	59	46	2,510
Daily average number of patients.....	45	41	5	6	97
Number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	16,439	15,213	1,900	2,264	35,816
Largest number patients at any one time.....					135
Smallest number patients at any one time.....					62
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	9	1	10	2	22
Admitted during year.....	538	270	362	258	1,428
Total.....	547	271	372	260	1,450
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	66	52	107	63	288
Improved.....	395	199	236	183	1,013
Unimproved.....	18	12	8	5	43
Deaths during year.....	44	18	20	11	93
Patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	9	1	10	2	22
Total.....	532	282	381	264	1,459
Emergency cases.....	3,846	1,203	1,643	737	7,429
Daily average number patients.....	12	7	11	7	37
Days' maintenance furnished patients.....	4,715	2,758	4,090	2,810	14,373
Largest number patients at any one time.....					64
Smallest number patients at any one time.....					19

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 43,800.

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	55
Number received during the year.....	18
Number that resigned during the year.....	6
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	2
Number that graduated during the year.....	24
Number of probationers not accepted.....	5
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1919 (including probationers).....	47

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$10 per month.

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

President, Evan H. Tucker; vice president, Tracy L. Jeffords; secretary, Clarence F. Donohoe; treasurer, Daniel A. Edwards.

Directors.—John C. W. Beall, William J. Brewer, George Clagett, E. B. Dean, Clarence F. Donohoe, Edwin C. Dutton, D. A. Edwards, Melvin C. Hazen, Albert Carry, Tracy L. Jeffords, Charles A. McCarthy, S. A. Manuel, Fred J. Mersheimer, William N. Payne, jr., William P. Reeves, Hubert N. Roberts, Evan H. Tucker, Robert A. Veitch, John C. Yost, Lewis H. Taylor, Lewis Flemer.

Directors, medical staff.—Noble P. Barnes, M. D.; L. K. Beatty, M. D.; George C. Clark, M. D.; J. J. Mundell, M. D.; Louis H. Taylor, M. D.; Reginald Walker, M. D.; D. Olin Leech, M. D.; M. E. Miller, M. D.; J. R. Wellington, M. D.; Oscar Hunter, M. D.

Pharmacist.—Dr. John McCarthy.

Lady managers.—President, Mrs. M. T. Vaughn; vice presidents, Mrs. M. C. Copeland, Mrs. William McCauley, Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. William Hettinger, Mrs. M. C. Hazen; recording secretary, Mrs. M. C. Mitchell; financial secretary, Mrs. J. C. Wineman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carrie Hurlbert; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Brewer.

CERTIFICATE.

Reincorporation and changing name and continuing existence of The Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia.

A CORPORATION.

Whereas: The Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia was incorporated in the District of Columbia April 14, 1888, for 10 years as appears by certificate for that purpose recorded that date in book 4, at page 328, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and reincorporated, April 1, 1898, in the District of Columbia, for a period of 20 years, as appears by certificate for that purpose recorded that date in book 8, at page 244, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and said period is about to expire, and it is desired to reincorporate said corporation and change its name and continue its existence, therefore, to do that, we, the undersigned, being of full age and citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are residents of the District of Columbia, do now under and by virtue of the laws in force in the District of Columbia, for that purpose, make, sign, and acknowledge this certificate in writing.

First. The name of this corporation and by which it shall be known in law, is "Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital."

Second. The term for which it is organized is perpetual.

Third. The particular business and objects of this corporation are: The medical and surgical treatment of diseases and injuries and to provide medicines free of charge to the poor and needy persons in the District of Columbia, and all else thereto incident, appurtenant, and germane.

Fourth. The number of directors for this year, the first year of this reincorporation, is 33.

The reincorporation and changing name and continuing existence of this corporation has the consent of two-thirds of its directors who express their consent by signing their names hereto.

Thomas W. Smith, Orren G. Staples, G. Linville Smith, Evan H. Tucker, Silas A. Manuel, Louis K. Beatty, Robert A. Veitch, Martin G. Copeland, John C. Yost, William J. Brewer, Martha J. Vaughan, Amanda R. Copeland, Mattie A. Brewer, Tracy L. Jeffords, Rita Weller, Irene V. Banes, John C. W. Beall, George C. Clark, A. Magruder MacDonald, D. Olin Leech, William N. Payne, jr., Clarence F. Donohoe, Daniel A. Edwards, Edna Shaw Dunnire, Melvin C. Hazen, Mrs. Delia A. Emerson, W. P. Reeves, M. D., George Clagett, Mrs. William H. McCauley, George M. Kober, M. D., Charles J. Fuhrmann.

I, Charles A. McCarthy, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, and an officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that Thomas W. Smith, Orren G. Staples, G. Linville Smith, Evan H. Tucker, Louis K. Beatty, John C. Yost, William J. Brewer, Martha J. Vaughan, Mattie A. Brewer, Tracy L. Jeffords, Rita Weller, John C. W. Beall, George C. Clark, D. Olin Leech, William N. Payne, jr., Clarence F. Donohoe, Daniel A. Edwards, Edna S. Dunmire, Melvin C. Hazen, Delia A. Emerson, W. P. Reeves, George Clagett, Mrs. William H. McCauley, George M. Kober, Charles J. Fuhrmann, parties to the foregoing and annexed certificate bearing date of March 28, 1918, being personally well known to me as the persons who signed the foregoing for the purpose of reincorporating and continuing existence of the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, and changing its name to Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, each personally appeared before me in the District of Columbia, and acknowledged the same March 28, 1918, to be their act and deed.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES A. MCCARTHY,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

I, Evan H. Tucker, president, and Clarence F. Donohoe, secretary, of the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, a corporation, hereby certify that consent has been duly given by two-thirds of the directors of said corporation that its name, the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, be changed to Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, and that the term of its corporate existence be and is perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Washington, D. C., March 28, 1918.

EVAN H. TUCKER, *President.*

CLARENCE F. DONOHOE, *Secretary.*

I, Charles A. McCarthy, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that Evan H. Tucker and Clarence F. Donohoe, parties to the foregoing and annexed certificate of consent, dated March 28, 1918, being personally well known to me as president and secretary, respectively, of the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, they each personally appeared before me in the District of Columbia and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed March 28, 1918.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES A. MCCARTHY,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS,
District of Columbia.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and verified copy of the certificate of reincorporation, change of name, and continuance of existence of the Eastern Dispensary of the District of Columbia, and of the whole of said certificate, as filed in this office the 30th day of March, A. D. 1918.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this office this 1st day of April, A. D. 1918.

[SEAL.]

R. W. DUTTON,
Deputy Recorder of Deeds, D. C.

BY-LAWS OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

DIRECTORS.

Management and control of this dispensary and hospital is vested in a board of directors, 33 in number, of which 11 are physicians and constitute the medical staff.

The terms of office of one-third of the members of the present board of directors expire June 30, 1919, one-third June 30, 1920, and one-third June 30, 1921. At each annual meeting hereafter, 11 directors shall be chosen, and vacancies in the membership of the board may be filled by the board at any regular meeting.

The members of the board of directors whose terms expire in 1919 shall be determined by lot, unless one-third vacancies have then occurred, and the same in 1920, and all directors elected at annual meetings shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are chosen, and all directors elected to fill vacancies shall hold office for the time for which elected.

The board of directors may make by-laws, rules, and regulations needful for carrying into effect the purposes for which this dispensary and hospital is incorporated.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this dispensary and hospital shall be, president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. They shall be elected at the annual meetings from members of the board and by them. Their terms of office shall be one year and until their successors are elected, and their duties shall be such as are usual for such officers. A majority vote shall be necessary for their election.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The medical staff shall be chosen by the board of directors upon recommendation of the medical members, and their terms of office as part of such staff shall be concurrent with their terms of office as directors. They shall have entire management of the medical and surgical work of the dispensary and hospital and school for nurses, and shall make such rules and regulations as may be needed, and shall designate one of their members to serve as executive officer who shall report in writing and at each regular meeting of the board the conditions and facts which should be brought to the attention of the board, and such requisitions as are needful. This report shall be made part of the minutes of the meeting of the board at which it is made.

This dispensary and hospital shall have a superintendent, superintendent of nurses, house physician, pupil nurses, interns, externs, and such other assistants, and employees, selected on recommendation of the medical staff, as the board may from time to time authorize and approve. The salaries, wages, pay, and compensation for same shall be fixed by the board.

Each member of the medical staff may appoint such consultants, associates, and assistants as he may wish, subject to the approval of the board of directors.

All members of the medical staff shall be members of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The board of lady managers of this dispensary and hospital is a part of its organization.

COMMITTEES.

The executive committee shall consist of president of the board of directors, president of the medical staff, president of the board of lady managers, and the executive officer. This committee shall act for the board in matters which require action between board meetings, and constitute a committee of general supervision of the dispensary and hospital. They shall report their actions to the board of directors.

The house committee shall consist of three members of the board and one of the committee shall be a member of the medical staff. Its duties shall be to submit to the board estimates for supplies, condition of buildings and equipment, and in cooperation with the president render such service to the dispensary and hospital as it seems to need from time to time. They shall be appointed by the president at each annual meeting and shall hold office until their successors are appointed and enter upon service.

The auditing committee shall consist of three members of the board of directors, appointed at each annual meeting by the president and shall serve until their successors are appointed. The committee shall audit and report to the board of directors each three months and oftener as directed by the board, the entire financial status of the dispensary and hospital.

Other committees may be raised by the board of directors at such times and of such numbers and for such purposes as the board from time to time shall determine.

MEETINGS.

The board of directors shall hold their annual meetings on the second Tuesday in July in each year, and monthly meetings on the second Tuesday in each month, and special meetings may be called by the board or by the officers.

At the annual meetings, 17 shall make a quorum, and at the monthly meetings 5 shall make a quorum. All meetings, unless otherwise ordered, shall be in the hospital buildings and shall be held at 8 o'clock in the evening.

PATIENTS.

No person shall be refused medical or surgical treatment on account of race, color, religion, or previous condition, and the dispensary and hospital is non-sectarian, nonpolitical, and noncollegiate.

The board of directors, upon recommendation of the medical staff, may from time to time determine conditions on which patients are to be admitted to the dispensary and hospital.

No member of the medical staff or assistant or associate, or student, or pupil-nurse, or other employee or officer of the dispensary and hospital shall receive compensation from a patient in or out of the dispensary and hospital while such patient is under its treatment, unless such compensation is immediately turned over to the proper authorities.

REPEAL AND AMENDMENT.

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the board of directors, provided notice has been given in writing of the proposed amendment one month before such meeting.

Adopted November 12, 1918.

EVAN H. TUCKER,
President.
CLARENCE F. DONOHUE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1919.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, together with reports of the president of the medical staff, president of the board of lady managers, treasurer, and superintendent.

Owing to the fact that the war was in progress during part of the year, requiring several of the most valuable members of the resident staff, chauffeurs, orderlies, and other employees to enter the military service, and to the fact that a large percentage of men of suitable age and proper qualifications to perform such services had entered the service of the Government, it became very difficult to secure competent help, and the work of the institution was thereby seriously interfered with. Another factor which contributed largely to the difficulty of good administration was the epidemic of influenza during the autumn and winter, which caused a very large increase in the demands upon the services at a time when there was insufficient help and when a number of the members of the resident staff, including the superintendent, superintendent of nurses, and nurses, were ill with the disease, thereby reducing the working force by about 50 per cent; am glad to state, however, that no member of the staff nor employee died as a result of the epidemic. This hospital, like many others, not only in this city but all over the country, has experienced much trouble in securing and retaining a sufficient number of pupil nurses to properly conduct the service, which is due to the fact that young ladies of suitable age and educational qualifications have been very much in demand for positions which offered greater attraction. While this board is glad to report that eight nurses were graduated from the training school of this hospital this year, the loss of the

services of those very efficient nurses has been keenly felt, especially as it is so difficult to fill their places with pupil nurses.

Owing to the excessive cost of all materials, supplies, and equipment, together with the largely increased wages demanded by all employees, it has been found to be impossible to continue the service at present rates of compensation without financial loss; in fact, it has been impossible to meet expenses at any time during the year, and it became necessary on several occasions to secure loans in order to settle accounts. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that all allowances for the care of indigent patients by contract with your honorable board be increased to the extent of the average increases in the cost of said materials, supplies, equipment, and wages.

The board of lady managers has been especially active during the year. In addition to continuing their good services in furnishing all bed linen, etc., they are entitled to special mention for their assistance in equipping the new children's ward and in furnishing bath robes and slippers for patients.

By the death of Mr. Thomas W. Smith, who was a member of this board from its organization until his death, and during the greater part of said period served as its president, a serious loss has been sustained. Largely through the able management and benevolence of Mr. Smith the institution has grown from a small dispensary to a hospital with accommodations for 50 patients in addition to its dispensary service, and has become one of the most useful of the charitable institutions of the District of Columbia.

Recognizing the pressing need for a new building, Mr. Smith made a bequest of \$20,000 to be applied to that object at such time as the fund, by the addition of other bequests or donations, shall amount to \$50,000.

The need for a new building has been recognized by this board for several years, not only to meet the demands of present service, but for the enlargement of the usefulness of the institution by furnishing additional and more commodious accommodations and modern equipment. With the belief that the usefulness of this institution is fully recognized by the citizens of this District generally, many of whom would cheerfully contribute to the fund started by Mr. Smith's bequest, this board has under consideration plans for the conduct of a campaign to secure the requisite amount for a new building and equipment.

While the amount appropriated for the care of indigent patients in this institution for the past fiscal year, under contract with your honorable board, was in excess of the amount earned under said contract, in view of the fact that the allowances, under said contract, have proved to be insufficient to meet the expenses of the services rendered, we believe that said allowances will be materially increased, and in anticipation of said increases, and of improved conditions, we estimate that not less than \$25,000 will be required for said services for the year ending June 30, 1921, and we respectfully request that an estimate of that amount be submitted to Congress for said year.

Respectfully submitted.

EVAN H. TUCKER, *President.*

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF MEDICAL STAFF.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

MR. EVAN H. TUCKER,
*President Board of Directors,
 Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital,
 Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The work accomplished at the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital during the year ending June 30, 1919, has compared favorably with that of previous years regardless of the increased effort on the part of a somewhat depleted and overworked medical staff and an equally diminished force of nurses and the usual assistants and help that go to make for excellence of hospital service.

The management is to be congratulated upon having been able to carry the institution through the past year, a period of time most trying to hospitals in this country. Though crowded to the limit of capacity and in many instances with half of the nursing force ill the doors of the institution remained open and the work continued. This was accomplished only by the untiring devotion to duty of the superintendent of nurses, the recent graduating class, and everyone concerned in the welfare of the institution.

As you know, the dispensary work has fallen off in the last few years, and we can not hope for a regeneration of this department until suitable quarters are provided. This suggests the most vital need of the institution, as we have all recognized for the past decade. To give the public the best-possible service we should have a modern hospital building. The private work brought in by the medical staff enables the institution to meet its expenses. By this I mean that if we depended entirely upon the amounts received from the Board of Charity the institution would be greatly in debt, as the amount allowed for maintenance, ambulance run, etc., is far below the actual cost. I doubt very much whether it can be shown that the Board of Charity ambulance runs pay enough to the institution for the up-keep of one ambulance, much less two with driver and driver's board.

To be sure, we are duty bound to take care of the indigent cases, and not only duty bound but desirous of taking care of them, but a new and up-to-date hospital building would attract many more patients and would assist each month in putting the balance on the proper side of the ledger. Again, this newer hospital building is needed because we are conducting a training school for nurses and in order to enlist the proper kind and number of pupil nurses the school must not only be registered but must in itself be an inducement to these young ladies.

We have the nucleus of one of the best institutions in the country, and I enter a strong plea for advancement, not only for a future benefit but for the satisfaction to those who have labored anticipatively during the past years.

Respectfully submitted.

NOBLE P. BARNES, M. D.,
President Medical Staff.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

From board of inmates.....	\$19,540.14
From emergency cases and dispensary.....	872.81
From use of operating room.....	1,819.00
From X-ray.....	2,075.40
From ambulance.....	1,680.26
From nurses' board.....	722.14
From telephone receipts.....	67.94
From laboratory fee.....	6.00
From drugs.....	71.29
From nursery.....	57.00
From appropriation under contract.....	14,488.45
Total receipts.....	<u>41,400.43</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$11, 686. 09
Incidentals.....	300. 00
Food.....	10, 094. 04
Milk and cream.....	1, 487. 75
Ice.....	801. 21
Printing and stationery.....	369. 71
Telephone.....	283. 19
Light.....	1, 241. 31
Electricity.....	833. 46
Fuel.....	671. 19
Ambulance.....	2, 323. 98
Furniture.....	308. 05
Painting.....	448. 24
Water rent.....	31. 19
Laundry.....	1, 898. 92
Surgical supplies.....	2, 308. 55
Miscellaneous.....	833. 54
X-ray.....	1, 043. 32
Drugs.....	8, 766. 57
Oils.....	592. 28
Repairs.....	3, 101. 19
Nurses' homes—Rent and interest.....	1, 998. 64
	<hr/>
	51, 422. 42

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Mr. EVAN H. TUCKER,

President Board of Directors.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The following report of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is respectfully submitted:

We have striven to improve the service in every way possible rendered to the medical staff and patients while maintaining the high grade of efficiency throughout the hospital that has been developed during previous years. Adoption of modern methods and equipment has constantly been our aim. The education of our nurses is receiving special attention, subjects are correlated as much as possible and classroom instruction is being augmented by practical demonstrations in the hospital. I regret to state that the recent unavoidable shortage of nurses has compelled us to close two wards of 15 beds each. This difficulty we hope to overcome in a short time. The number of probationers is being slowly increased, and we are pleased to announce that as soon as 22 have entered the training school it will be recognized for registration, dating from January 1, 1919.

Plans for an early fall campaign are being considered with the hope that sufficient funds will be raised to construct a new wing for the hospital for private patients, which is badly needed.

Thanking the board of directors, medical staff, ladies board, and house medical staff for their cooperation, I am,

Respectfully,

LILLIAN L. RINKER, R. N.,
Superintendent.

468 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1919.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	6	3	1		10
Number admitted during year.....	108	96	2	2	208
Number born in hospital during year.....	2	2			4
Total.....	116	101	3	2	222
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	69	76	1	2	148
Improved.....	22	9			31
Unimproved.....	9	5			14
Number of deaths during year.....	8	3	1		12
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	7	4			11
Total.....	115	97	1	2	216
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	356	186	40	18	600
Daily average number of patients.....					
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	2,255	1,825	260	85	4,315
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	8	5	1	1	15
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	2	1			3
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	5	4	12	8	29
Number admitted during year.....	285	198	305	196	984
Number born in hospital during year.....	4	6	22	8	40
Total.....	294	208	339	212	1,053
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	252	175	265	181	873
Improved.....	20	14	22	9	65
Unimproved.....	7	2	8	3	20
Number of deaths during year.....	6	7	10	3	26
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	6	4	12	10	32
Total.....	291	202	317	206	1,016
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	940	436	1,101	404	2,881
Daily average number of patients.....					
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,460	1,095	4,820	2,540	9,915
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	12	8	28	20	68
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	4	3	7	6	20
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	50	30	60	40	180
Surgical.....	300	200	480	320	1,300
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	262	146	360	220	988
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	350	230	540	360	1,480
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year.....		1			1
Number of surgical operations during year.....	3	1	12	4	20

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 14,600.

Number of prescriptions compounded, 260.

Number from whom payment was received, 40.

Amount of money received, \$4.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

MR. EVAN H. TUCKER,
President Board of Directors.

DEAR SIR: It is time for another annual report of our work for the past year.

Our activities have not been as great as in the past years for many reasons, but we are planning for greater work than ever in the coming year. Through the splendid efforts of our Thanksgiving offering letter committee and the committee who had full charge of the tag day, both were a splendid success, and we take very great pleasure at this time to thank the superintendent of nurses, Miss Lillian Rinke, for her splendid help on tag day, also to thank the public for their willingness to help us make both of the above-mentioned affairs a financial success. A number of churches in the northeast and southeastern part of the city gladly helped us with the two Thanksgiving offerings, for which a public acknowledgment is given now through this report.

We congratulate our board of trustees on adding a children's ward to the hospital.

You will find our treasurer gives a very good report of our finances.

Sincerely,

MARTHA J. VAUGHAN,
President Board of Managers.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1918..... \$109. 43

The following amounts were received during the past year:

From dues (members).....	\$89. 00
Lawn fete, June 1918.....	129. 95
Tag sale.....	673. 13
Linen shower (1918), cash.....	31. 00
Thanksgiving offerings.....	195. 98
Other cash donations.....	28. 71
Receipts from pure-food supper.....	153. 00
	<hr/> 1, 300. 77

Total receipts..... 1, 410. 20

Total disbursements..... 1, 160. 98

Balance June 1, 1919..... 249. 22

DISBURSEMENTS.

Lansburgh & Bro.....	\$437. 44
Guy Curran & Co.....	48. 91
Dulin & Martin Co.....	12. 60
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	40. 95
Jas. J. Hayes.....	76. 00
Chas. Reisinger.....	5. 70
Carry Ice Cream Co. (lawn fete).....	33. 50
W. J. Brewer.....	8. 05
M. Goldenberg.....	116. 43
W. T. Watts.....	2. 50
Postage for mailing tickets.....	3. 00
Board of directors, for delivery room.....	116. 00
Laundry.....	1. 00
Matron (sewing).....	125. 00
Parker-Bridget & Co.....	34. 65
Saks & Co.....	61. 50
Freight on 10,000 tags.....	1. 25
Flowers.....	23. 50
Janitor, Ingram Memorial Church.....	1. 00
Dishwasher (pure-food supper).....	2. 00
Mr. Conner's fee for pure-food supper.....	10. 00

Total disbursements..... 1, 160. 98

Respectfully,

Mrs. WM. J. BREWER.

REPORT OF YOUNG LADIES' GUILD.

The young ladies are doing work now for the children's ward, such as the children's gowns, pillowcases, etc. They are looking forward to purchasing blankets this fall for the children's beds.

Respectfully,

EDWINA WARD,
President of the Guild.

DONATIONS.

- From Miss G. McKelvy, 6 quilts, pillows, and comforter.
- Through Mrs. Thomas Calver, 25 pillows and cases.
- Through Mrs. B. H. Weiss, several large pillows.
- From Mrs. Stanton, 17 outing-flannel baby gowns and 1 outing-flannel baby blanket.
- From Mrs. J. F. Legg, 8 feather pillows and cases.
- From Mrs. William Carmichael, 4 feather pillows.
- From Mrs. M. G. Copeland, 2 feather pillows.
- From Mrs. Thomas Calver, 13 pillow cases.
- Through Mrs. Weber, a wheeled chair.
- From Mrs. M. I. Weller, 3 feather pillows, bookcase, books, and pictures.
- From Mrs. Weber, books for children's ward.
- From Mrs. Legg, books and pictures.
- From Miss M. R. Davis, one year's subscription, Saturday Evening Post and Red Cross Magazine.
- From Mrs. William Hettinger, one year's subscription the Evening Star.
- From several members of the board of managers, one year's subscription, the Washington Herald.
- From Saks & Co., cash, \$10.
- From Mrs. Susie Etz, cash, \$5.
- Other donations were also received.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

AUGUST 11, 1919.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WILSON: My report as president of the woman's committee of the Home for Incurables for the past year consists almost entirely in the statement that, owing to the lack of domestic help and almost greater difficulty in securing nurses, our work in the home has been greatly curtailed.

In the autumn of 1918 we were forced to send away to their homes or to other hospitals most of our male patients, as it was impossible to secure any orderlies at no matter what exorbitant wages.

Of the management of the home—superintendent, head nurse, and resident doctor—too much can not be said as regards their faithfulness, devotion, and work, much of which, of course, did not belong to them, but which they cheerfully did at a great cost of nerves and strength to help the board keep the home open.

The high cost of living also made the year one of terrible difficulty, our income remaining practically the same, and it being impossible with the continued demand and the distress in Europe for us to make any public appeal for funds or to ask the Government for an increased appropriation. For the first time in many years we have been obliged to borrow to carry our summer expenses. We can only hope that the future holds less anxiety and improved financial and domestic conditions.

As far as lay in our power we have cared for our patients, who have also shown a most cheerful spirit in bearing many discomforts which fell to their lot in the lack of nurses and service.

Very sincerely, yours,

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Assets.

Real estate, mortgages, notes, stocks, and bonds held by the American Security & Trust Co., trustee	\$159, 046. 11
Estimated value of real estate and furniture	83, 000. 00
	<hr/> 242, 046. 11 <hr/>

Indebtedness.

Loan by American Security & Trust Co.	2, 500. 00
	<hr/> 2, 500. 00 <hr/>

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918	70. 96
From board of inmates	7, 291. 00
From balance of "Campbell fund"	56. 29
From balance of building fund	217. 17
From ladies' aid societies, Georgetown	625. 92
From interest and dividends, including interest on bank account	6, 379. 41

From rent.....	\$132. 37
From contributions.....	4, 088. 00
From fines.....	26. 00
From memorial rooms.....	150. 00
From sale of old furniture.....	57. 00
From legacies or endowment, Henry Dahle, deceased.....	72. 46
From Walcott estate (income of).....	2, 250. 00
From loans by American Security & Trust Co.....	5, 000. 00
From refund, telephone.....	7. 56
From Christmas donations.....	255. 00
From Easter donations.....	65. 00
From Thanksgiving donations.....	341. 00
From sundries.....	142. 10
From appropriation under contract by Congress as adjusted by the Board of Charities.....	5, 349. 24
Total receipts.....	32, 576. 48

Expenditures.

For salaries and extra services.....	10, 938. 37
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$2, 941. 78
For bread.....	783. 24
For groceries and provisions.....	6, 592. 19
For milk.....	2, 208. 30
Total for food.....	12, 525. 51
For ice.....	356. 70
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	427. 30
For dry goods.....	360. 92
For fuel.....	\$2, 583. 70
For light and power.....	1, 078. 61
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineers' supplies.....	3, 662. 31
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	584. 03
For medical attendance (special).....	20. 00
For stationery and printing and office supplies, including annual report.....	115. 10
For telephone.....	150. 10
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1, 315. 55
For interest on loan.....	23. 75
For Gray Memorial room.....	35. 00
For water rent.....	21. 16
For payment on account of note and interest to American Security & Trust Co.....	1, 027. 42
For insurance, elevator.....	51. 98
For investment legacy of Henry Dahle, deceased.....	72. 46
For disinfectant.....	59. 00
For funeral of Mrs. Sibley.....	136. 50
For refund overpayment by Miss Garnett.....	40. 00
For incidentals disbursed by matron.....	240. 00
For sundries.....	148. 99
Total expenditures.....	32, 312. 15
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	264. 33

SPECIAL INCOME ACCOUNT WITH AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.

Receipts.

Balance July 1, 1918.....	\$6, 310. 14
Interest on notes, stocks, and bonds.....	\$7, 179. 86
Rent of Fifth Street houses.....	132. 37
Interest on bank account.....	14. 83
Bequests.....	3, 007. 01

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 473

Donation by Mrs. Perry to curtail note.....	\$500. 00
Loan by American Security & Trust Co.....	5,000. 00
To correct overcharge commission by American Security & Trust Co.....	3. 00
	<u>\$15,837. 07</u>
	<u>22,147. 21</u>

Disbursements.

Transfer to maintenance account.....	11,500. 00
Invested.....	8,004. 51
Paid on account of note.....	1,500. 00
Interest on note.....	12. 17
	<u>21,016. 68</u>
Balance June 30, 1919.....	1,130. 53
	<u>22,147. 21</u>

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1918.....	14	52	2	1	69
Number admitted during year.....	3	6	1	.....	10
Total.....	17	58	3	1	79
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....					
Improved.....					
Unimproved.....	6	5			11
Number of deaths during year.....	4	6			10
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1919.....	14	42	2	.....	58
Total.....	24	53	2	.....	79
Daily average number of patients.....					58
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					25,185
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					61
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					49

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1919.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1919.

The financial report shows a balance of \$80.25 at the end of the fiscal year, and at the same time we still had dispensary furniture and instruments, together with drugs, which were of the same value as the previous year.

Very respectfully,

ADA R. THOMAS,
Secretary.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. Mary O'Malley, Dr. Edith Seville Coale, Dr. M. Louise Strobel, Dr. Martha M. B. Lyon, Dr. Amy J. Rule, Dr. Mary A. Parsons, Dr. Mary Holmes, chief of staff.

Consulting physicians.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Charles S. White, Dr. Louis A. Johnson.

Officers.—Dr. Mary Holmes, president; Dr. Ada R. Thomas, secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Directors.—Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. M. Louise Strobel, Dr. Emma Lootz Erving, Dr. Martha M. B. Lyon, Dr. Mary A. Parsons, Dr. Mary O'Malley, Alexander Muncaster.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	33	111	93	1,556	1,793
Surgical.....	26	41	114	363	544
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	53	104	178	1,028	1,363
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	64	153	221	1,913	2,351
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year.....	1	0	0	3	4
Number of surgical operations during year.....	0	0	1	1	2
Number of vaccinations during year.....	16	13	58	51	138

Number of prescriptions compounded, 2,513.

Number from whom payment was received, 2,179.

Amount of money received \$435.47.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Allotted by Commissioners of the District of Columbia through the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.....	\$395. 19
Donations.....	435. 47
	<u>830. 66</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	\$20. 37
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies.....	266. 30
Rent to June 30, 1919.....	300. 00
Current expenses (washing, gas, etc.).....	163. 74
	<u>750. 41</u>
Balance.....	80. 25

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Medical Staff.—PHYSICIANS: JOHN THOMAS, A. B., M. D.; THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M. D. SURGEONS: L. H. REICHELDERFER, M. D.; GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN, M. D. LARYNGOLOGISTS: CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M. D.; REGINALD R. WALKER, M. D. SUPERINTENDENT, W. D. TEWKSBURY, M. D. PATHOLOGIST, GEORGE BERGMAN. RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, JOHN PRACHER, M. D. ROENTGENOLOGIST, CHARLES PFENDER, M. D. SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING, MISS ROSE DE COURSEY.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia was opened for patients July 1, 1908, since which time 4,071 patients have been admitted. It is located on a site in the northwestern section of Washington, comprising 36 acres of land, which was purchased by the Government some 15 years ago. The institution is built on the ward plan, having four wards for far-advanced cases and four wards for earlier cases, the capacity being about 120 patients. In addition to the wards, there are accommodations for 35 patients in open-air shacks on the hospital grounds. This gives the institution a total capacity of 155 patients.

A portion of this ground is utilized for gardening purposes, which furnishes fresh vegetables during the summer months. The patients are given plenty of milk and eggs, in addition to three meals a day, and special diets are prepared to a great extent for the more advanced cases.

The institution is owned by the municipal government and is under direct control of the Board of Charities. Patients in all stages of tuberculosis are admitted to the hospital, but those in the earlier stages are separated from the more advanced cases.

There is no charge for treatment, but it is necessary for all patients before being admitted to obtain a permit from the Board of Charities office in the Municipal Building.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the eleventh annual report of the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

During the year we have treated a total of 422 patients. The daily average number of patients was 110, and the average length of stay was 13.6 weeks. The number of days' maintenance furnished was 40,241, and the daily cost per patient was \$1.83.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the past year we have had another increase in our cost per patient per day. This

was due to two factors, namely, the marked increase in cost of supplies and the decrease in the daily average number of patients.

TREATMENT WITH RESULTS.

During the past year we have treated 26 patients in the incipient stage. Of these 1 left the institution with the disease arrested; 6 with disease apparently arrested; 4 in which the disease was quiescent; 6 were improved; and there were 8 remaining in the hospital at the end of the year. There were none who were unimproved, and 1 death.

We treated 128 patients in the moderately advanced stage. Out of this number, none were arrested, 6 were apparently arrested, 13 in which the disease was quiescent, 47 were improved, 11 were unimproved, 8 died, and there were 43 remaining at the close of the year.

The remaining 268 cases were in the far-advanced stage. Of this number none left the institution arrested, 1 apparently arrested, 6 in which the disease was quiescent, 22 were improved, 14 were unimproved, 171 died, and there were 54 remaining at the close of the year.

Very gratifying results were obtained with incipient and moderately advanced cases: 30 of these patients left the hospital either arrested or quiescent. Even among the far-advanced cases there were 7 patients who were able to return to their work and 22 distinctly benefited.

I wish to express thanks to Dr. James A. Gannon for doing a successful major operation for the institution in the absence of both our visiting surgeons.

DIETETIC DEPARTMENT.

During the past year there have been a large number of special diets prepared for both the incipient and advanced ward patients. The following is a list of special diets and desserts prepared regularly by the dietitian during the year:

Broths: Chicken, beef, or mutton.

Eggs: Soft boiled, fried, poached, scrambled, deviled, creamed.

Meats: Broiled steak, lamb chops, creamed chicken, kidney stew, ham, creamed fish.

Toasts: Milk, dry, and buttered.

Desserts: Rice pudding, apple pudding, tapioca pudding, chocolate blanc mange, bread pudding. Pies: Mincemeat, sweet potato, apple, lemon custard. Custard. Baked and boiled. Apples: Baked and sauce.

Jellies: Wine, fruit, lemon. Cakes: Sponge, ginger, coconut, doughnuts. Cake with sauce.

The following is a list of fruits and preserves which were used for special diets:

Fruits: Apples, pineapples, bananas, grapefruit, oranges, peaches, grapes, berries, cantaloupes.

Preserves: Apple butter, grape jelly, peach blackberry, cherry, canned pears, peaches, and cherries are used for special diets all the year round.

FARM AND GARDEN.

During the year we raised considerable quantities of the following vegetables:

Spinach, cabbage, onions, peas, beets, string beans, lima beans, squash, cucumbers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, sugar corn, and field corn. This enabled us to serve fresh vegetables to our patients during the four summer months.

TABLES GIVING CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS AND STATISTICS.

Table I classifies the patients according to sex and color.

TABLE I.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	54	23	26	9	112
Admitted.....	115	53	77	65	310
Total.....	169	76	103	74	422

Table II classifies the patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color.

TABLE II.

	Incipient.				Moderately advanced.				Far advanced.				Total.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining.....	1	1	1	2	20	9	8	1	33	13	17	6	54	23	26	.....
Admitted.....	8	4	5	4	46	15	15	14	61	34	57	47	115	53	77	.....
Total.....	9	5	6	6	66	24	23	15	94	47	74	53	169	76	103	.....

Table III deals with incipient cases.

TABLE III.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	1	1	1	2	5
Admitted.....	8	4	5	4	21
Total.....	9	5	6	6	26
Arrested.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Apparently arrested.....	3	.....	2	1	6
Quiescent.....	1	1	2	.....	4
Improved.....	3	2	.....	1	6
Unimproved.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Remaining.....	1	2	2	3	8
Total.....	9	5	6	6	26

Table IV deals with the moderately advanced cases.

TABLE IV.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	20	9	8	1	38
Admitted.....	46	15	15	14	90
Total.....	66	24	23	15	128
Arrested.....	4	2	2	2	6
Apparently arrested.....	7	2	2	2	13
Quiescent.....	23	8	9	7	47
Improved.....	3	1	4	3	11
Unimproved.....	2	4	1	1	8
Died.....	27	7	7	2	43
Remaining.....	66	24	23	15	128

Table V deals with the work done among the far-advanced cases.

TABLE V.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	33	13	17	6	69
Admitted.....	61	34	57	47	199
Total.....	94	47	74	53	268
Arrested.....					
Apparently arrested.....		1			1
Quiescent.....	5	1			6
Improved.....	11	4	7		22
Unimproved.....	6	5	3		14
Died.....	45	25	53	48	171
Remaining.....	27	11	11	5	54
Total.....	94	47	74	53	268

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Below is a table giving the daily average number of patients and the average length of stay since the opening of the institution :

Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.	Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.
1909.....	Weeks. 8.9	83.23	1915.....	13.0	124.5
1910.....	9.4	84.39	1916.....	13.7	140
1911.....	10.2	81.11	1917.....	14.4	128.5
1912.....	10.7	94.02	1918.....	13.6	119
1913.....	10.8	93.4	1919.....	13.6	110
1914.....	12.5	103.5			

FINANCES.

The following table deals with appropriations and expenditures, and shows that our entire appropriation for maintenance was expended and a deficiency appropriation of \$7,000 was incurred on the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in order to maintain the institution for the year. The table further shows that 40,241 days' maintenance was furnished to a daily average of 110 patients, and that the daily cost per patient for maintenance, including salaries, repairs, and all items of expense, was \$1.83.

TABLE VI.—Appropriation and expenditures.

Appropriated:		
Salaries.....	\$20,640.00	
Maintenance.....	45,000.00	
Deficiency.....	7,000.00	
Repairs to buildings.....	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$74,640.00
Expended:		
Salaries.....	20,382.15	
Maintenance.....	45,000.00	
Deficiency.....	6,133.00	
Repairs to buildings.....	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	73,515.15
Balance not expended.....		<hr/> 1,124.85
Days' maintenance furnished to patients.....		40,241
Daily average number of patients.....		110
Daily cost per patient.....		\$1.83

Table VII shows in detail the several amounts expended for salaries and various items of maintenance, and gives the daily per capita cost of each item.

TABLE VII.

Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.	Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.
Salaries.....	\$20,382.15	\$0.50	Fuel.....	\$3,381.00	\$0.0888
Temporary labor.....	819.50	.02	Gas and electricity.....	932.95	.0235
Repairs.....	2,000.00	.04	Dry goods.....	1,136.66	.0282
Meat.....	14,611.48	.365	House furnishings.....	420.15	.0017
Bread.....	1,791.60	.0445	Telephone.....	70.75	.01
Milk and cream.....	6,399.49	.159	Drugs.....	1,869.50	.0485
Eggs.....	3,381.00	.084	Miscellaneous.....	3,221.12	.09
Groceries.....	12,386.30	.3083			
Ice.....	711.50	.0185	Total.....	73,515.15	1.83

The above is approximate, as a few bills have not been received at the auditor's office for settlement as yet.

W. D. TEWKSBURY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ROENTGENOLOGIST.

In December, 1917, we installed a modern X-ray machine with equipment. We have been doing the most advanced X-ray work, both plates and fleuroscopic. The report of the roentgenologist follows:

SUPERINTENDENT: Fleuroscopic and radiographic studies of 52 cases were made. Whites 41—males 27, females 14. Colored 11—males 5, females 6.

Roentgenological diagnosis or confirmation of clinical diagnosis.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	.....	.....	1
Moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.....	16	6	3	3
Far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4	6	4	1
Fracture of radius.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Artificial pneumothorax.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Spontaneous pneumothorax.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Luetic vomer.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Glandular tuberculosis.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pleuritic effusion.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pleural adhesions.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fractured ribs.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lateral curvature.....	1	.....	.....	1
Teeth (pyorrhea and abscess).....	.....	1	.....	.....

CHARLES A. PFENDER, M. D.,
Roentgenologist.

JUNE 30, 1919.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

SUPERINTENDENT: The following data concerning the work of the pathological department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is herewith submitted: During the year there were 524 examinations made. There were 320 examinations of sputum; 256 showed the presence of tubercle bacilli, while in 64 tubercle bacilli were absent. There were 204 complete urinalyses made during the year.

GEORGE BERGMAN,
Pathologist.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	Date of original appointment.	Expiration of present term.
Mrs. Thomas H. Carter.....	June 13, 1911	Oct. 5, 1919
William Knowles Cooper.....	Oct. 5, 1913	Do.
William W. Millan.....	Feb. 5, 1917	Do.
George E. Fleming.....	Oct. 23, 1914	Oct. 23, 1920
Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor.....	Feb. 5, 1917	Do.
Dr. William A. Warfield.....	June 10, 1913	Do.
Hon. George C. Aukam.....	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1, 1921
Hon. J. Wilmer Latimer.....	.....do.....	Do.
Mrs. Walter S. Ufford.....	Aug. 17, 1915	Do.

President, Mr. Cooper.

Vice President, Mr. Millan.

Secretary, Mrs. Ufford.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Advisory.—Dr. Warfield (chairman), Mrs. Carter, Judge Latimer, Mr. Millan, Mrs. Ufford.

Institutions.—Mrs. Ufford (chairman), Mrs. Grosvenor, Judge Aukam, Mr. Fleming, Dr. Warfield.

Estimates and appropriations.—Mr. Cooper (chairman), Mrs. Ufford, Dr. Warfield, Mr. Millan.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Position.	Name.
Agent.....	J. Lawrence Solly.
Clerk.....	Miss Jessie Logie.
Do.....	Karl E. Kritsch.
Record clerk.....	Miss Mary E. Jefferis.
Stenographer.....	Miss Helen L. Smith.
Placing and investigating officer.....	Miss Sara L. Bucher.
Do.....	Miss Octa L. Bassett.
Do.....	Walter S. Davis.
Do.....	Miss Anna Herdina.
Do.....	Mrs. Lucy M. Holmes.
Do.....	Miss Agnes K. Maxwell.
Do.....	Miss A. Patricia Morss.
Do.....	Doddridge W. Pickett.
Do.....	Mrs. Florence M. Ryan.
Do.....	Miss Helen A. Snell.
Do.....	Mrs. Ellen Von Herbulis.
Messenger.....	Miss Margaret Morris.
Laborer.....	James M. Sneed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1919.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: In presenting the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Children's Guardians, though the figures for the year ended do not show a greater number of children cared for than during any previous year, we believe that at no time in our history have we given a larger service.

This is partly due to the fact that every additional year gives us a fuller understanding of the needs of our children, needs which we can not consider separate from their present and future relation to their own families and to the community at large.

GROWTH OF WORK.

Family rehabilitation, wherever possible, must go hand in hand with special service to a particular child, whether that child has been committed to us for a short or for a long period. Great effort is made to select foster homes of the highest possible type for our children and to supervise them carefully after they are placed. We are also trying harder than ever to give the boys and girls a chance for work for which they are especially fitted rather than allow them to drift into blind-alley jobs with nothing definite ahead.

We are very proud of the medical work done for our children. They are carefully examined as soon as committed to us, medical corrections at once made, and other necessary follow-up work done.

Our service in conference and advice is greater each year. We are more frequently called upon for advice and information concerning the welfare of children, both from organizations and from individuals, and we work, when possible, in close cooperation with them.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN HELPED DURING THE YEAR.

Not including the needs of the children and of their families that have been referred to other agencies, the Board of Children's Guardians has this year dealt with 2,729 different children. Of these, 1,733 were permanent wards, 909 were temporary wards, and 87 others were carried on the roll of the feeble-minded. During the year 153 children were received as permanent wards, 412 were placed with the board temporarily, and in addition 14 feeble-minded were received under care. In the same period 203 permanent wards, 413 temporary wards, and 17 carried as feeble-minded passed from our care, there remaining on June 30, 1919, 1,530 permanent wards, 496 temporary wards, and 70 others carried on the roll of feeble-minded. The table of distribution is to be found in the appendix.

WORK OF INVESTIGATORS.

A thorough investigation must be made of the home and of the family where the attention of the board has been called to conditions of neglect, cruelty, immorality, and general unfit surroundings. During the year such conditions in 581 families were reported and investigated. Of these it was found necessary to bring 100 cases before the juvenile court.

Of those remaining, cooperation was sought from relatives, church and social agencies, with the idea of correcting conditions and raising the family standards so that their children could properly remain with them.

When children are committed to the board for a short time there must be another investigation of the home before they can be returned to it. The number of such temporary commitments reinvestigated last year was 405.

Where parents, financially able, have failed or refused to make payments toward the support of their children, placed under the board, a nonsupport case is entered against them. Ninety-two such cases were filed last year.

This very important work, only partly described, is done by our investigators, known as "court workers," of whom there are three. We need more of them to get the success we especially should have in family rehabilitation.

Both money and energy are wasted unless parents are being helped and trained at the same time that their children are being provided for, if the children are to be later returned to them.

The following table shows the figures of the work of the investigating department during the past fiscal year.

Number of complaints of families received during the year:	
On new cases.....	407
On old cases.....	174
	581
Temporary commitments reinvestigated (number of families).....	405
Parents of wards taken to juvenile court for nonsupport.....	92
Carnal knowledge cases involving wards.....	18
Bastard nonsupport cases involving wards with children.....	14
Incorrigibility, taking property of another, etc., involving wards.....	65
	1,175
Total number of cases handled.....	1,175

HOME FINDING AND PLACING.

It is not an easy task to find foster homes for children. It requires hard work, good judgment, and understanding on the part of the workers. As good free homes are difficult to find, it makes it necessary to board a large proportion of our children, the younger ones—of whom there are many—and those who, for various reasons, physical and otherwise, are not acceptable for normal home life.

Only the best type of home should be used, and after this is found, comes the very important work of fitting the right child into it.

After being given this right start, he must be visited by the placing officer, cooperation with relatives secured, wherever possible, and, with the help of the foster parents, general supervision must be given to school work and to church, health, and recreational needs.

We have many excellent homes. We would like many more. A larger number of placing officers is needed to find a sufficient number of good ones, and to properly supervise the care of our wards after they are placed.

Our visitors each have over 200 children in their care. Organizations throughout the country doing the best work for children are assigning not more than 40 and 50 to a worker.

SOME PRESSING NEEDS.

MOTHERS' PENSION BILL.

The board regrets that the mothers' pension bill, submitted last year, was not passed by Congress. If it becomes a law it will, by providing sufficient income, enable mothers to remain at home to take care of their families, and will prove, beyond doubt, the most profitable kind of investment for the State. It will be the means of promoting good citizenship and preserving family life; it will make happy mothers and well cared for children, and will cause many of our present family problems to disappear. Children who can start with a normal family life at home are later much less likely to become delinquents or to need any outside care.

INSTITUTION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

After speaking of the means of providing normal home life by giving allowances to mothers, we will call attention to the great need of our abnormal children—the feeble-minded. We have no greater need here than an institution for this group who are least able to care for themselves, and many of whom can not, and should not, be provided for in the usual family life. We can send some of our white children to institutions in Vineland, N. J.; Elwyn, Pa.; and Falls Church, Va., but there is no place at all for the feeble-minded colored children.

Hundreds of mentally deficient boys and girls, both white and colored, of our city are going without adequate care and training because there is no nearby institution for them. The bill introduced by Mr. Tinkham provides for this. Congress just now can do no greater kindness to Washington than to give us such an institution.

TEMPORARY RECEIVING HOME.

We should have a temporary receiving home where children can be sent as soon as committed by the court and where emergency cases could be received. Opportunity would be given there for necessary medical examination and care. Our physician would then have a suitable place to make a physical examination of all our wards. It would also give proper opportunity to our workers to study the particular needs of the different children with a view to placing them in suitable homes.

NEED FOR VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Some of the children who come to us should have institutional care, and for these there ought to be provided in the institution proper facilities for vocational and general industrial training. At the Industrial Home School (white) for boys and girls there are at present many of the wards of the board of children's guardians, ranging in age from 6 to 16 years. These children should be receiving during their stay vocational training that will give them a right start in life. Even those who are there for a short time would receive great benefit from the help they would get in vocational training.

At the present time the buildings now in use at the Industrial Home School are old and inadequate, the congregate instead of the cottage system being in use.

The board regrets that Congress did not approve the appropriation asked by the commissioners for a new site for the institution. It is hoped that this will be granted at an early date. Up-to-date buildings in ample grounds and equipped for vocational training should be substituted, with the expenditure of enough money for securing high-type teachers to direct such work.

The board of children's guardians feels that one of its greatest needs is an industrial school for colored girls. We have no institution to send these large girls, who particularly need industrial training.

We are grateful for our excellent industrial school for colored boys, but even more buildings could be used to great advantage for the care and training of other boys who should be there. The board always has a waiting list for this institution.

BABY FARMS AND DAY NURSERIES.

The board heartily indorses the active effort of the health department to secure legislation to provide supervision for the so-called baby farms and day nurseries. Any person desiring to maintain a day nursery, home, or boarding home for young children should first be required to secure a license from the health office, and the home should be subject to later inspection at proper intervals by that office.

THE CHILDREN'S YEAR.

It is greatly to be hoped that the interest stimulated by the children's year committee, both in the back-to-school drive and in the physical welfare of young children, will not be allowed to wane.

NEW CHILD-LABOR BILL.

The back-to-school drive showed that hundreds of children were at work who ought to be in school. As a result of this drive, through the interest of the chairman, Mrs. Louis Brownlow, a new child-labor bill for the District of Columbia has been drafted and will be introduced at the present Congress. Too great stress can not be laid on the value of such legislation. It will keep boys and girls in school who ought to be there, and will rightly protect the children who are in industry.

REGULAR MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE.

As regards the physical welfare of young children, the medical examinations given those under 5 years, at the time of the weighing and measuring test, showed that out of nearly 6,000 children in this city who were carefully examined more than 2,000 were found to be suffering from some physical defect. Our board sees to it that our young children receive regular medical examinations, and that the needed corrections are made.

The Washington Diet Kitchen Association is doing excellent work with the cases that come to them. School physicians and nurses are doing their part for children of school age, and the Modern Health Crusaders' movement, made possible by the National Tuberculosis Association and the Junior Red Cross, is being used with good effect in the schools.

We hope that the time will soon come when people generally will appreciate the importance of regular medical examination of all children of preschool age.

OUR THANKS TO MANY.

Reference has already been made to the excellent medical work accomplished for our children. This has been made possible through the efforts of the board's physician, Dr. Edward Hiram Reede, who has been able to secure valuable volunteer help from many of the city's best physicians and surgeons. We are very grateful to Dr. H. H. Hazen for his continued service in the treatment of skin diseases and syphilis, and to Dr. William H. Hough for making blood examinations for us.

Dr. Thomas V. Moore, C. S. P., Ph. D., M. D., has given and is giving us invaluable service in his mental examinations of our children and in his important suggestions for their guidance. The board is also most appreciative of the assistance given by the various hospitals and clinics.

We are grateful to the following organizations for their helpful cooperation: The juvenile court, the health department, the Associated Charities, the Social Settlements, the Hebrew Charities, the Washington Diet Kitchen Association, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, the Red Cross Home Service, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Christ Child Society, and the police department.

In conclusion, the board wishes to state that it feels that no service of the year has been greater than that being given to Washington by the Russell Sage Foundation in its survey of child-helping organizations of this city, done under the direction of Mr. C. Spencer Richardson. This comprehensive study should reveal each of us to ourselves in a most helpful way, and the suggestions and recommendations from such a study must prove invaluable to our group of child-helping agencies.

We are most fortunate indeed to have this service given us, both for the sake of standardizing the work done in our city and for the great benefit which must come to those most concerned—the children themselves.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM KNOWLES COOPER,
President.

A FEW OF OUR STORIES.

A family of five children, white, ranging from 6 months to 13 years, and a mother and father, were brought together after the children had all been committed to the Board of Children's Guardians. The mother and father had not lived together, and all of the children were illegitimate. The mother was from a good family, and had been entirely separated from her relatives on account of her life. The father was a man in a good position, but had denied the children, and the mother had repeatedly refused to prosecute him. They were both of the same religion, and had known each other from childhood, the first child being born to them when the mother was only 16 years of age. When the oldest child, a boy of 13 years, begged the father, whom he called "Big Frank," to do the right thing by his mother and was refused, the child threatened to commit suicide. This was about the time the children were committed. After years of persuasion from social workers, the woman finally refused to see the father of the children after they had been removed from her care, and the couple were married within six weeks. This was six years ago, and the family is still united and the parents and children happy.

Robert, aged 10, was an habitual truant and stayed away from home for days at a time. Because the home had failed to control or guide the boy, he was placed with the Board of Children's Guardians. One of the workers became so much interested in him that he took him into his own home in the country. Five months of good care, affection, and understanding has worked wonders with Robert. He is now a model pupil at school and gives no trouble in any respect.

A 9-year-old colored girl, when committed to the board, had spent most of her life in the street, having been deserted when 3 years old by her mother, who had left her with an elderly couple unable to give her proper attention. The girl would not go to school. She was said to have very vulgar habits and to be generally incorrigible, and fought the placing officer who first took her from the court. In one month's time she had so responded to kindness and affection that she was making a fine record in her foster home and at school. In five months the foster mother was so fond of her that she asked to have the girl placed free with her. She would like to keep her always as her own child.

Several years ago a tiny girl was rescued from a drunken mother, where both were living in a house of ill-fame. No relatives could be located to take care of the child, but a good foster home in the country was found by the Board of Children's Guardians. The girl has been reared very carefully by this family, given every advantage, and treated as their own daughter. She is now a fine, capable girl, with the best kind of home influences around her.

How one family has been provided for by the love and fine spirit of one woman can be told only poorly in a few words. Miss Jenkins, first quite accidentally, became interested in a small boy who had been hurt. She found that the father was dead and that he had a very bad mother. She was anxious to do something to help the boy. About that time the four children of the family were committed to the board, and Miss Jenkins was allowed to have on trial adoption

the boy in whom she was interested. Hoping to prevent him from being lonesome and selfish, she adopted his next brother to grow up with him. Then because she thought her boys should have their sister with them, the sister was adopted and, later, the youngest brother, so that this one woman has given a whole family a chance for as much family life as could be possible for them. She has been brave and patient, working to cure their various physical defects and their many shortcomings, that have developed largely because of heredity and early environment, and through it all she is happy to have her children, and with money she herself has earned is giving them the education and training for which each is fitted.

When six months old Paul was left in a city park for some stranger to find, no one guessed that he would later have a new father and mother who would give him all of the chances that a baby like Paul ought to have. The Board of Children's Guardians have placed him with foster parents where he has great affection and every advantage for an education and cultured home life.

We wish that many more such homes will be opened to our children, that they can be adopted, or placed free or to board where they can have a real share in the home life to which they are entitled.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for contingent expenses	\$3,500.00	
Appropriation for salaries	18,200.00	
Board and care of children:		
Primary appropriation	\$120,000.00	
Deficiency appropriation	39,000.00	
Payments made by relatives	6,608.15	
		165,608.15
Maintenance of feeble-minded:		
Primary appropriation	30,000.00	
Deficiency appropriation	2,000.00	
Payments by relatives	992.27	
		32,992.27
Total		<u>220,300.42</u>
Contingent expenses:		
Furniture, printing, and stationery	\$686.48	
Telegrams	27.23	
Telephone	27.35	
Travel and transportation	2,717.89	
		3,458.95
Salaries		17,071.88
Board and care of children:		
Boarding homes	\$119,884.51	
Children's Temporary Home	17,108.33	
Industrial Home for Colored Girls	894.69	
National Junior Republic	299.04	
House of Good Shepherd, colored, Baltimore	1,266.89	
House of Good Shepherd, colored, Philadelphia	100.00	
House of Good Shepherd, white, Philadelphia	144.00	
House of Good Shepherd, white, Washington, D. C.	115.58	
House of Mercy	479.46	
Jewish Foster Home	193.28	
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	2.15	
St. Mary's Industrial School	3,318.69	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	91.78	
Burial	58.00	
Clothing	16,247.50	
Dentistry	3,451.00	
Drugs	113.10	
Medical attendance and supplies	1,712.79	
		165,480.79
Maintenance of feeble-minded:		
Boarding homes	6,622.88	
Children's Temporary Home	2,813.17	
Gundry Home and Training School	7,836.86	
Pennsylvania Training School	12,060.69	
The Training School at Vineland	3,322.62	
		32,656.22
Total expenditures		<u>218,667.84</u>
Unexpended balances:		
Contingent expenses	41.05	
Salaries	1,128.12	
Board and care of children	127.36	
Maintenance of feeble-minded	336.05	
		1,632.58
Total		<u>220,300.42</u>

490 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	\$9,900.00
Payments by relatives.....	28.00
Expended.....	9,928.00
Balance.....	5,179.17
Balance.....	4,748.83
Appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	6,000.00
Payments by relatives.....	73.00
Expended.....	6,073.00
Balance.....	5,729.21
Balance.....	343.79
Appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Home for Foundlings.....	6,000.00
Payments by relatives.....	32.68
Expended.....	6,032.68
Balance.....	4,870.92
Balance.....	1,161.76

Distribution of feeble-minded children at the close of the fiscal year.

[Including permanent and temporary wards classed as feeble-minded.]

	Not wards.				Permanent wards.				Temporary wards.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Boarding homes.....			1	7			8	19			2	.....
Children's Temporary Home			1				11				1	
Gundry Home and Training School.....	15	11				4			1	1		
House of Good Shepherd, colored, Baltimore.....								1				1
House of Mercy.....			1									
Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....												2
Pennsylvania Training School.....	15	11	1	1	6	5				1		
Training school at Vineland.	3	2			2	3			1			
Hospitals.....							2					
Industrial Home School.....						1						
Industrial Home School, colored.....							2				1	
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....						1	3	4				
Apprenticed and wages.....					1			1				
Free with relatives and friends.....				1	6	3	3	4				
Whereabouts unknown.....					2		4	3			1	
Total.....	33	25	3	9	17	17	33	32	2	2	5	3

Distribution of permanent and temporary wards at the close of the fiscal year.

[Not including those classed as feeble-minded.]

	Permanent.				Temporary.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Boarding homes.....	37	34	149	130	22	11	108	47
Children's Temporary Home.....			25				53	
House of the Good Shepherd, colored, Baltimore, Md.				10				3
House of the Good Shepherd, white, Philadelphia, Pa.		1						
House of the Good Shepherd, white, Washington, D. C.		3						
House of Mercy.....		6						
Industrial Home for Colored Girls.....								2
Jewish Foster Home.....					1	1		
St. Mary's Industrial School.....					2			
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	6	2			7	6		
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	7	1			15	9		
Hospitals.....	3		4	3	2	6	1	2
Industrial Home School.....	31	15			38	14		
Industrial Home School, colored.....			46				41	
Apprenticed and wages.....	37	6	39	18				1
Free with relatives and friends.....	120	84	163	121	27	3	12	3
Indenture.....	6		8	9				
Trial for adoption.....	4	7	16	14				
Whereabouts unknown.....	61	14	133	57	19	3	24	
Total.....	312	174	583	362	133	53	239	

Movement of population during the fiscal year.

	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Feeble-minded.
Number under care July 1, 1918.....	1,580	497	73
Number received during year.....	153	412	14
Total.....	1,733	909	87
Discharged:			
Adopted.....	12		
Attained majority.....	131		
Committed during minority.....		80	
Committed to national training schools.....	16	8	
Died.....	23	17	8
Expiration of term of commitment.....		283	
Married.....	18	2	
Order of commitment set aside.....	3	23	
Returned to relatives.....			9
Total discharged.....	203	413	17
Remaining under care June 30, 1919.....	1,530	496	70
Total.....	1,733	909	87

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September, 1919.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1919. The home is located at 2525-2575 Wisconsin Avenue NW.

The following is the list of officers and members of the board of trustees as of that date:

OFFICERS.

President, Walter C. Clephane; vice president, Richard R. Bright; secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Walter C. Clephane, Wilkins Building-----	June 30, 1919
Mrs. Alexander C. Steuart, 3058 R Street NW-----	June 30, 1919
Miss Ella Moore, 1680 Thirty-first Street NW-----	June 30, 1919
George H. Russell, 3538 Warder Street-----	June 30, 1920
Mrs. Robert Whitehead, 1521 Twenty-eighth Street NW-----	June 30, 1920
John Hadley Doyle, 3016 O Street NW-----	June 30, 1920
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q Street NW-----	June 30, 1921
Frederick W. McReynolds, 3241 R Street NW-----	June 30, 1921
Richard R. Bright, 238 Maryland Avenue NE-----	June 30, 1921

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

George W. Wood, M. D.

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation: Walter C. Clephane (chairman), John Hadley Doyle, and George H. Russell.

Employees, education, and industries: Richard R. Bright (chairman), Mrs. Alexander C. Steuart, and Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene: Frederick W. McReynolds (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, and Mrs. Robert Whitehead.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The following persons were the officers and employees of the home at the close of the fiscal year. The rates of compensation of these officers and employees as of that date are set opposite their respective names:

	Annual salary.
Rev. Charles W. Skinner, superintendent-----	\$1, 500. 00
Blanche Colt, matron-----	480. 00
Nellie E. Simmons, matron-----	360. 00
Margaret Louise White, matron-----	360. 00
Florence Muckelroy, matron-----	360. 00

	Annual salary.
Elizabeth Schaniel, assistant matron	\$300.00
E. K. Noonan, assistant matron	300.00
M. C. Stuart, housekeeper	360.00
Samuel F. Cherry, supervisor of boys	780.00
Mrs. G. W. Eckles, sewing teacher	360.00
James E. Silcott, manual-training teacher	660.00
Irving Miller, florist	840.00
Daniel W. Mills, farmer	540.00
David Frye, engineer	720.00
Ethel Elder, nurse	360.00
Vera Lee, laundress	300.00
Elnora Jackson, cook	300.00
Mary Ella Johnson, housemaid	180.00
Cora Jones, housemaid	180.00
F. B. Skinner, clerk	900.00
Total	10,140.00

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, lodging, and the increase granted Federal employees for the fiscal year in addition to salaries named.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OWNED BY THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

Real estate, without improvements	\$187,000.00
Buildings	100,000.00
Personal property	10,000.00
Greenhouse plants	1,700.00
Farm crops	1,500.00
Total	300,200.00

There are no endowment funds at the disposal of the institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts:

Appropriation for salaries	\$10,140.00
Appropriation for maintenance	24,000.00
Appropriation for repairs	2,000.00
Appropriation for temporary labor	400.00
Receipts from sale of products (fund)	2,708.35
Receipts from transfers (fund)	2,347.32
Balance in fund July 1, 1918	710.35
Total receipts	42,306.02

Expenditures:

Salaries and extra services	10,451.77
Meats, fish, etc	\$3,867.05
Flour	78.41
Bread	2,358.46
Groceries and provisions	2,915.16
Milk	5,120.04
Fruit	207.04
Eggs	427.85
Total for foods	14,974.01
Ice	451.64
Laundry and cleaning supplies	615.35
Clothing	\$2,061.48
Shoes and shoe repairs	2,295.70
Dry goods	1,479.89
Total for clothing, dry goods, and shoes	5,837.07

Expenditures—Continued.

Fuel	\$2,774.93
Light	670.93
Engine supplies	62.88
Total for fuel, light, and engine supplies	\$3,508.74
Furniture and household furnishings	685.22
Medical and surgical supplies	289.71
Medical attendance	308.00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs	\$9.00
Blacksmithing and materials	110.50
Farm and greenhouse tools and appliances	177.54
Fertilizer and seeds	104.65
Forage	660.08
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.	1,061.77
School expenses	343.59
Amusements	173.91
Stationery, printing, and office expenses	127.29
Car tickets	40.00
Current repairs and materials for same	1,998.48
Glasses	4.25
Traveling expenses	7.12
Total expended	40,877.92
By returns to the United States Treasury on account of balances in appropriations	323.75
Balance in the Industrial Home School fund June 30, 1919	1,104.35
Total	42,306.02

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in fund July 1, 1918	710.35
Gross receipts from greenhouses	2,359.43
Gross receipts from farm	348.92
Receipts from transfers	2,347.32
Total	5,766.02

Statistical summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school July 1, 1918	84	38	122
Received from the Board of Children's Guardians	151	53	204
Total attendance	235	91	326
Returned to the Board of Children's Guardians	162	59	221
Died	1	1	2
Remaining June 30, 1919	72	32	104
Total	235	91	326

Daily average number	105.3
Highest number in institution at any time	129
Lowest number in institution at any time	87
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees	7,355
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates	38,444
* Per capita cost of maintenance	\$269.5

* (This is obtained by dividing the total cost of maintenance by the total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates and multiplying by number of days in a year.)

THE FARMER'S REPORT.

Beans-----	bushels--	27	Pumpkins-----		128
Beans, Lima-----	quarts--	166	Parsley-----	bunches--	200
Beets-----	bunches--	315	Parsnips-----	bushels--	10
Cabbage-----	heads--	1,742	Potatoes-----	do-----	610
Corn-----	dozen--	582	Potatoes, sweet-----	do-----	178
Celery-----	heads--	1,000	Peppers-----		1,489
Carrots-----	bushels--	18	Peas-----	bushels--	31
Cucumbers-----	dozen--	255	Squash-----		175
Chickens-----	pounds--	369	Swiss chard-----	barrels--	10
Eggplants-----		324	Strawberries-----	quarts--	522
Eggs-----	dozen--	310	Turnips-----	bushels--	85
Hay-----	tons--	3	Tomatoes-----	do-----	190
Kale-----	barrels--	26	Hauling:		
Lettuce-----	heads--	2,300	Sand-----	cubic yards--	3½
Oysterplant-----	bushels--	10	Cement-----	barrels--	40
Onions-----	do-----	24	Manure-----	loads--	71

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

The Board of Children's Guardians and the Juvenile Court are now the only doors of admission to this school. Only children between the ages of 6 and 14 who are mentally normal are desired.

RULES FOR VISITORS.

Relatives and friends of children may visit any day between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock once a month only. We discourage former bad associates from visiting the school. Inspection of the school by those interested in philanthropic work is welcome at any time.

The registration book will be found in the office; each visitor should record his name, address, and the date of the visit each month.

Contents of packages should be submitted at the office before presenting to the children. Ripe fruit, suitable toys, and new clean clothing are acceptable.

On leaving grounds, do not ask the child to accompany you to the gate; bid farewell at the buildings.

COOPERATION OF PARENTS WITH OFFICIALS.

If parents will work with the officials and encourage their children to do so, they will greatly lighten the burdens of all interested. This is not a penal institution and no stigma rests upon the children sent here by the Board of Children's Guardians. Do not allow your child to think of this as a jail, but as a place where he may stay profitably for a time, as many do in a sanatorium. Work has been found one of the best remedies for a child who, accustomed to run the streets at all hours of the night, regards his home at a service station, only to be entered when he needs something. Work, it may be a little task, has the power to interest and correct a bad habit by holding the attention. Parents, encourage your children to do their little tasks and do them well; to learn to do all the tasks—house, farm, shopwork, and garden cultivation. Encourage your child to think that all labor is elevating and teach him the nobility of service. It is not degrading for him to do the same task over and over.

Play is just another means of interesting your boy. We encourage swimming, baseball, basket ball, football, and all kinds of sports, to set the blood in circulation and to make new connections in life.

The religious instinct is in all children, stronger in some than in others. It needs stimulation and inspiration by parental precept and example. Do not neglect your opportunity; encourage the child to attend religious services. Do not plan Sunday excursions.

We shall be pleased to talk with you about the progress your child is making any time you will call at the office.

THE INDUSTRIES.

Early in the year it became evident that our industries must be greatly interrupted because of the difficulty in obtaining employees for the sums appropriated.

For several months the proposition to close the greenhouses was before the board of trustees. At last Mr. Irving Miller was induced in September to again take charge and instead of a meager \$300, the highest offer made, for the carnation crop, we realized from half the houses over \$2,300. Two houses were closed to comply with the order of the Fuel Administration. The great advantage in having a florist was the instruction that a large class of boys received in the primitive, yet fundamental industry of gardening.

The large yield of farm and garden vegetables, published in this report, speaks for our farmer's success; he was on his job with enthusiasm and energy; his crops were not only abundant but well harvested and of the best quality. Several members of the farm class have expressed their determination to follow the vocation of farming; one expects to enter an agricultural college.

Mr. Silcott, the manual-training teacher, while appealed to on every side by attractive offers, did not desert us and was of invaluable assistance in making ordinary and even extraordinary repairs.

Mrs. G. W. Eckles has been in charge of the sewing class during most of the year. Her long experience as an instructor in domestic arts has rendered her services of great value to her class.

INFLUENZA.

It was in August, 1918, that Mrs. Wright, our most efficient nurse, tendered her resignation, to take effect as soon as we could choose her successor; it was fortunate for us that her resignation was made elastic, for the influenza caught us in September and held on into November. Mrs. Staats, an experienced nurse, came on in October and rendered valuable assistance, but the number of cases was so large (in all 54) that we needed all the nurses in our corps of officials. At that time we had two graduate nurses and three others with hospital training; this is probably one reason for the low mortality. There was only one death. Howard Curtis, 8 years of age, was taken on September 28. In a few days he developed pneumonia. On October 15 he was removed to the Emergency Hospital to be operated on for empyemia. Our nurses followed him and stayed with him until October 20, when he passed away.

The second attack of influenza did not arrive till February; there were more than 40 cases as in the former epidemic; only one fatality; but this time a valued employee who had been at the school many years was suddenly taken; our laundress, Mrs. Alberta Sparrow, died March 10, after an illness of a few days.

GIFTS.

The first surprise of this fiscal year was a most attractive and varied exhibition of fireworks and motion pictures on the lawn of the Industrial Home School. These were by the generosity of Mr. Graham, manager of the National Electrical Supply Co., who personally supervised this exhibition of fireworks, to the great delight of the boys and girls.

At the Christmas season, notwithstanding the many calls upon our friends, all seemed to remember us and there were the usual responses to the letters written by our girls and boys addressed to Santa Claus or the Christ Child. We know that these answers came through our good friends at the National Cathedral School for Girls, St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church, or the Christ Child Guild.

The junior department of Calvary Baptist Sunday School sends us several copies of the Girls' World and the Youths' World, interesting papers that are much appreciated by boys and girls.

Scattered Seeds is another monthly publication, two copies of which are sent to us by members of the Friends Church. These are full of interesting stories and are eagerly devoured.

The Christian Science Monitor, one of the cleanest, most wholesome daily papers published, is sent to us by members that are interested in our school.

Two books, "Heroes of To-day" and "Heroines of Service," bear the inscription: "For the boys and girls of the Industrial Home from the one who wrote the stories." Signed, Mary R. Parkman.

To become acquainted with the heroes and heroines of these volumes would be a great inspiration to any reader, but for our boys and girls they are beacon lights.

The American National Red Cross, Potomac Division, sent us a large box of interesting books and papers.

Mrs. James L. Owens, 2582 Thirty-seventh Street, has at different times during the year presented us with valuable sets of playthings that have served to pass away many a weary hour for the convalescent children. Besides she has given interesting books and papers.

The National Cathedral School for Boys has treated us in a most friendly and neighborly manner. Several times our boys have been invited to use their baseball or football grounds, and because they were larger and smoother than ours the offer has been accepted. They have sent us football suits and baseballs and made us feel the appreciation of their presence in the community.

The Dumbarton Avenue Theater, through the generosity of Mr. J. Hadley Doyle, one of the members of our board of trustees, and through the generosity of the manager of the theater, has repeatedly invited the entire school to attend matinees.

Christopher Eckert, a former employee of the school, sent us more than 700 books from the library of his deceased sister-in-law, A. Steffan. Some of these were valuable for adults; others would be

pleasing and instructive to children. There were many valuable books in the collection.

The Public Library has from time to time replenished the shelves of our reading rooms with many volumes of discarded books. These books are eagerly sought and hold the attention of the children better than any other books, because they are more nearly adapted to their years.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

Prayer services are held every morning in the school building at 8.30 a. m., when the public school is not in session. The famous characters of the Bible are discussed; moral codes for children are presented; current topics are noted and lessons drawn from them. Psalms and scripture passages that are easy of comprehension are committed to memory and the children are taught to sing most of the well-known hymns.

Sunday-school services are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Ethel May Dulin, 2586 Thirty-seventh Street, an accomplished pianist, has for several years played every other Sunday afternoon and taught the lesson to a class of Protestant children.

The Rev. Michael Gallagher, with an efficient corps of young men and women, is present every Sunday afternoon to give instruction to the Catholic children. He meets and prepares the maturer boys and girls once a month to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Many of the Catholic boys and girls make their first communion while at the Industrial Home School.

On the average, a class of 9 or 10 children is annually confirmed at St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church, and long after these boys and girls have left the Industrial Home School their presence may be noted in St. Albans congregation.

St. Albans Protestant Episcopal Church provides seating capacity for all the Protestant children in the school every Sunday, and the same thing is done by Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Georgetown for the Catholic children. The Jewish boys attend their own congregation when proper attendants are sent to accompany the children or when the children can be trusted to go alone.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

We regret that the public-school officials have decided not to furnish the cleaning materials, as they have usually done, nor have they provided fuel as in former years. The municipal architect informed us that hereafter the repairs to the school building must be charged to the appropriation for repairs to buildings, etc., Industrial Home School.

This may be the logical policy to pursue; but it is rather sudden to thus throw the entire maintenance of the school building upon the institution without giving us previous warning.

The attendance at the school is greatly interrupted by the temporary commitments to the Board of Children's Guardians; the facts that many incorrigible wards are sent to us and that many of these very promptly abscond still further increase our irregularity of attendance.

Five children completed the eighth grade and are prepared to enter high school.

ATHLETICS.

The children have made excellent records in athletics, considering the fact that they do not have an athletic or playground instructor. They are still champions of the Georgetown division and in swimming won the championship of the city, June 20, 1919. Our girls won first place in the 50-yard dash and second place in the 100-yard dash.

June 21, at the grade-school contest for city swimming championship, our boys won 21 out of the 44 points in the contest and brought back 6 gold medals, 3 silver medals, and 2 bronze medals.

THE HONOR ROLL.

During the war we have noted the following names of former pupils of the Industrial Home School. Some have served their country in the Army and others in the Navy, but so far as we are able to learn all have done so with honor; some have been wounded, others have been gassed, and three gave their lives on the field of battle. It seems but fitting and proper that the school should pay to these sons and daughters the highest tribute in its power, and on Friday evening, November 21, at 8 o'clock, a reception will be given at the school to welcome home all who are able to come.

Brown, Clifton.	Hockman, Lillian.	Procise, Earl.
Brown, Grafton.	Huddleson, Harvey.	Riley, Frank.
Brown, Morris.	Hurley, James.	Robinson, Charles.
Burdette, Elmer.	Jardine, John.	Robinson, Edward.
Burdette, Layton.	Jenkins, Spotswood.	Shaffer, Frank.
Cary, Edward.	Kinneard, Helen.	Slater, Melvin.
Carroll, John.	Kritsch, Karl.	Selectman, Albert.
Cross, Loyd.	Martin, Walter.	Sewell, Bernard.
Dennison, Harry.	Mangum, Charles.	Smith, William.
Dredge, John.	Mangum, Frank.	Stevens, Aubrey.
Donlin, William.	McMahon, Vincent.	Snyder, Arthur.
Eubank, Harry.	McTwiggan, Russell.	Sunday, William.
Fagan, Fred. ¹	McTwiggan, Thomas.	Sutherland, Robert.
Farrell, William.	Meinekheim, Robert. ¹	Thornton, Emmett.
Farrell, Edward.	Potter, Howard.	Thomas, Michael.
Finly, Cecil.	Morrow, Thomas.	Temple, William.
Freewalt, Louis.	Murphy, Wade.	Tobias, Fred.
Gibbs, Julian.	Morris, Charles.	Van De Venter, Douglas.
Glick, Charles.	Nichelson, Bailey.	Warring, Herbert.
Gilky, Clayton.	Ochinario, George.	Williams, George.
Hager, George.	Ochinario, Louis.	Wilson, Judson.
Hammond, William.	O'Donoghue, Earl.	Wood, Irving.
Hass, Melvin.	Padgett, Norman.	Walters, John. ¹
Harbin, William.	Petrillo, Joseph.	Wilson, LeRoy.
Harvey, George.	Ports, William.	
Henry, Lyle.	Procise, Harry.	

NEED OF NEW SCHOOL.

In our annual report submitted for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, we repeated our former recommendations for a change of location and for new buildings and equipment. In that report our recommendations were stated in considerable detail. We are sorry to observe that Congress has not seen fit to act upon them.

¹ Killed in action.

The urgent need for a new institution with a location adapted to our work, and modern buildings and equipment, is being made daily more apparent. The contrast between this institution and many others throughout the country in which, because of their proper facilities for this kind of work, children are being cared for as they should be, is daily becoming more apparent. We do not know that we can do anything, but again urge these recommendations upon you as worthy of being emphasized before the proper committees of Congress when the estimates for next year are under consideration.

We feel a great sense of gratification because of your very earnest advocacy before the various committees of Congress of the needs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. CLEPHANE,
President Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

BLUE PLAINS, D. C., *August 31, 1919.*

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Board of Charities and the Commissioners, the annual report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

The year just ended was phenomenal in that the work and progress of the school did not lag though we were handicapped considerably by the abnormal conditions resulting from the World War.

COST PER CAPITA.

Despite the advanced cost of practically all articles of maintenance we were able to run the school with only a slight increase in the cost per capita over that of the previous year. (Cost per capita 1918, \$292.36; cost per capita 1919, \$301.49.) The abundant yield of our farm's nutritious products, together with the exercise of the strictest economy by all concerned, were responsible for this splendid showing in the cost per capita. The year just ended marks the first time for many years that this school has not required a maintenance deficiency appropriation.

HEALTH.

The epidemic of influenza entered the school in January. About one-half of our boys and the majority of our employees were confined to their beds with the influenza. Two of our youngest wards contracted pneumonia and died within a few days. Our nurse contracted pleurisy as a result of leaving her room too early after the effects of the "flu" and is still sick. We are very grateful to the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Society for their valuable assistance during this most trying ordeal.

Aside from the epidemic the general health of the school was normal. Many minor operations were performed and crutches, eyeglasses, arch supports, extension shoes, etc., were furnished to various inmates throughout the year. Many cases of ringworms of the head were given the X-ray treatment and a permanent cure was effected in each case. The teeth of all boys were examined, cleaned, and numerous other defects corrected.

The year called for a greater expenditure of mental and physical exertion than heretofore because of the unusual war conditions. All of our employees were overtaxed and several, through their earnest efforts to help maintain the efficiency of the school, regardless of the many vacant positions existing on our staff, worked to such an extent as to bring about nervous and other physical disorders. The year was very trying in consideration of the vast amount of sickness on the part of the employees.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

An unusual number of changes were made in the personnel of our staff during the year, because we were unable to pay our employees, in most instances, a living wage. Some of our oldest and most experienced employees left our service to fill positions paying more lucrative salaries than those offered by the school. In losing their services we were greatly inconvenienced and in many instances we were unable to fill the positions.

The loyalty of the few faithful men and women who remained at the school during the crisis, at a great personal sacrifice to themselves, is worthy of the highest commendation. Through their combined efforts and their willingness to shoulder numerous additional responsibilities and duties, the functions of the school were carried on despite its many embarrassments and discouraging circumstances.

We state with pride that two of our teachers saw service in the Army during the recent war; one a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery and the other a member of the Artillery band. We were fortunate, indeed, in having these two men return to the school at the close of the war.

SELECTION, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES.

Probably no phase of education has been given so little thought as the proper selection and adequate remuneration of persons qualified to train and develop the children in our child-caring institutions. The work of reclaiming the delinquent child and transforming him into a self-respecting and self-supporting citizen is most vital and sacred. Undoubtedly the greatest care should be exercised in choosing for instructors of these children the most proficient teachers to be found.

Institutions are no longer places of confinement for children, but they are schools indispensable to the community and ranking in importance second to none of our great educational system. The children enrolled in our school are in most instances misfits in the home and in the public and private schools of our city who have generally violated one or more terms of probation with the courts before their commitment to us. Through their experiences with the schools and the juvenile court they have received instruction and guidance from the very best teachers and especially trained probation officers. It appears to me mere folly to remove a boy from such an environment and place him in an institution whose corps of instructors consists largely of unskilled, untrained, and occasionally almost ignorant persons. Little can be done to reform the characters and develop the intellects of our future citizens amid such unwholesome conditions and the school can only hope to protect society from the pranks of these young law breakers.

To accomplish the true purpose of the school our salary schedule must be so substantially raised as to enable us to command the services of the very best teachers, preferably those who have graduated from accredited normal schools and who have had at least five years' experience in teaching in the public schools of our city or in other schools of equal standing.

It occurs to me that the low grade designations given to many of our various positions have been a serious handicap in securing appropriate salaries. All of our employees should be designated instructors and not domestics and laborers. The question has often been asked why so large a percentage of relapses occur among institution children. The most apparent cause for these relapses, unless I grievously err, is due to the low wage schedule of most child-caring institutions. It would be a most economical plan to substantially raise our salaries in order that the school might employ competent men and women as instructors of the wayward boy.

When the salaries paid to employees of child-caring institutions are made more commensurate with the character of work required of them and with the results which we hope to obtain for humanity, then, and only then, will we be able to lessen the number of relapses.

I sincerely trust that the day is **not** far off when a larger premium will be placed upon the saving of a soul and that the salaries paid by child-caring institutions will be such that they will command the services of thoroughly trained workers.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.

The school is operated on the cottage system and the services of a large number of employees, in proportion to the population of inmates, are required to successfully perform its functions. I am safe in saying that all of our employees are overworked, and there are among them several positions which urgently require assistance. I am recommending that provisions be made for an assistant cook, an assistant laundress, a housekeeper for the administration building, and three assistant caretakers for boys' cottages.

The cook and laundress are the poorest paid among our employees. Their work is laborious and very confining and has correspondingly increased from year to year with the gradual growth of the school. These women have had no assistance except what little provision could be made by the school at a great expense to its other departments. The administration building, a 22-room building, accommodating 14 employees and the superintendent and his family, has been from the very beginning without a regular housekeeper. This work has been incumbent upon the nurse, a most unsatisfactory arrangement, yet the best that could be made with the present force.

We have three caretakers and two assistant caretakers in charge of four cottages for boys; such an arrangement requires the caretakers to be on duty at all times with practically no relief. This hardship renders it very difficult for us to employ and keep the services of caretakers in our cottages. Even though the women are willing and make a desperate effort to stand the confinement, long hours, and many duties associated with the position of caretaker, they become in a short time nervous wrecks and are physically and temperamentally unable to give the character of service required by the institution. I am, therefore, recommending positions for three additional assistant caretakers.

NEW BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

The recommendations for new buildings, namely, additional cottages for boys, a residence for the superintendent, and a barn, have been repeatedly and persistently made. The population of the institution, including inmates and employees, has steadily increased to such an extent that our buildings do not afford suitable accommodations. A residence for the superintendent is one of the most serious needs of the school. He and his family are at present "existing" in two rooms in the administration building. These quarters do not offer facilities for decent living. Our male employees in several instances are crowded two in a room 7 by 13½ feet with but one window.

The cottages for boys continued so crowded that it was expedient to transfer a number of our boys to private boarding homes. These boys were in need of institutional training, yet we realized we were too crowded for the good of the institution and the welfare of the individual boy.

We were granted in the appropriation act for 1918, \$15,000 for the erection of a cottage for boys and \$1,500 for a barn. These amounts are entirely too small to pay for the erection of the buildings now that labor and material have advanced practically 100 per cent. We urge that Congress will grant us the additional 100 per cent asked for in the estimates for the erection of these buildings.

We are recommending, in addition to the cottage already mentioned, an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of one other cottage for boys (making two new cottages for boys), and an appropriation of \$10,000 for a residence for the superintendent. The school is splendidly situated and well established. There is sufficient land for the erection of these buildings. With the buildings herein recommended we could conveniently accommodate a larger number of boys at a lower cost per capita than at present.

SCOPE OF WORK.

Much attention was given to the care and upkeep of our buildings and grounds. The exterior and interior of our cottages, the administration building, and the school building were given a fresh coat of paint. Many defects in our plumbing were corrected and several new pieces of plumbing, such as water-closet outfits, laundry tubs, etc., were installed during the year. Our boys took an active part in all phases of repairs and improvements to our buildings and grounds.

The new macadam road leading from the administration building to the main road was completed and offers a pleasant entrance to the school's grounds. This road was built without cost for labor.

Probably one of the most disagreeable features of our work consists in the unloading of cars and the hauling of hundreds of tons of anthracite and bituminous coal from the railroad track to the school. With our small force of men and young boys at such a critical stage in their physical development the work of hauling so much coal embarrasses the daily detail of the school's program and greatly endangers the health and future development of the boys.

This coal generally arrives at the time when we are very busy on the farm, and to accomplish the unloading of the cars in the

limited time demands that we neglect all other features of our work regardless how essential they may be to engage in the hauling and stowing of coal. I have never been able to see the permanent economy in the school's endeavoring to perform so stupendous a task, with its present force, and I would, respectfully, recommend for the school's best interest, the safety and health of the boys, and genuine economy that hereafter all anthracite and bituminous coal required for the school's purpose shall be delivered and stowed by the contracting companies, as was the custom several years ago.

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION.

The academic work of the classroom continued with close attention and determination. Our teachers labored zealously in the interests of the development of the individual pupil. The results of their efforts were probably more encouraging than in former years. Many of the older boys of little or no mental ability, and certainly with no interest in books and who naturally retarded the progress of the classroom, were discharged during the year. Thus the teacher was given a better chance to devote herself entirely to the instruction and training of the younger and more promising boys. We have exceptionally good teachers and it is to be seriously regretted that they can not be relieved of sharing the domestic duties of the cottages in order that they might apply themselves wholly to the academic and social work of the school. The salaries paid to our academic teachers are mere trifles. They should receive salaries certainly equal to, if not greater, than those paid to the public school teachers of our city.

SEWING ROOM.

Close economy was practiced in our sewing room to avoid the excessive cost of clothing and dry goods. Our sewing teacher, academic teachers, and assistant caretakers made table and bed linens, summer underwear, boys' blouses, khaki pants, nightshirts, overalls, work aprons, suspenders, neckties, etc. It might be interesting to note that many sheets and gowns were made from sacks in which hominy and other grains were delivered to the school. Our suspenders were made of bedticking at an average cost of 8 cents per pair. The neckties were made of seersucker and cost the school 5 cents each. A hundred or so overalls were made of discarded cement sacks at a cost of about 50 cents per pair. The sewing room turned out 12 good comfortable horse blankets made of old feed sacks and padded with scrap materials. Aside from the new work accomplished in the sewing room hundreds of old garments were repaired by our faithful caretakers.

MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

We were able to accomplish but very little work in our manual training shop as we were unable to keep the services of a regular instructor in woodworking throughout the year. With the \$1,800 appropriated for manual training equipment we purchased four pieces of motor-driven woodworking machinery—one bench jointer,

one lathe, one band saw, and a sliding-top saw table. With the installation of this machinery we will be able to give our boys a very thorough course in the principles and practices of woodworking.

The blacksmith shop contributed largely to the upkeep of our buildings. Many pieces of farm equipment were made and repaired by our blacksmith boys and several wagons and buggies were rebuilt and painted. This shop continues to be a pride of the institution, and through the personal efforts of the instructor in blacksmithing and wheelwrighting the boys of this class have received a practical training in these branches.

Much of the repair work to our plumbing was done by the class in blacksmithing at a great saving to the school. It is urgently recommended that the blacksmith and wheelwright be given a substantial advance in salary. This man was offered several well-paying positions during the year, but through his interest in the work of the school and his devotion to the uplift of our boys he remained with us at a great financial sacrifice to himself and family.

FARM.

Probably no phase of the school's work has given me more anxiety than that of the farm. At no time in the school's history have the salaries paid to our farmers been lucrative enough to employ the right kind of men as instructors in farming at this school. I would like to emphasize the fact that the school requires teachers of agriculture and not mere unskilled farm laborers. We have enrolled almost a hundred idle city boys bubbling over with enthusiasm and misdirected energy, with practically no intuitive love for the country or farm life. If we would seek to make farmers of these lads it is very essential that our instructors should be men of scientific farm knowledge who understand and appreciate the proper management, training, and discipline required to interest and instruct boys in the responsibilities, duties, and advantages of farm life. We have managed to grow things on our farm, but I doubt seriously if we have developed within the lives of our boys the right principles of farming or the slightest degree of love for and interest in farm work. Our farm was very productive and did much toward lessening our expenditures for maintenance during the year. I trust that we will be given salaries in the future that will enable us to employ men better prepared to instruct our boys in the principles and practices of scientific farming.

COMMUNITY INTEREST.

The amicable relationship between the school, the home, and the community developed along with the other activities of the school and it was gratifying to note the splendid results accomplished for the child and the home through this united effort. The children engaged in friendly correspondence with parents and friends. Relatives and other interested persons were encouraged to visit the school in the interest of the boys. Boxes containing cakes, candies, fruits, etc., were received by the boys frequently during the year. The school was instrumental in interesting several of its friends in bringing cheer to the boys who are so unfortunate as to have no parents. These boys

who formerly were embarrassed in not having visitors and in not receiving little gifts from time to time from persons outside of the school are now enjoying these privileges along with the more fortunate boys. It is a very common occurrence for a parent to bring sweets not only to her own boy but also to one of our parentless boys.

AMUSEMENTS.

The boys enjoyed many indoor and outdoor sports and games. Competition games in baseball, football, basketball and tennis were engaged in with much enthusiasm on our playground. A military company was organized and each boy in the school received a thorough training in military tactics. It might be interesting to state that our guns and swords were made by the boys in our manual training shop.

The boys enjoyed a trip to the welcome-home parade for the District of Columbia soldiers. All holidays and festivals were observed with appropriate exercises. Several field days and exhibition games and drills were given during the year. Many of our prominent citizens visited the school and gave short talks to the boys.

Religious training received its usual quota of attention and time. We are grateful to the pastors of many of our local churches for the splendid services rendered throughout the year. The Catholic boys received their special instruction each Sunday and upon other special occasions.

PLAYGROUND.

Several new pieces of playground equipment were constructed in our shops. Five new swings, horizontal bars, parallel bars, etc., served to add new interest to the playground and to give better physical development to our boys. It was the purpose of the supervisor of boys to make each game, though play, a scientific exercise of physical, mental, and moral development. Our baseball diamond and tennis courts are in good shape and we are now remodeling the swimming pool.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$9,420.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	18,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	1,500.00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	500.00
Appropriation for manual training equipment.....	1,800.00
Appropriation for materials for construction of roads and sidewalks.....	500.00
Appropriation for material for permanent fence.....	500.00
Board of inmates.....	\$101.00
Labor of inmates.....	164.14
Total fund.....	265.14
Total receipts.....	32,485.14

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	9,328.03
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$3,789.20
For flour.....	157.29
For bread.....	1,604.08
For groceries and provisions.....	1,675.97
Total for food.....	7,226.54
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	369.23
For clothing.....	1,488.28
For shoes and repairs to same.....	905.00
For dry goods.....	566.19
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	2,959.47
For fuel.....	1,933.59
For light.....	13.70
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers supplies.....	1,947.29
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	1,014.62
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	85.28
For purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.....	2.50
For harness and repairs to same.....	118.15
For blacksmithing and materials for same.....	289.47
For farm tools and appliances.....	562.85
For fertilizers and seeds.....	500.03
For forage.....	2,407.83
For miscellaneous.....	46.60
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....	3,927.43
For school expenses.....	3.00
For stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	2.10
For telephone.....	60.98
For car tickets.....	60.00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1,499.58
For manual training equipment.....	1,800.00
For roads and sidewalks.....	496.08
For permanent fence.....	497.40
Total expenditures.....	31,277.03
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	1,208.11

BALANCES.

Unexpended:

For salaries.....	\$591.84
For maintenance.....	609.20
For repairs.....	.42
For manual training equipment.....	
For temporary labor.....	.13
For roads and sidewalks.....	3.92
For permanent fence.....	2.60
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	1,208.11

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR.

Number present June 30, 1918.....	103
Number admitted and readmitted.....	115
Total.....	218
Number discharged and absconded.....	125
Died.....	3
Number remaining June 30, 1919.....	90
Total.....	218
Daily average number.....	92.3
Highest number at any time during the year.....	105
Lowest number at any time during the year.....	82
Number of days maintenance furnished employees.....	5,963
Number of days maintenance furnished inmates.....	33,714
Per capita cost.....	\$301.40

APPROPRIATIONS.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
Superintendent.....			\$1,200.00	\$1,500.00
Clerk.....			900.00	900.00
Supervisor of boys.....			780.00	900.00
Matron of school.....			480.00	900.00
3 caretakers, at \$360 each.....			1,080.00	
4 caretakers, at \$580 each.....				2,320.00
2 assistant caretakers, at \$360 each.....			720.00	
4 assistant caretakers, at \$480 each.....				1,920.00
Nurse.....			360.00	
Graduate nurse.....				900.00
Sewing teacher.....			360.00	580.00
3 teachers, at \$480 each.....			1,440.00	
3 teachers, at \$900 each.....				2,700.00
Manual training teacher.....			600.00	900.00
Farmer.....			480.00	750.00
Blacksmith and wheelwright.....			480.00	900.00
Farm laborer.....			360.00	720.00
Stableman.....			300.00	720.00
Watchman.....			300.00	720.00
Cook.....			240.00	580.00
Assistant cook.....				420.00
Laundress.....			240.00	580.00
Assistant laundress.....				420.00
Housekeeper.....				580.00
Temporary labor.....			500.00	800.00
Laborers, at \$2 and \$3 per day.....		\$499.87	10,820.00	20,710.00
Balance.....		.13		
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness.....			20,000.00	
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, harness, and maintenance of automobile.....				22,000.00
Food.....	\$8,526.54	7,226.54		
Clothing and shoes.....	3,056.14	2,959.47		
Fuel.....	3,894.58	1,947.29		
Furniture, etc.....	1,014.62	1,014.62		
Farm.....	4,880.83	3,880.83		
Miscellaneous.....	627.29	627.19		
	22,000.00	17,655.94		

APPROPRIATIONS—continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.	Appropri- ation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....			\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00
Laborers, at \$2 and \$3 per day.....	\$1,000.00	\$300.00		
Other objects of expenditure:				
Lumber, paint, and plumbing supplies, etc.....	1,500.00	1,199.58		
Balance.....	2,500.00	1,499.58		
For manual training equipment.....		.42	1,000.00	1,000.00
Woodworking machinery, lumber, tools, wagon materials, etc.....	1,000.00	1,800.00		
For materials for construction of roads and sidewalks.....			500.00	
For purchase of crushed stone.....		496.08		
Balance.....		3.92		
For materials for permanent fence.....				
For purchase of galvanized-iron wire.....		497.40		
Balance.....		2.60		
For purchase of automobile.....				1,000.00
For erection of cottage for boys (to supplement the ap- propriation of 1918).....				15,000.00
Note: Appropriation too small to build cottage.				
For erection of cottage for boys.....				30,000.00
For erection of barn (to supplement appropriation of 1918).....				1,500.00
Note: Appropriation too small to build barn.				
For erection of superintendent's residence.....				10,000.00
<i>Provided</i> , That all moneys received at said school, as income from sale of products and from payment of board of instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1921.			34,320.00	103,710.00

ESTIMATES.

Salaries.—All recommendations for increases in the salaries of the various employees are urged in the interest of the efficiency of the school and in keeping with the high cost of living.

Additional employees.—We are asking for the positions of three additional assistant caretakers, one assistant cook, one assistant laundress, and one housekeeper to relieve the pressure of work incumbent upon our present corps of employees and to meet the demands caused by the gradual growth in the population of the school.

Maintenance and repairs to buildings.—The increases requested in the maintenance and repairs to building appropriations are required to meet the advanced cost of materials and labor.

Increases in appropriations for cottage for boys and barn.—It will be practically impossible to erect the cottage and barn for which appropriations were made for the fiscal year 1918 except these appropriations are doubled as the cost of building materials and labor have advanced 100 per cent since the original estimates were made for these buildings.

Superintendent's residence.—A residence for the superintendent is the most urgent need of the school. No provision was made in the original plan of the school for the accommodation of the superintendent and his family. The two rooms in the administration building now being occupied by the superintendent and his family do not furnish suitable accommodations. It is urged that an appropriation of \$10,000 be granted for the erection of a residence for the superintendent.

Cottage for boys.—One other cottage in addition to the one for which we have already a small appropriation to build is recom-

mended. With two new cottages for boys the school could accomplish better results at a lower cost per capita than at present.

Automobile.—The school is almost 8 miles from the business section of the city. The proper conduct of the school requires that many trips shall be made to the city by employees and inmates of the school. Much time is lost and inconvenience experienced in the making of these trips with horse-drawn vehicles. Practically a whole day is lost in making a return trip to the city. Boys are being carried daily to the office of the Board of Children's Guardians, the house of detention, juvenile court, and various hospital clinics.

An automobile would greatly facilitate this traffic and considerably lessen the expenditures for street car fares. With an automobile on the grounds the school would have an excellent opportunity to instruct its boys in the care and operation of a car and thereby qualify them to fill positions of chauffeurs upon leaving the school at very lucrative wages.

Farm and dairy products raised, consumed, and sold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

Product.	Raised.		Consumed.		Sold.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans:						
Lima.....pounds..	324	\$49.32	324	\$49.32		
Navy.....bushels..	46½	372.23	46½	372.23		
String.....barrels..	98	235.20	93	223.20	5	\$12.00
Black wax.....bushels..	5	6.25	5	6.25		
Red valentine.....do..	14	17.50	14	17.50		
Beets.....dozen..	860	129.00	840	126.00	20	3.00
Cantaloupes.....each..	1,315	131.50	1,315	131.50		
Carrots.....bushels..	80	29.60	80	29.60		
Celery.....stalks..	312	24.70	312	24.70		
Cucumbers.....each..	3,300	33.00	3,300	33.00		
Cherries.....quarts..	125	18.75	125	18.75		
Corn:						
Field.....barrels..	350	600.75	350	600.75		
Fodder.....bundles..	6,500	650.00	6,500	650.00		
Sugar.....dozen..	594½	171.35	542	162.60	52½	8.75
Eggplant.....each..	872	17.44	822	16.44	50	1.00
Hay.....tons..	36	260.00	36	1,260.00		
Kale.....barrels..	73	109.50	73	109.50		
Lettuce.....head..	2,516	125.80	2,516	125.80		
Onions.....bushels..	572	715.00	558	697.00	14	18.00
Okra.....quarts..	212	46.64	212	46.64		
Parsnips.....bushels..	62	22.94	62	22.94		
Parsley.....bunches..	1,011	50.90	961	48.05	51	2.85
Peas:						
Green.....barrels..	37	185.00	37	185.00		
Blackeye.....do..	5	192.00	5	192.00		
Peppers, green.....dozen..	525	42.00	451	33.50	74	8.50
Potatoes:						
Irish.....barrels..	166	996.00	166	996.00		
Sweet.....do..	100	900.00	100	900.00		
Peppers, red.....dozen..	30	2.40	30	2.40		
Pumpkins.....each..	464	116.00	464	116.00		
Radish.....bunches..	550	11.00	500	10.00	50	1.00
Squash:						
White.....bushels..	99	29.70	98	29.40	1	.30
Yellow.....do..	26	9.10	26	9.10		
Spinach.....barrels..	58	145.00	46	115.00	12	30.00
Straw, rye.....tons..	800	19,184.00	800	19,184.00		
Strawberries.....quarts..	738	110.70	738	110.70		
Tomatoes.....crates..	610½	1,368.34	604	1,365.04	6½	3.30
Turnips.....bushels..	69	51.75	69	51.75		
Watermelon.....each..	625	187.50	625	187.50		
Butter.....pounds..	325	214.50	325	214.50		
Calves.....each..	2	400.00				
Cream.....gallons..	948	2,105.60	948	2,105.60		
Chickens.....each..	200	300.00	199	298.54	1	1.46
Eggs.....dozen..	342½	165.98	200	92.00	142½	73.98
Milk.....gallons..	1,800	990.00	1,800	990.00		
Total.....		32,123.94		31,959.80		164.14

List and salary of officers and employees, June 30, 1919.

Leon L. Perry, superintendent	\$1, 200
Marie W. Perry, matron	480
Walter B. Ellis, supervisor of boys	780
Virginia L. Callaway, teacher	480
H. K. Davidge, teacher	480
LeRoy T. Gaskins, teacher	480
William H. Gordon, manual training teacher	600
James Wright, blacksmith and wheelwright	480
Grant Gaskins, farmer	480
George Colvin, farm laborer	360
Hattie St. Clair, caretaker	360
Helen Madison, caretaker	360
Mattie V. Johnson caretaker	360
Sarah A. Griffin, assistant caretaker	360
Jane Cartwright, assistant caretaker	360
Mattie Stewart, sewing teacher	360
Mae P. Campbell, nurse	360
Thomas Whitney, stableman	300
_____, watchman	300
Laura Butler, cook	240
Fender M. Bond, laundress	240

I can not fittingly close the report of the year's work without a word of praise for the Commissioners, Board of Charities, Board of Children's Guardians, and others in authority for their interest and helpfulness in the conduct of the school at all times. I am, indeed, very grateful to them for their valuable assistance and support.

Respectfully submitted.

LEON L. PERRY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1919.

HON. GEO. S. WILSON,
Secretary to the Board of Charities,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Our annual report for the year ending June 30, 1919, except the financial part, has been obtained under difficulties owing to the fact that the superintendent, Mrs. Smith, resigned September 30, 1918, and the wards of the Board of Children's Guardians were removed from the institution February 21, 1919. The records were not so clear as we could wish, and yet we hope we have given as clearly as possible the information desired.

We were sorry the Board of Children's Guardians felt compelled to take their wards from us, but I am sure when you read the financial report and see the sum paid to us by the Board of Children's Guardians and compare it with what we were compelled to spend for the care of those children, you can more readily understand why the building was out of repair. Again, the class of children sent, especially the large girls, was most unfortunate. Most of them belonged in the Girls' Training School, not in an institution like ours.

Since February 21 "the home" has been put in habitable condition. We have heard nothing from the Board of Children's Guardians whether they desire to make a contract with the National Association or not. I presume they know that Congress made the usual appropriation of \$9,900 for the year ending June 30, 1920.

As an association we desire to thank you for your kind and courteous manner, your interest, and best wishes for our institution. We trust this pleasant relation may continue as long as we are under the Board of Charities. I am,

Sincerely, yours,

MARY L. MERIWETHER,
President.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$27,500.00
Estimated value of furniture.....	500.00

RECEIPTS.

From board of inmates.....	262.65
From interest and dividends.....	465.00
From private fund to meet emergency.....	1,974.98
From membership, dues, etc.....	98.07
From appropriation under contract.....	5,121.17
Total receipts.....	7,921.87

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	1,973.29
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$838.97
For bread.....	541.81
For groceries and provisions.....	941.39
For milk.....	838.82
For vegetables.....	241.12
For butter.....	145.15
Total for food.....	3,547.26

514 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For ice.....		\$96. 00
For shoes and repairs to same.....	\$275. 44	
For dry goods.....	30. 90	
Total for shoes and dry goods.....		306. 34
For fuel.....	\$557.15	
For light.....	126. 16	
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies.....		683. 31
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		83. 28
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		17. 30
For medical attendance.....		70. 00
For telephone.....		16. 00
For water rent.....		151. 76
For building and improvements.....		252. 38
For miscellaneous.....		104. 53
For plumbing.....		296. 49
Total expenditures.....		7, 597. 94
Balance on hand Feb. 21, 1919.....		323. 93

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1918.....	54	16	70
Admitted during year, Feb. 21, 1919.....	52	18	70
Readmitted during year.....	7	1	8
Total.....	113	35	148
Returned to relatives or friends.....			
Homes found for.....			
Absconded.....	19	14	33
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....	30	19	49
Remaining in institution June 30, 1919.....			
Total.....	49	33	82
Daily average number.....	44	22	66
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....			71
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....			13
Average number of employees.....			8

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918	\$361.40
From board of inmates	4,025.17
From interest and dividends	393.17
From notes paid	8,000.00
From bank deposits (interest)	45.10
From incorporators	15.00
From refund account influenza (J. L. Solly)	50.00
From check charged in error Apr. 30, 1917	25.00
From appropriation under contract Board of Charities	4,747.76
Total receipts	17,662.60

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services	4,218.54
For bread	\$827.10
For groceries, provisions, and meats	2,733.99
For milk	1,576.15
Total for food	5,137.24
For ice	147.47
For laundry when not done in institution	94.26
For fuel	\$959.75
For light	526.51
For power	25.83
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers' supplies	1,512.09
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments	83.37
For storage and drayage	29.10
For stationery and printing and office supplies	124.06
For telephone	121.48
For interest	59.50
For insurance	217.13
For investment	3,000.00
For feed, fertilizers	117.09
For plumbing	160.10
For hardware and paints	508.32
For sundries	825.54
For repairs	879.00
Total expenditures	17,234.29

Balance on hand June 30, 1919	428.31
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Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1918	26	18	44
Admitted during year	59	61	120
Readmitted during year	9	4	13
Total	94	83	177
Returned to relatives or friends	33	43	76
Adopted	4	3	7
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians	22	18	40
Died	8	3	11
Number in institution June 30, 1919	34	22	56
Total	101	89	190
Daily average number			50

Highest number of inmates at any one time, 64.
 Lowest number of inmates at any one time, 38.
 Daily average number of employees, 15.

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1919.*

Mr. G. S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR: The president and board of directors of St. Ann's Infant Asylum take pleasure in submitting the report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The members of this board are as follows: Sister Georgiana Ennisson, president; Sister Agnes Sheehan, secretary and treasurer; Sister Placide McDonald, Sister Clotilda Richardson, Sister Fausta Nolan, Sister Clare Cronan, directors.

We have not been able to make as many improvements during the past year as we might have wished, owing to the condition of the war times, high prices, etc., but must wait until normal conditions return, which we trust will be in the near future. However, we succeeded in keeping the children comfortably clothed and fed. The mattresses were replaced by new ones, which is very much appreciated.

The children returned from our country home in perfect health, but later the influenza visited us, and nearly all the children were affected with it in one form or another. Only three died, so we have reason to thank God for His goodness in our regard.

Our staff of physicians exerted themselves to attend the children at all hours of the day and night, despite the many pressing calls in their outdoor practice.

The nurses worked admirably during the trying season, and deserve the highest praise for their generosity and devotedness.

We are deeply indebted to our numerous benefactors, and friends, who contributed in any way to aid us in our work for the children's welfare, and we trust that God will bless them in their interested charity in behalf of our helpless little ones. I remain yours,

Very sincerely,

SISTER GEORGIANA ENNISON,
President.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of property.....	\$100,000.00
Estimated value of furniture.....	3,000.00
	<hr/> 103,000.00 <hr/>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	1,323.64
From board of inmates.....	10,268.50
From ladies' aid societies.....	1,007.99
From interest and dividends.....	1,373.60
From rent.....	601.33
From contributions.....	2,908.03
Easter ball.....	1,538.90
From legacies or endowment.....	500.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 517

From county patients.....	\$698. 95
From tag day receipts.....	6, 067. 87
From lawn fete.....	1, 837. 69
From sundry sources.....	840. 00
From appropriation under contract.....	5, 864. 87
Total receipts.....	34, 831. 37

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	2, 688. 32
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$2, 791. 45
For flour.....	275.00
For bread.....	1, 872. 00
For groceries and provisions.....	2, 360. 93
For milk, butter, eggs, cheese.....	5, 005. 60
For fruits.....	788. 85
For vegetables.....	560. 00
Total for food.....	13, 653. 83
For ice.....	45. 00
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	989. 00
For mattresses.....	421. 30
For shoes and repairs to same.....	695. 06
For dry goods.....	3, 315. 84
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	4, 432. 20
For fuel.....	1, 586. 92
For light.....	649. 32
For engineer's supplies.....	274. 00
Total for heat, light and power and engineer's supplies.....	2, 510. 24
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	527. 00
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	582. 18
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	326. 84
For expenses of ambulance and stable.....	840. 33
For telephone.....	174. 98
For car tickets.....	51. 29
For current repairs and materials for same.....	2, 777. 40
For interest.....	37. 50
For taxes.....	116. 24
For insurance.....	462. 94
For purchase of property.....	1, 500. 00
For chapel.....	237. 24
For sundry expenses.....	870. 00
Total expenditures.....	32, 822. 53
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	2, 008. 84

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1918.....	70	56	126
Admitted during year.....	48	36	84
Births.....	4	8	12
Total.....	122	100	222
Returned to relatives or friends.....	27	27	54
Adopted.....	5	13	18
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....	14	9	23
Transferred.....	5	5	10
Died.....	6	4	10
Number in institution June 30, 1919.....	65	42	107
Total.....	122	100	222
Daily average number.....			143

Highest number of children in institution at any one time during year, 162.
 Lowest number of children in institution at any one time during year, 123.
 Average number of employees, 13.

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

HON. GEORGE S. WILSON,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: The following is the twenty-sixth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30, 1919, being the end of the fiscal year:

There were 3,727 lodgings furnished to transients during the year, which was 443 more than previous year. As pointed out in my report of a year ago, there was shown a continual decrease in applications for lodgings over the previous year, which decrease obtained more and more during the last half of the year 1918, which could be clearly accounted for on war conditions. However, since the close of the war, on the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there was an increase of 32 per cent over the same period during the previous year; and indications are that there will be a still greater number of applicants for temporary help during the year just before us, as great changes are occurring, causing many to lose their positions, who will therefore be forced to look for work elsewhere during this reconstruction period through which we are passing.

The majority of those applying for assistance during the last half of the year just closed are a type of real workingmen; and I have excused many of them from doing a task of work in the lodging house because, having just secured hard work on the outside, it seemed unreasonable to require them to do additional work in the institution.

The woodyard business is demoralized in these days: First, because the small dealers who used to buy wood of me have installed electric sawing plants in their places of business. Second, because there is little demand for wood on account of the high prices prevailing.

Many feeble men or boys were not fit to saw wood because of inability to do hard work; some of them were not fit even to do the house work in the institution. In some instances it required diligence to keep that class from overstaying their three days allowance. The men averaged a little less than three nights per each individual.

I have tried to keep down the expense in these days of high cost by the most economical use of provisions.

As it is almost impossible to get a cook at present wages, \$30 per month, I wish to renew my request for a \$10 per month increase in said wages. Mrs. Tyson had to do the cooking for five months last winter, making it hard for both of us; she has enough to keep her busy in the institution without the cooking.

I also hope that your honorable body may see your way clear to ask the Congress for an additional appropriation with which to build the proposed splendid new municipal lodging house which you have already designed. The need of a sanitary and thoroughly equipped institution is more and more apparent each day.

Tabulated statement of men furnished with meals and lodging for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

	Out of work.	Sick.	Totals.
Native born:			
White.....	2,530	425	2,955
Colored.....	364	87	451
Foreigners.....	273	48	321
	3,167	560	3,727
Foreign born:			
Austria.....	6	.....	6
Australia.....	9	.....	9
Denmark.....	5	.....	5
England.....	27	5	32
Finland.....	5	.....	5
Germany.....	17	2	19
Hungary.....	4	2	6
Ireland.....	19	1	20
Italy.....	13	.....	13
Japan.....	5	.....	5
Mexico.....	6	.....	6
Morocco.....	1	.....	1
Norway.....	2	.....	2
Philippines.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	11	.....	11
Porto Rico.....	60	.....	60
Russia.....	34	10	44
Scotland.....	16	28	44
Sweden.....	12	.....	12
Switzerland.....	19	.....	19
Syria.....	1	.....	1
	273	48	321
Single men.....	3,663	.....	.....
Married men.....	64	.....	.....
Employment secured.....	1,138	.....	.....
Sent to hospital.....	14	.....	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$2,190.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	2,000.00
	<u>4,190.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....	2,040.00
For meat.....	\$474.04
For flour.....	3.75
For bread.....	143.81
For groceries and provisions.....	305.93
Total for food.....	927.53
For ice.....	72.50
For laundry not done in institution.....	162.87
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	23.22
For fuel.....	\$362.66
For light and cooking.....	73.50
For electric power.....	11.34
Total for heat, light, and power.....	447.50
For furniture and household furnishings.....	77.73
For stationery.....	2.57
For repairs and material.....	114.73
For ashes removed.....	28.00
For fumigation.....	18.75
Total expenditures.....	<u>3,915.40</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	274.60

A. H. TYSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, G. A. R.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1919.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary of Board of Charities.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of the board of management of the Temporary Home for Ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil and Spanish Wars, I would say that ever since this institution was established in 1888 the officers and members of the board have taken deep and zealous interest in keeping the standard of its efficiency up to the highest point of excellence, as well as in promoting the patriotic objects for which it was originally organized. They take great pride in voicing their approval of the efficient management of the affairs of the home under the supervision of the present superintendent, Samuel R. Strattan.

In this connection, however, I would say that while the superintendent has been most careful to keep the expenditures within the appropriation, the cost of living has increased to such an extent that we would again urgently recommend the increase of the appropriation for the home for the next fiscal year to \$7,000, in order to care for all who are entitled to admission in a proper and satisfactory manner, allowing \$500 of this amount to be set aside as a contingent fund for replacing furnishings of the home that have been worn out and condemned.

The proceedings of the board have been most competently looked after by the secretary, Harry F. Patterson, a veteran of the Spanish War.

Respectfully,

H. B. SNYDER, *President.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates June 30, 1918.....	22
Admitted during year.....	205
Readmitted during year.....	217
Total.....	444
Discharged during year.....	427
Remaining June 30, 1919.....	17
Total.....	444
Daily average number of inmates.....	17
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	23
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	12
Number of inmates who were residents of the District one year or more before admission.....	10
Extra lodgings—no meals.....	300

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries-----	\$1,920.00
Appropriation for maintenance-----	4,000.00
Total receipts-----	<u>5,920.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services-----	1,903.00
For meats, fish, etc-----	\$905.14
For flour-----	18.50
For bread-----	90.82
For groceries and provisions-----	610.26
For milk-----	136.64
Total for food-----	<u>1,761.36</u>
For ice-----	56.83
For laundry when not done in institution-----	63.80
Total-----	<u>120.63</u>
For fuel-----	457.56
For light (and gas for water heater)-----	152.72
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineers' supplies--	<u>610.28</u>
For stationery, printing, and office expenses, postage, etc---	\$30.31
For car tickets-----	10.00
For removing ashes, etc-----	48.84
Total-----	<u>89.15</u>
For rent-----	<u>1,200.00</u>
Total expenditures-----	<u>5,684.42</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1919-----	<u>235.58</u>

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.

Report of inmates received, discharged, and died during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Inmates June 30, 1918	64	51	107	84	306
Admitted	15	7	15	12	49
Readmitted	21	16	15	9	61
Total	100	74	137	105	416
Discharged	28	18	23	11	80
Died	7	9	18	12	46
Inmates June 30, 1919	65	47	96	82	290
Total	100	74	137	105	416

Daily average, 296.

Largest number of inmates at one time, July 31, August 1-2, 309.

Smallest number of inmates at one time, June 10-17, 288.

Per capita, including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance, \$229.88.

Stock on hand July 1, 1919.

Bulls	2	Chickens, old	395
Cows (purebred)	15	Chickens, young	600
Steers	14	Turkeys	6
Calves (purebred)	5	Geese	4
Horses	21	Ducks	8
Hogs:		Keets	80
Boars	6		
Brood sows	50		
Shoats	22		
Pigs	82		

FINANCIAL REPORT.**RECEIPTS.****Appropriations, 1919:**

Salaries	\$16,492.00
Maintenance	56,000.00
Temporary labor	1,000.00
Repair and improvement to buildings and grounds	3,000.00
Purchase of material for permanent roads	300.00
Extension to colored womens' ward (carried from 1918)	21,868.20
Extension to colored womens' ward, 1919	13,000.00
Purchase of two electric generators (from 1918)	1,222.59
Renewal of floors	1,500.00
Renewal of roofs	1,000.00
Total	115,382.79

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	15,477.93
Food:	
Meats and fish	\$9,808.80
Flour and meal	4,329.32
Groceries and provisions	8,277.62
Total for food	22,415.74

Clothing, shoes, etc.:			
Clothing	-----	\$766. 00	
Shoes and leather	-----	713. 32	
Dry goods	-----	732. 77	
Total, clothing and shoes	-----		\$2, 212. 09
Fuel, light and heat:			
Fuel	-----	10, 456. 57	
Light supplies	-----	243. 37	
Engineer's supplies	-----	637. 02	
Total, fuel, light, etc	-----		11, 336. 96
House furnishings	-----		314. 17
Drug and medical supplies	-----		341. 16
Repair and maintenance of automobile	-----		599. 37
Farm and stables:			
Harness and harness repairs	-----	279. 26	
Horse shoeing and blacksmith material	-----	458. 18	
Farm tools and appliances	-----	870. 76	
Seed	-----	975. 22	
Forage	-----	10, 138. 15	
Hauling and stowing coal	-----	331. 00	
Total, farm and stables	-----		13, 052. 57
Purchase of purebred Holstein cows	-----		4, 229. 96
Stationery and office supplies	-----	31. 09	
Phone	-----	77. 74	
Car tickets	-----	15. 00	
Current repairs	-----	130. 26	
Miscellaneous	-----	1, 205. 90	
Total	-----		1, 459. 99
Total salaries and maintenance	-----		71, 439. 94
Temporary labor	-----	1, 000. 00	
Repairs to buildings and grounds	-----	3, 000. 00	
Purchase of material, roads	-----	289. 96	
Extension to colored women's ward	-----	2, 048. 19	
Purchase of two electric generators	-----	1, 218. 89	
Renewal of floors	-----	1, 403. 50	
Renewal of roofs	-----	1, 000. 00	
Total	-----		9, 960. 54
Total expenditures	-----		81, 400. 48
Unexpended balances:			
Salaries	-----	1, 014. 07	
Maintenance	-----	37. 99	
Purchase of material, roads	-----	10. 04	
Extension to colored women's ward	-----	32, 820. 01	
Purchase of generators	-----	3. 70	
Renewal of floors	-----	96. 50	
Total	-----		33, 982. 31
Total	-----		115, 382. 79

NOTE.—An equal amount from sale of old herd was received.

Produce grown and raised, Blue Plains, D. C., 1918-19.

Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Asparagus	Bunch	440	\$0.15	\$66.00
Beets:				
Cow	Ton	14	15.00	210.00
Table	Bushel	464	.75	348.00
Beans:				
Lima	Bushel	58	1.00	58.00
String	Bushel	100	1.00	100.00

Produce grown and raised, Blue Plains, D. C., 1918-19—Continued.

Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Cabbage.....	Barrel.....	168	\$2.00	\$336.00
Cantaloupe.....	Bushel.....	56	1.50	84.00
Carrots.....	Bushel.....	120	1.00	120.00
Corn:				
Field.....	Barrel.....	225	9.00	2,025.00
Sweet.....	Dozen.....	750	.25	187.50
Cucumbers.....	Bushel.....	7	.75	5.25
Egg plant.....	Bushel.....	200	1.00	200.00
Ensilage.....	Ton.....	110	15.00	1,650.00
Fodder.....	Bundle.....	5,404	.05	270.20
Hay.....	Ton.....	119	38.00	4,522.00
Kale.....	Bushel.....	44	.35	15.40
Lettuce.....	Head.....	860	.10	86.00
Onions.....	Bunch.....	1,050	.05	52.50
Peas.....	Barrel.....	24	7.00	168.00
Peppers.....	Bushel.....	3	1.00	3.00
Potatoes:				
Sweet.....	Bushel.....	124	1.50	186.00
White.....	Bushel.....	1,954	1.50	2,931.00
Pumpkins.....	Ton.....	3	15.00	45.00
Raspberries.....	Quart.....	50	.20	10.00
Rhubarb.....	Bunch.....	80	.05	4.00
Squash, summer.....	Bushel.....	125	.60	75.00
Tomatoes.....	Bushel.....	579	.50	289.50
Turnips.....	Bushel.....	1,629	1.00	1,629.00
Beef, butchered.....	Pound.....	5,291	.2425	1,283.09
Chickens, butchered.....	Each.....	159	1.25	198.75
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	2,999	.468	1,403.80
Milk.....	Gallon.....	13,788	.56	7,721.28
Pork, butchered.....	Pound.....	10,893	.32	3,485.76
Hides, cattle.....				163.42
Total.....				29,922.45

BLUE PLAINS, D. C., July 30, 1919.

Mr. W. J. FAX,

Superintendent Home for Aged and Infirm, Blue Plains, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to include my report of the medical services rendered the Home for Aged and Infirm during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

The admissions to the hospital have been numerically about the same as in the two previous years.

Personally you know the great disastrous influenza epidemic wave drowned but few of us here at the Home. Indeed among the inmates, only the usual amount of la grippe cases occurred, and this in spite of the fact that there are quite a few of infirm middle-aged, and even young inmates.

Of course quite a few "indispositions" occurred, that because of the "scare" we called the "Flu," but positive cases were rare and only two deaths recorded of doubtful influenza.

Last year there was quite a large mortality rate, which accompanied a large morbidity rate.

This year, with the morbidity rate about the same the mortality rate dropped 27½ per cent, we had 17 less deaths than last year and only 8 more than the lowest mortality rate that we have had here since 1909. In my opinion, the management of the institution, particularly as regards its cleanliness and food, has never been as good, and it is against the rule to hear complaints from the inmate population.

Standing out foremost among the necessities for the hospital are the needs for a third, or night nurse, and the services of a competent dentist.

At a time of the day when an aged person, or, for that matter, any person's life is worth the least and requires the most, it seems rather inhuman not to have a trained nurse on duty; of course for the salary offered it is impossible to be able to keep a nursing force of two going day and night.

Knowing as we do that many diseases originate from abscess cavities and that many such cavities are found among the teeth of normal and apparently healthy people, and that most of our inmates are not healthy and have bad teeth, we certainly should be considered lax in our duty if we did not urgently advise the procuring of the services of a dentist whose duties would be supervision of the teeth just as thoroughly as the matron supervises the wards.

Below I am listing the deaths which occurred during the year:

Broncho-pneumonia -----	2	Arteriosclerosis -----	12
Anemia -----	5	Fracture of the skull -----	1
Syphilis -----	4	Tuberculosis -----	1
Carcinoma of stomach -----	2	Influenza -----	2
La grippe -----	1	Heat prostration -----	1
Nephritis -----	6	Paresis of insane -----	1
Arthritis -----	3		
Myocarditis -----	5	Total -----	46

In conclusion, on behalf of the hospital I wish to thank you for the many past favors and to say that the medical staff has been greatly aided in its work by the superior general management.

Respectfully submitted,

S. BOYCE POLE, M. D.

REPORT OF FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

Board of managers.—Mrs. Charles W. Fitts, president; Mrs. W. S. Corby, first vice president; Mrs. Thomas Robertson, second vice president; Mrs. Joe D. Melvin, recording secretary; Mrs. Thomas B. Kramer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. S. Douglas, treasurer; Mrs. Jesse C. Adkins; Mrs. J. B. Baugh; Mrs. J. T. Brady; Dr. Laura S. Brennon; Mrs. C. Boyle; Mrs. John S. Bryan; Mrs. C. W. Campbell; Mrs. George Dunn; Mrs. Merrill E. Gates; Mrs. R. H. Harding; Mrs. Anton Heitmuller; Mrs. W. H. Howard; Mrs. R. C. Hess; Mrs. George B. King; Mrs. A. B. McManus; Mrs. Basil M. Manly; Mrs. Fred Mitchell; Mrs. W. H. Ramsey; Mrs. George Alfred Riker; Mrs. Henry E. Sheriff; Mrs. Mary W. Story; Mrs. Fred Treuleben; Mrs. E. S. Wescott; Mrs. J. C. Wheeler; Mrs. W. S. Wickham; Mrs. Hamont A. Williams; Mrs. T. S. Wilkinson.

Mrs. Flora M. Freeman, superintendent of the home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1919.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the treasurer and superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for the year ended June 30, 1919.

A comparison of the total number of inmates, adults and children, with that of last year shows a falling off of 49, while the total expenditure for maintenance shows an increase for the current year of \$2,760.51, owing doubtless to the advanced cost of living during such period.

A further comparison reveals the fact that while receiving from the board of charities \$349 less than for the preceding year, the total receipts from every source exceed those of last year by \$2,027.36, indicating an increased interest and effort upon the part of the board of managers and an appreciation on the part of the public of the beneficent work being done by the Crittenton Home.

The funds have been augmented by annual appeals made at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, and what is designated as Baby Week, which last has created more favorable interest in the work than any other method undertaken by the management.

During the epidemic of influenza of last winter, resulting in the loss to the home of four adults and three children, the public generously donated within 24 hours funds to meet the entire expense.

The board of managers have deemed it wise to enlarge the scope of their work by cooperating with the Woman's Bureau in "preventive work"; that is, extending primary aid to willful girls and restoring them to their home influences.

Experience has demonstrated the desirability of keeping the mother and child together. The board of management finds itself hampered in enforcing this proposition by lack of control over either the mother or infant, owing to the absence of any law in the District of Columbia, applicable to such cases. I would therefore supplement the suggestion made by my predecessor in her report of 1918 and bespeak the good offices of your board in aiding the passage of an act of Congress remedying this lack of authority.

The growing importance of the work of the Florence Crittenton Mission is such as to render the present home building totally inadequate and unfit for the proper care of the unfortunate girls and their infants, confined as they are by the absence of open-air space, to illy ventilated rooms, and restricted nursery quarters.

The home building should be so located and constructed as to correct these defects, and make possible and efficient the work of reclamation, which is the object of the Florence Crittenton Mission.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. CHARLES W.) EMMA B. FITTS,
President of the Board of Managers.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value No. 218 Third Street NW	\$40,000.00
Estimated value No. 307 C Street NW	15,000.00
Furniture, equipment, etc	3,500.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1919	8,529.29
Total	<u>62,029.29</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Note secured by deed of trust	<u>2,000.00</u>
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918	2,760.51
From board of inmates	1,622.15
For maternity fees	833.00
Virginia League for care of girls to June 30, 1918	377.65
Florence Crittenton Circles	451.57
Interest on money in bank from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	49.46
Contributions, miscellaneous	\$680.50
Thanksgiving appeal	983.85
Christmas appeal	490.50
Spring appeals	1,734.50
Emergency fund	335.50
Cemetery lot	150.00
	<u>4,374.85</u>
Entertainments:	
Lecture	296.00
Dinner receipts	118.15
Baby exhibit	1,351.79
	<u>1,765.94</u>
National Florence Crittenton Mission phone tolls	26.08
From refund	84.91
National Florence Crittenden Mission for clothing	21.81
Paint	10.20
	<u>32.01</u>
Board of managers	8.00
Board of charities	<u>2,354.84</u>
Total receipts	<u>14,740.97</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services	2,550.22
For meats, fish, etc	\$528.55
For bread	557.07
For groceries and provisions	1,576.77
For milk	1,096.57
Total for food	<u>8,758.96</u>

528 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For ice.....	\$98.32
For clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	633.02
For fuel.....	\$980.45
For light, \$461.30; appliances, \$53.40.....	514.70
Total for heat, light and power, and engineer's supplies.....	1,495.15
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments, \$211.30; extras, \$50.....	261.30
For medical attendance.....	126.00
For undertaker services.....	94.00
For fumigating.....	60.70
For stationery and printing and office supplies, \$90.90; stamps, \$127.....	217.90
For telephone.....	125.04
For current repairs and materials for same.....	993.63
Two delegates to National Florence Crittenton convention, Atlantic City, N. J.....	40.00
One inmate's railroad fare to Boston.....	10.50
For cemetery lot.....	150.00
Housekeeping and incidentals.....	445.00
Donations to National Florence Crittenton Mission, by Wheel Club, \$25; Home Circle, \$11.27; board of managers, \$20.....	56.27
Baby exhibit, \$22.47; lecture (lighting), \$5; Christmas gifts, \$31; Thanksgiving dinner, \$10.....	68.47
For refund \$5; District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, dues, \$5; miscellaneous, \$17.20.....	27.20
Total expenditures.....	11,211.68
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	3,529.29

Report for 307 C Street NW.—July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1918.....	\$329.24
From house rent 307 C Street NW.....	875.20
Total receipts.....	1,204.44

EXPENDITURES.

For interest on mortgage for \$2,000.....	90.00
For renewing insurance on \$6,000 for 3 years.....	18.00
Total.....	108.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	1,096.44

SUMMARY.

Receipts, 218 Third Street NW.....	\$14,740.97
Receipts, 307 C Street NW.....	1,204.44
Total receipts.....	15,945.41
Expenditures, 218 Third Street NW.....	11,211.68
Expenditures, 307 C Street NW.....	108.00
Total.....	11,319.68
Total balance on hand June 30, 1919.....	4,625.73

M. REGINA DOUGLAS, *Treasurer.*

Money received from National Florence Crittenton Mission, and not on treasurer's books are as follows:

Check made to A. B. Carter for repairs.....	\$146.16
Check made to W. B. Moses & Son for merchandise.....	20.91
Check made to Miss Julia Warner for salary.....	10.00
Total.....	177.07

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1918.....	38	15	14	67
Admitted during year.....	108	8	8	124
Readmitted during year.....	30	5	5	40
Births during year.....		17	13	30
Total.....	176	45	40	261
Returned to families.....	52	16	15	83
Homes found for.....	61	10	7	78
Transferred.....	23	4	3	30
Died.....	4	3	3	10
Remaining June 30, 1919.....	36	12	12	60
Total.....	176	45	40	261
Daily average number of inmates.....	34	11	10	55

Lowest number of inmates at any one time, 41.

Highest number of inmates at any one time, 67.

Average number of employees, 5.

REPORT OF AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.

Officers.—Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester; president, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs; vice presidents, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Miss Sarah C. Hannay, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Briggs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. King; financial secretary, Mrs. P. P. Mullett; treasurer, Maj. Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Andrew Wilson; physicians, Dr. Louis Mackall, Dr. George H. Heitmuller; matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings; association sustaining members' representative, Mr. Julian Wall.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 4, 1919.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES, *Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1919.

The association was organized in December, 1897, and was incorporated April 13, 1899, and has for its objects, first, to establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia; second, to promote the education and industrial training of the blind, to aid the needy and dependent blind and help them become self-supporting; and, third, to carry on and transact any business consistent with the law that may be necessary or desirable in the fulfillment of any or all of the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

For 16 years the Home for the Blind was located at 915 E Street NW., but business spreading to this location in later years it was thought best to find a new home and so in 1913 we sold the property on E Street and built the present home at 3050 R Street NW. This building was designed to meet the needs of the association and has every convenience necessary to a home for the blind. It is a three-story, fireproof brick building, steam heated, and has a workshop in the basement, where chair caning is done.

In years past we had other industries besides chair caning, but the high cost of material and the difficulty to get hauling done has confined us to chair caning. We hope soon to be able to resume the making of brooms and mattresses.

The association has a board of 70 members, 10 of whom must be men. There are 11 standing committees: Admission, advisory, home, industrial, publicity, outside visiting, printing, ways and means, membership, finance, and legislative. All of these committees are performing their duties in a most credible way.

Sources of income are dues of regular and sustaining members, donations, proceeds from the workshop, tag day, and the ways and means committee.

From this income all expenses of the past year have been promptly met. I wish to thank the public for their generous response to our appeals, for without this help the association could not cope with the needs of the home it is maintaining.

This association receives no help from Congress, but receives the sum of \$62.50 a month from the Board of Charities toward the board of five of the inmates.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Henry Hurt the mortgage on the home of \$3,000, with accrued interest and expenses of releasing the mortgage, has been paid. We are indeed greatly indebted to Mrs. Hurt for her assistance.

Mrs. E. C. Gittings, the matron of the home, is now giving her twentieth year of service without compensation. It is to the careful intelligent management and ceaseless energy of Mrs. Gittings that much of the success of the home is due.

There was one death during the year, Mrs. Ella Hobday, who had been an inmate of the home for many years. Mrs. Hobday was ill at the home for several weeks when she was removed to the Washington Asylum Hospital, where she died a few days later. She was buried in our lot at Glenwood Cemetery.

The two auxiliaries are still actively engaged in raising funds for the association and through their efforts the home has received many donations of food, clothing, and furniture.

We have daily readings by friends and as often as possible a musical entertainment. These are not paid entertainments, but are given only for the enjoyment of our blind family.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS, *President.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Cash	\$1,555.71
Four Washington Railway & Electric Co. bonds	4,000.00
Liberty bonds	4,500.00
Securities received from Helen A. Howard estate at appraised value	6,864.50
Property, 3050 R Street NW	47,366.41
Total	<u>64,286.62</u>

No indebtedness other than current bills.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918	1,802.95
Board of inmates	605.50
Board of Charities	775.00
Interest and dividends	672.25
Contributions	542.75
Entertainments	1,633.07
Telephone receipts	2.55
Legacies or endowments	1,650.24
Members' dues	414.00
Sustaining members	1,577.00
Piano tuning	4.00
Sale of tinfoil	2.00
Rebate on insurance	29.76
	<u>9,711.07</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$679. 00
Bread.....	\$167. 20
Groceries and provisions.....	2, 087. 13
Marketing, servants, electricity, gas, ice, etc.....	1, 093. 43
Total for food.....	3, 347. 76
Fuel.....	391. 18
Furniture and furnishings.....	22. 15
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....	65. 82
Telephone.....	35. 31
Current repairs and materials for same.....	518. 15
Interest.....	150. 00
Insurance.....	313. 29
Miscellaneous expenses.....	632. 70
Purchased Liberty bonds.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	8, 155. 36
Balance.....	1, 555. 71

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates June 30, 1918.....	4	8	12
Admitted during year.....	1	2	3
Total.....	5	10	15
Number who left during year.....	1	1	2
Died.....	1	1	1
Remaining June 30, 1919.....	4	8	12
Total.....	5	10	15

REPORT OF SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1919.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, City.

DEAR MR. WILSON: Please find herewith the report of the Southern Relief Society for the year ending June 30, 1919, which includes the entire work of the society for the year.

Very truly yours,

EUGENIA ROLLINS,
Treasurer.

2108 G Street.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance June 30, 1918	\$4,217.35
Membership dues, donations, and ball receipts	5,956.98
Interest on deposits	45.86
Appropriation under contract	7,999.00
	<u>18,219.19</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and services	999.45
Bread	\$76.95
Groceries and provisions	1,669.42
Milk	233.61
Butter	57.37
Eggs	20.31
Total for food	<u>2,057.66</u>
Ice	18.50
Laundry when not done in institution	61.83
Laundry and cleaning supplies	208.00
Clothing	10.75
Heat and light	403.47
Furniture and furnishings	202.88
Drugs	33.39
Telephone	24.11
Current repairs	19.90
Rent	720.00
Veterans, outside cases and Southern Relief Society	9,769.03
Total	<u>14,528.97</u>
Balance	<u>3,690.22</u>

Inmates in Home.

	Male.	Female.
Number present June 30, 1918	1	17
Admitted during year	1	4
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>
Number who left Home during year		2
Died		2
Number remaining June 30, 1919	2	17
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>

Daily average number, 19.

Persons outside the institution who received assistance.

	Male.	Female.
Number on list June 30, 1918.....	17	35
Number added to list during year.....	3	3
Total.....	20	38
Number taken from list during year.....	6	5
Number on list June 30, 1919.....	14	33
	20	38

Lowest number cared for at any one time, 47.

Highest number cared for at any one time, 56.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Officers.—President, H. R. W. Miles; vice president, R. W. Swann; treasurer, Edward N. Ellis.

Board of management.—H. R. W. Miles, A. G. Ramisch, J. Francis Germuiller, R. W. Swann, Edward N. Ellis, French S. Hufty, Miss D. E. Swann, accountant.

Aid and relief society.—Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, Chatham Courts; Mrs. Aaron French, Newark, Cleveland Park; Mrs. Hennen Jennings, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. William McNeir, 1844 Monroe Street; Mrs. William Miller 3014 Dent Place; Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, The Portner; Mrs. John Poole, 2651 Woodley Place; Dr. J. O. Skinner; Mrs. John J. Duff, The Connecticut; Mrs. Edward Green, The Octavia; Mrs. Frank C. Kemon, 1511 Sixteenth Street; Mrs. John Morris, The Wyoming; Mrs. Seaton Perry, The Connecticut; Miss Deborah E. Swann, 1908 H Street; Miss Rose Sliney, 2138 California Street; Miss Emma Young, The Stratford.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: My last report to your honorable board so clearly and comprehensively set before you the purposes, objects to be striven for, and the needs of this institution that I feel it would be superfluous to reiterate such matters in this report.

As stated in my report just referred to, the directors of this institution decided to discontinue ink printing as an industry for the blind, as it did not offer sufficient actual employment to our people. In accordance with this decision, all machinery, type, and other equipment of the printing plant have been sold and the money we have received for same has been retained as a fund out of which other equipment for other industries will for some time to come be purchased.

As post cards have been sold from certain boxes placed in some of the Government buildings, for the benefit of this institution, and as we ceased to print these when our printing plant was discontinued, we have taken steps to secure the necessary cards from large manufacturers of the same, and the fund secured from the sale of our printing appliances was temporarily invested in this enterprise. You will find that our financial report will show that this fund is nearly all recovered to us again, and we still have stock of cards to sell.

We regret the small sales of brooms since the first of the present calendar year, when we opened work in this industry, but we feel that we shall do more in this line during the present year. The necessarily advanced price on brooms has doubtless made the thrifty housewife careful to sweep with a broom, as long as possible. We have neither place nor means to attempt to sell brooms to the dealers and so all our product in this industry goes direct to the consumer.

We have had under instruction during the year, two men who desired to learn the industries pursued here. One of these has entered upon a course of special work at Evergreen, while in the case of the second person it was found that his constant use of his fast waning sight to accomplish work which we desired to have done by touch was not only hastening blindness but increasing other nervous disorders and we therefore discontinued for the present our efforts in his case.

We earnestly desire again to thank the public for its continued warm support of our efforts; we are doing all in our power to see to it that the funds we receive for the blind go to the blind and we ask the attention of your honorable board to the salaries paid to blind employees as stated in this report.

We feel sure that the financial report herewith submitted will amply demonstrate to all who may read it that every possible opportunity to help our people to live as active and self-respecting men and women is taken advantage of by the Directors of this Institution; the salaries paid to blind workers as set forth in our report more completely sets forth our plan than any words of mine could possibly do.

In conclusion it is my duty again to call your attention to the unfortunate fact that such individuals as are unable to succeed in individual enterprise are the persons for whom such institutions as this must be maintained and that, as must necessarily be the case, such institutions are not profit-earning concerns but must ever be aided by donations, legislative appropriations, and other means outside of the actual industrial efforts of employees. We lay stress upon this fact not because we are not constantly hoping that the day may come that it may be otherwise, but because we are forced to deal with conditions as they are and leave to the future a development of better and higher possibilities for men and women whose greatest happiness lies in their ability to do whatever can render them actually factors in the life of the community.

H. R. W. MILES,
President.

FINANCIAL REPORT, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

ASSETS.

Building	\$15,000.00
Cash	1,585.45
Broom machinery; broom corn	300.00
Total	<u>16,885.45</u>

Indebtedness.

Mortgage on building due American Security & Trust Co.	<u>9,737.50</u>
-------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918	343.24
From rent	453.00
From contributions	807.00
From concerts	2,800.00
From telephone receipts	10.00
From chair department	685.02
From souvenir post cards	1,710.80
From sale of machinery	1,349.00
From broom department	31.85
From printing department	198.00
From appropriation for aid of Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind	1,500.00
Total receipts	<u>9,887.91</u>

Expenditures.

For fuel	\$326. 50
For light	86. 52
For power	8. 50
<hr/>	
Total for heat, light, and power	\$421. 52
For materials used in industries	598. 25
For stationery and printing office supplies and stamps	189. 50
For car tickets	1. 95
For interest	489. 24
Plumbing, repairs to building and furnace	124. 07
For caretaker	273. 00
For concerts	471. 95
For souvenir post cards	1, 786. 45
For salaries to blind employees	3, 212. 53
For salaries to sighted employees	734. 00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures	8, 302. 46
<hr/>	
Balance on hand June 30, 1919	1, 585. 45

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FLOUR COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: Reporting for the board of flour commissioners, I respectfully beg to state that the board has not been called upon during the year to decide any cases of disputed quality on flour.

Yours, truly,

RALPH L. GALT.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ALIENIST.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1919.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit a report of the operations of the office of the alienist of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

There were 1,112 cases examined and treated at the Washington Asylum Hospital, 670 of this number being mental suspects; 338 cases were acutely alcoholic, 43 were classed as chronic alcoholics, 28 delirium tremens, and 33 were drug addicts. Of the mental cases, 394 were transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital, 24 returned to the police department, 46 returned to jail, 108 discharged into the custody of relatives or friends, 30 cases were discharged to the Board of Charities, 6 to the medical ward of the hospital, 46 were discharged as cured, and 16 died.

There were 740 cases of mental diseases examined at St. Elizabeths Hospital, requiring 48 visits to that institution and 39 days in court.

At the juvenile court there were 194 cases examined with recommendations for their care and treatment, two visits a week being made to the court for this purpose.

This makes a grand total of 2,046 cases examined during the year, an increase of 1,122 cases over last year.

Owing to the inability of obtaining suitable clerical assistance, the tabulation of these cases and the furnishing of the additional information usually embraced in reports of this character has been found to be impossible.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would urgently recommend that the salary of a stenographer and clerk to the alienist be increased, so as to be equal to that paid by the Government departments in the District of Columbia, as it seems impossible to get a suitable permanent man for this position without paying the same compensation that is paid by the other departments of the Government. I would urgently recommend that a medical psychologist be provided at the rate of \$800 per annum. This additional employee is urgently needed by the alienist, especially for the work at the juvenile court. It has been impracticable to give mental tests to all the cases for this department of the work, and it has been the exception when the medical examinations, so urgently required in these cases, have been able to be procured by volunteers who have to be depended upon for this part of the examination.

I again desire to call attention to the amendment to the code of laws of the District of Columbia relating to the insane which has been prepared and indorsed by the Washington Board of Trade and to urge its earnest consideration, as it is my belief that this amendment to the code, if enacted into law, would be of material benefit, as noted in my previous reports.

Respectfully submitted.

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,
Alienist, D. C.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919:

Horses purchased.....	25
Horses transferred.....	116
Horses sold.....	53
Horses transferred by act of Congress to Rock Creek Park.....	9
Horses died from various causes.....	27
Horses destroyed, owing to injuries received.....	8
Number of horses on hand June 30, 1919.....	688

There was the usual amount of sickness and injuries during the year, which were treated largely at the hospital.

Two hundred and thirty hogs were treated as a preventative against hog cholera at the Home of the Aged.

Seventy cattle were tested for tuberculosis at the District workhouse, Lorton, Va.

Respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1919.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith this report of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The board held this meeting during the year July 2, 1919, at which meeting five applicants applied for licenses to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia, two of whom passed and the others failed.

At the last meeting of the board Dr. Collins was appointed president, Dr. Buckingham vice president, and Dr. Grenfell secretary for the coming year; also Dr. Grenfell to succeed himself in 1919 for five years.

Statement of receipts and disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of last audit, July 19, 1918.....	\$203. 48
Amount received from applicants for examinations during the above period.....	50. 00
	<hr/> 253. 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount expended during the above period, as follows:	
Paid to examiners.....	207. 50
For miscellaneous supplies.....	6. 60
Balance in Federal National Bank Sept. 2, 1919.....	¹ 39. 38
	<hr/> 253. 48

Respectfully,

F. W. GRENFELL,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

¹ Balance as shown by bank statements.....	\$65. 98
Less outstanding checks Nos. 41 and 42.....	26. 60
	<hr/> 39. 38

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1919.*

SIRS: As provided by law I have the pleasure of submitting to you the following report of this board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The organization of the board is as follows: President, Augustus C. Taylor; secretary, William T. Kerfoot, jr.; treasurer, Charles J. Fuhrmann.

Nine meetings were held, one of which was special. Four regular examinations were conducted.

Thirty-eight applicants presented themselves for examination, of which 19 were successful and were issued licenses to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia.

Twenty-two were registered through reciprocity with the several States.

The register shows the following:

Series A.....	542
Series B.....	92
Series C.....	281
Total.....	915

The books of the treasurer show the following receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last audit.....	\$27. 56	
Cash on hand.....	32. 00	
	\$59. 56	
From applicants for license by examination and reciprocity.....	610. 00	
For permits and renewals.....	19. 00	
	629. 00	
		688. 56

EXPENDITURES.

Paid five members of the board each \$11.50.....	\$57. 50	
Secretary's services.....	200. 00	
Treasurer's bond.....	5. 00	
Stationery, postage, printing.....	21. 35	
Dues to national association's boards of pharmacy, 2 years.....	60. 00	
	\$343. 85	
Balance in bank June 30, 1919.....	344. 71	
		688. 56

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
President.

Attest:

W. T. KERFOOT, Jr.,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1919.*

SIRS: I am directed by the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia to submit the report of the secretary-treasurer of the board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The report of the secretary shows the work done by the board for the fiscal year. The report of the treasurer shows an account of moneys received and disbursed, and a balance on hand at the close of the year amounting to \$1,004.23.

The board makes the following recommendation for the distribution of this balance:

Board of examiners in midwifery.....	\$24. 00
Board of homeopathic medical examiners.....	8. 00
Board of medical examiners.....	120. 00
Board of supervisors.....	189. 00
Secretary-treasurer.....	650. 00
Reserved by the board.....	13. 23
	<hr/> 1, 004. 23

Respectfully,

EDGAR P. COPELAND, M. D.,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The foregoing recommendation was approved by the commissioners, and distribution made accordingly by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

Report of the treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

1918.	On hand June 30, 1918.....	\$707. 43
July 10.	F. Yates.....	10. 00
Sept. 21.	L. J. Scott.....	10. 00
Sept. 22.	R. A. Bowers.....	10. 50
Sept. 22.	R. J. Conlon.....	10. 00
Sept. 22.	J. T. Mann.....	10. 00
Sept. 22.	H. C. Holm.....	10. 00
Sept. 22.	J. A. Connor.....	10. 00
Sept. 22.	J. O. Dennison.....	10. 00
Sept. 22.	C. J. Fernald.....	25. 00
Sept. 22.	K. W. Wright.....	. 67
Sept. 22.	T. Cjigas Moreu.....	. 67
Sept. 22.	D. D. V. Stuart.....	. 67
Sept. 24.	D. E. Horrigan.....	10. 00
Sept. 24.	W. S. Nelson.....	10. 00
Sept. 24.	J. M. Fadeley.....	10. 00
Oct. 2.	S. Bricker.....	10. 25
Oct. 20.	R. A. Thornley.....	25. 00
Nov. 2.	D. B. Peters.....	10. 00

1918.		
Nov. 7.	M. C. Williams.....	\$10. 25
Dec. 23.	S. S. Thompson.....	10. 50
Dec. 28.	R. S. Pendexter.....	10. 00
Dec. 28.	G. A. Calhoun.....	10. 25
Dec. 28.	G. V. Hartley.....	10. 00
Dec. 28.	A. D. Carr.....	50. 00
Dec. 28.	E. A. Gorman.....	50. 00
Dec. 28.	M. A. Gore.....	10. 00
Dec. 28.	S. A. Alexander.....	50. 00
Dec. 31.	A. O. Conaway.....	10. 00
Dec. 31.	J. T. Mann.....	10. 00
Dec. 31.	H. H. Schoenfeld.....	10. 00
1919.		
Jan. 21.	E. H. Norton.....	10. 50
Jan. 21.	F. Morris.....	50. 00
Jan. 21.	E. C. Bullard.....	100. 00
Jan. 22.	M. F. Woodward.....	50. 00
Jan. 29.	A. C. Johnson.....	50. 00
Feb. 17.	H. E. Primas.....	10. 25
Mar. 1.	E. A. Fagin.....	10. 25
Mar. 6.	C. E. Young.....	10. 50
Mar. 13.	L. B. Hunt.....	10. 25
Mar. 13.	E. Lewis.....	10. 00
Mar. 17.	J. A. Flowers.....	10. 00
Mar. 17.	C. E. Magoun.....	25. 00
Mar. 18.	C. W. Culver.....	10. 00
Mar. 18.	C. F. X. Leebel.....	10. 00
Mar. 20.	L. L. Whitney.....	10. 25
Mar. 20.	B. F. Weems.....	10. 00
Mar. 20.	J. C. Montgomery.....	10. 00
Mar. 20.	H. Davidian.....	10. 00
Mar. 21.	H. N. Dorman.....	10. 00
Mar. 24.	U. Martin.....	10. 25
Mar. 27.	A. S. Mason.....	50. 00
Mar. 30.	E. A. Gorman.....	1. 00
Mar. 30.	A. D. Carr.....	1. 00
Mar. 30.	H. D. Morris.....	1. 17
Mar. 30.	D. B. Peters.....	. 67
Mar. 30.	A. O. Conaway.....	. 67
Mar. 31.	E. C. Wiggins.....	10. 00
Apr. 15.	J. Dunlop.....	10. 25
Apr. 17.	N. H. Norton.....	10. 50
Apr. 17.	J. A. Potter.....	10. 25
Apr. 20.	R. L. Pendexter.....	. 67
Apr. 21.	D. White.....	10. 50
Apr. 22.	T. A. Moncure.....	25. 00
May 1.	J. C. Montgomery.....	. 67
May 1.	L. M. Deenan.....	10. 00
May 1.	T. A. Moncure.....	. 67
May 13.	J. C. Gibbs.....	10. 50
May 17.	P. Zinkham.....	10. 25
May 18.	G. V. Hartley.....	10. 50
May 18.	J. R. Verbyrycke.....	10. 50
June 3.	G. P. Davis.....	10. 25
June 16.	W. F. Magruder.....	10. 00
June 16.	F. J. Ready.....	10. 25
June 18.	J. C. Thompson.....	25. 00
June 18.	J. D. McCue.....	10. 25
June 19.	H. W. Leetch.....	10. 00
June 19.	N. M. Smiler.....	10. 00
June 21.	E. M. Campbell.....	10. 00
June 21.	M. I. Koprivitch.....	10. 00
June 21.	C. M. C. Wilder.....	10. 00
June 21.	A. R. Oden.....	10. 00
June 23.	J. W. Rice.....	25. 00
June 23.	R. R. Hottel.....	10. 00
June 23.	W. S. Hanna.....	10. 00

1919.		
June 23.	H. D. Shapiro.....	\$10.00
June 24.	G. C. Sutton.....	10.00
June 24.	I. L. Scruggs.....	10.00
June 24.	Name not recorded.....	10.00
June 24.	P. P. Cobbs.....	10.00
June 24.	C. J. Barone.....	10.00
June 24.	M. B. Sharp.....	10.00
June 24.	L. H. Brown, jr.....	10.00
June 24.	F. D. Adams.....	10.00
June 24.	J. B. Griffith.....	10.00
June 25.	J. W. Klemm.....	10.50
June 25.	J. A. Johnson.....	10.25

Total receipts (including balance June 30, 1918)..... \$2,034.71

EXPENDITURES.

1918.	Elsa Will (not cashed in fiscal year in which drawn)...	5.00
Aug. 5.	T. Copeland, preparing examination questions.....	6.00
Aug. 5.	C. H. Tuthill, proctor.....	15.00
Aug. 16.	J. C. Hatton, engrossing licenses.....	3.75
Sept. 18.	G. C. Birdsall, board medical supervisors.....	21.00
Sept. 18.	L. D. Walter, board medical supervisors.....	15.00
Sept. 18.	W. B. Guy, board medical supervisors.....	18.00
Sept. 18.	F. A. Fenning, board medical supervisors.....	24.00
Sept. 18.	E. P. Copeland, secretary.....	501.00
Sept. 18.	H. Reede, board medical examiners.....	7.98
Sept. 18.	R. D. Adams, board medical examiners.....	18.62
Sept. 18.	E. Snowden, board medical examiners.....	21.28
Sept. 18.	H. H. Kerr.....	13.30
Sept. 18.	L. Hynson, board of medical examiners.....	13.50
Sept. 18.	E. A. Balloch, board medical examiners.....	5.32
Oct. 22.	Stockett-Fiske Co., supplies.....	12.40
Oct. 22.	Shaw Bros., printing.....	27.50
Oct. 22.	Evening Star, advertising examination.....	.90
Oct. 22.	Washington Post, advertising examination.....	1.26
Oct. 22.	C. H. Tuthill, proctor.....	15.00
Oct. 22.	T. Copeland, preparing examination questions.....	6.00
1919.		
Jan. 22.	E. H. Norton, return notarial fee.....	.25
Jan. 28.	E. C. Bullard, return fee in part.....	95.00
Jan. 28.	M. F. Woodward, return fee in part.....	45.00
Mar. 5.	J. C. Hatton, engrossed licenses.....	4.50
Mar. 5.	Evening Star, advertising examinations.....	.90
Mar. 5.	Washington Post, advertising examination.....	1.26
Mar. 5.	Stockett-Fiske Co., supplies.....	4.55
Mar. 5.	Shaw Bros., printing.....	6.75
Mar. 5.	C. H. Tuthill, proctor.....	15.00
Mar. 5.	T. Copeland, preparing examination questions.....	6.00
Mar. 29.	A. C. Johnson, return fee in part.....	45.00
Apr. 3.	E. P. Copeland, expenses.....	22.90
Apr. 20.	United States Fidelity & Guaranty, bond.....	5.00
Apr. 25.	Washington Post, advertising examinations.....	1.44
Apr. 25.	Evening Star, advertising examinations.....	1.12
Apr. 25.	J. C. Hatton, engrossing licenses.....	.75
Apr. 25.	C. H. Tuthill, proctor.....	15.00
Apr. 25.	T. Copeland, preparing examination questions.....	6.00
June 18.	J. C. Hatton, engrossing licenses.....	2.25

Total expenditures..... 1,030.48

Balance on hand June 30, 1919..... 1,004.23

546 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary of work for the year ending June 30, 1919.

APPLICATIONS CLASS C, LICENSE BY EXAMINATION.

	On hand June 30, 1918.	Received to June 30, 1919.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrawn.	On hand June 30, 1919.
COLLEGE OF GRADUATION.							
Howard University, medical department.....	8	8	16	9	1	.....	6
Georgetown University, medical department...	2	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....
University Maryland, medical department.....	1	2	3	2	1	.....	.....
George Washington University, medical department.....	5	17	22	13	.....	2	7
Vanderbilt University, medical department.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Hospital College of Medicine.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
McGill University, medical department.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johns Hopkins University, medical department.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Bowdoin Medical College.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
University Pennsylvania, medical department.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Starling Medical College.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Harvard University, medical department.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
University Tennessee, medical department.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total class C.....	16	43	59	35	4	2	18

APPLICATIONS CLASS B, LICENSE BY RECIPROCITY.

STATES.							
Maine.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	4	4	3	1	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total class B.....	.....	13	13	9	2	.....	2

APPLICATIONS CLASS C, MIDWIVES.

License by examination:

Received to June 30, 1919..... 3

On hand June 30, 1919..... 3

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of "An act to regulate the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and to protect the people from empiricism thereto," the board of dental examiners hereby respectfully reports its transactions for the year ending June 30, 1919, to wit: The board held four meetings during the year, at each of which the full board was present.

Two examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia were held, the first from January 6 to 10 and the second June 25 to 29, inclusive.

Fifty-six applicants were examined, with this result: Passed, 26; failed, 20; and conditioned in practical work, 10.

According to the rules of the board those conditioned may take the practical work only at the next meeting of the board. If the examination is satisfactory they will be granted a certificate. If unsatisfactory they are failed unconditionally.

As the result of the year's work 26 certificates were granted.

The financial report is as follows:

Amount received from candidates.....	\$648. 93
Expenses.....	94. 97
	<hr/>
Balance.....	553. 96

The balance was distributed pro rata among the five members of the board.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD.

The board held 11 meetings during the year and two examinations for the registration of nurses.

At the annual meeting in April the present officers were reelected.

Reported in the November examination.....	30
Reported in the May examination.....	60
Total.....	90
Failed.....	15
Applications since July 1, 1918.....	101
Number registered during year.....	78

Finances.

Balance in bank July 1, 1918.....	\$759. 15
Receipts from July 1 to June 30, 1919.....	513. 68
Total.....	1, 272. 83
Expended from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	1, 090. 71
Balance on hand July, 1919.....	182. 12

EXPENSES.

Salary for board members year ending June, 1918.....	460. 00
Salary for board members year ending June, 1919.....	355. 00
Printing.....	129. 30
Rent.....	60. 00
Refunds.....	40. 00
Stamps and paper.....	34. 80
Sundries.....	11. 61
	1, 090. 71

The following hospitals have been inspected: Garfield, Children's, George Washington, Homeopathic, and Casualty.

Casualty Hospital made application to the examining board for registration; an inspection of the school was made; requirements of the board submitted; school put in probation for one year. If at end of the year requirements of the board have been met, registration will be continued.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET T. FLYNN,
Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1919.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following table of deaths in the District of Columbia, the investigation of which came within the jurisdiction of the coroner's office, for the year ending June 30, 1919:

Natural causes:		Natural causes—Continued.	
Abscess of brain.....	1	Rheumatism.....	1
Abortion.....	9	Rickets.....	10
Alcoholism.....	3	Septicemia.....	2
Angina pectoris.....	5	Senile debility.....	4
Arteriosclerosis.....	25	Syphilis.....	16
Aneurism.....	3	Tetanus.....	2
Asthenia.....	12	Typhoid fever.....	3
Asphyxia of newborn.....	2	Umbilical hemorrhage.....	2
Bronchitis.....	6	Unknown.....	2
Cæsarian section.....	1	Incomplete transit certificates.....	2
Cancer.....	22	Stillborn.....	273
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2	Total.....	1,072
Dementia precox.....	3		
Diphtheria.....	2	Deaths by accident:	
Diabetes.....	6	Gas, illuminating.....	28
Endocarditis.....	138	Gunshot wounds.....	3
Epilepsy.....	1	Falls, blows.....	71
Exposure.....	1	Steam railroads in District of	
Gastritis.....	2	Columbia.....	6
Gangrene.....	1	Steam railroads not in District	
Gastro-enteritis.....	30	of Columbia.....	1
Heat exhaustion.....	1	Street railroads in District of	
Heart, valvular disease of.....	24	Columbia.....	19
Heart, fatty.....	2	Street railroads not in District	
Heart, dilatation of.....	1	of Columbia.....	3
Hemophilia.....	1	Explosion, gasoline.....	1
Hernia, strangulated.....	1	Explosion, unknown substance.....	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	Elevator accidents.....	4
Infantile convulsions.....	1	Electric shock.....	4
Inanition.....	2	Drowning.....	30
Influenza.....	122	Burns and scalds.....	31
Myocarditis.....	30	Struck by lightning.....	1
Marasmus.....	3	Motorcycle.....	3
Meningitis, acute.....	1	Automobile accidents in Dis-	
Meningitis, tubercular.....	3	trict of Columbia.....	56
Nephritis.....	59	Automobile accidents not in	
Ovarian cyst.....	1	District of Columbia.....	12
Premature birth.....	71	Bicycle accidents.....	1
Pertussis.....	4	Run over by wagon.....	1
Pneumonia.....	70	Accidental poison:	
Pulmonary embolism.....	1	By strychnine.....	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	7	By opium.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	61	By digitalis.....	1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	5	By alcohol.....	1
Pyelitis.....	1	By mercury.....	1
Pyemia.....	1		
Paresis.....	3	Total.....	281
Pyonephrosis.....	1		

Suicides:		Homicides—Continued.	
Arsenic poison.....	1	Homicides not in District of Columbia.....	1
Carbolic acid poison.....	4	Total.....	59
Muriatic acid poison.....	1		
Morphine poison.....	1	Number of autopsies, District of Columbia cases.....	128
Stab wound of chest.....	1	Number of autopsies, United States cases.....	60
Gas (illuminating) poison.....	15	Number of coroner's inquests.....	¹ 176
Cutting throat.....	3	Number of bodies received at morgue.....	892
Drowning.....	7	Total number natural deaths.....	1, 072
Gunshot wounds.....	25	Total number violent deaths.....	422
Hanging by neck.....	10		
Jumping from building.....	3	Grand total.....	1, 494
Total.....	71		
Homicides:			
Homicides in District of Columbia.....	58		

During the year ending June 30, 1919, the coroner investigated 1,494 cases; of this number 422 were deaths from violence. Autopsies performed by coroner's office, 188. During this period the coroner held 176 inquests, which represented an increase over the previous year of 58 per cent plus.

Respectfully,

RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Expenses for year ending June 30, 1919.

Making autopsies.....	\$1, 250. 00
Taking testimony at inquests.....	615. 00
Witness fees.....	730. 00
Jurors' fees.....	2, 352. 00
Light and fuel for morgue.....	162. 05
Laundry for morgue.....	10. 78
Supplies and repairs for morgue.....	101. 93
Upkeep for coroner's automobile—storage, fuel, and repairs.....	1, 038. 74
Ice for morgue.....	118. 87
Maintenance for morgue horse and wagon.....	248. 84

Estimates of expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Making autopsies.....	\$1, 300
Taking testimony at inquests.....	650
Witness fees.....	800
Jurors' fees.....	2, 442
Light and fuel for morgue.....	175
Laundry for morgue.....	12
Supplies and repairs for morgue.....	200
Upkeep for coroner's automobile, including storage, fuel, and repairs.....	1, 000
Maintenance for morgue horse and wagon.....	260
Ice for morgue.....	150
Cold-storage plant at morgue—preservation of bodies.....	² 3, 800
Purchase of autotruck—removing bodies to morgue.....	³ 1, 000
Purchase of automobile, use coroner's office.....	1, 200
Total.....	12, 989

Increase in number of inquests past year of 58+ per cent is the reason for general increase for year ending June 30, 1921.

¹ Fifty-eight + per cent increase of inquests for the year.

² Cold-storage plant allowed by last Congress, stricken out by this Congress. If cold-storage plant is provided for, strike out item "Ice, \$150." The morgue "ice boxes" are antiquated, insanitary, and a menace to health.

³ If autotruck allowed, strike out item "Morgue horse and wagon, \$260." For transportation of bodies the horse-and-wagon method is obsolete and the stable under living quarters is condemnable.

REPORT OF THE ANATOMICAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1919.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the requirements of the law I have the honor of submitting to you the annual report of the anatomical board of the District of Columbia.

Very truly, yours,

C. L. DAVIS,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 7, 1919.*

Regular meetings of the board held December 11, 1918, January 28, June 16, 1919.

Dr. Lamb appointed president of the board to succeed Dr. Baker, deceased.

Number of cadavers received and distributed to the various schools, 98.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance in American Security & Trust Co., July 1, 1918.....	\$219. 43
For cadavers delivered 1917-18.....	983. 50
Total.....	<u>1, 202. 93</u>
Salary, William Schoneberger (1917-18).....	749. 00
Salary, C. L. Davis (1917-18, to Jan. 1, 1919).....	150. 00
Postage.....	13. 50
Liberty bond.....	100. 00
	<u>1, 012. 50</u>
Balance in American Security & Trust Co., July 1, 1919.....	190. 43
Total.....	<u>1, 202. 93</u>

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. DAVIS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD FOR PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 31, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: The Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia, in compliance with the law, herewith respectfully submits its first annual report.

The District of Columbia minimum wage law enacted for the purpose of protecting "the women and minors of the District from conditions detrimental to their health and morals resulting from wages inadequate to maintain decent standards of living" went into effect September 19, 1918. On October 19 the following persons were appointed by the Commission as members of the Minimum Wage Board: Miss Ethel Smith, Jesse C. Adkins, and Joseph A. Berberich, the term of Miss Smith to be until January 1, 1919, that of Mr. Adkins to be until January 1, 1920, and the term of Mr. Berberich to be until January 1, 1921. On December 30 Miss Smith was appointed by the commissioners for the term ending January 1, 1922.

The president of the board of commissioners called an organization meeting of the board for October 30 at which Mr. Adkins was elected chairman.

The first matter to come before the board was the selection of a secretary. Numerous applications were received and many prospective candidates were interviewed or communicated with, in the hope that a person who had had experience with a minimum wage commission might be obtained for the position. After considerable delay Miss Clara Mortenson of the staff of the War Labor Policies Board was appointed secretary to the board on December 6, 1918. Miss Mortenson is a native of California and a graduate of the State university. Prior to her residence in Washington she was instructor in economics and labor at Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Gladys Phelan, who was appointed assistant secretary on December 6, resigned before taking the oath of office. Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, of New York, was appointed to fill that position on December 24. Mrs. Gulick is a graduate of Oberlin College and for the last nine months has been employed as secretary of the child welfare department of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense.

The board was most fortunate in being provided with office space in the District Building.

In the short time which has passed since the organization of the staff it has been impossible to do more than survey the field and outline a plan of action. It was necessary to determine the chief industries of the District and the approximate number of women engaged in each. To this end the services of two investigators, Miss Bertha Neinburg and Miss Caroline Wilson, were obtained for a few days. Their report, a copy of which is attached, shows that there are approximately 15,678 women workers who will come within the

field of wage investigation. Of these 7,103, or 45 per cent, are employed in mercantile establishments; 2,760, or 17.5 per cent, in the personal service industries—restaurants, hotels, hairdressing, etc. 4,520, or 30 per cent, in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; and the remainder, 7½ per cent, in offices and in transportation. A list of representative firms in each industry was also compiled by these investigators.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics consented to bring its study of the cost of living in the District made in 1916 up to date for the use of the board. This material will be available on January 15, 1919.

With these data it will be a comparatively simple task to determine if there are occupations in which "a substantial number of women workers are receiving wages inadequate to supply them with the necessary cost of living and maintain them in health and protect their morals."

From wage figures obtained from the United States Employment Service, the indications are that investigation will prove the necessity for calling conferences in a number of occupations. The order in which the board will proceed is dependent to a large extent upon the seasonal fluctuations in the trade concerned.

The board feels that a great deal has been accomplished by an effective organization, and that it has been fortunate in the selection of the secretary and assistant secretary.

Some time necessarily will be consumed in investigation, but the board hopes in a short time to be in a position to begin the calling of those conferences found to be necessary.

Report of the investigators of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia, showing the number of establishments employing women, and approximate number employed in 1918, in the District of Columbia, Dec. 20, 1918.

Industry.	Number of establishments employing women in 1918.	Approximate number of women employed in 1918.
All industries.....	2,255	15,678
Mercantile:		
Department stores.....	13	4,107
Ladies' specialty stores (including cloaks, suits, dresses, corsets, neckwear, etc.).....	60	1,085
Millinery establishments.....	57	237
Dry goods and notions.....	86	145
5, 10, and 15 cent stores.....	14	382
Candy stores (including soda, manufacturing, and packing departments)....	53	206
Food markets and stores.....	258	385
Miscellaneous retail stores, such as book, stationery, jewelry, art, leather, and drug stores, etc.....	241	556
Total.....	782	7,103
Personal service:		
Restaurants.....	250	1,360
Hotels.....	139	1,218
Hairdressing, manicuring, etc.....	75	182
Total.....	464	2,760
Manufacturing and mechanical:		
Tailoring.....	244	467
Dressmaking.....	54	416
Clothing manufacturing.....	21	261
Awnings, tents, mattresses, etc.....	14	65
Medicines, preparation and distribution.....	13	205

Report of the investigators of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia—Continued.

Industry.	Number of establishments employing women in 1918.	Approximate number of women employed in 1918.
Manufacturing and mechanical—Continued.		
Bakeries, ice cream, and other food manufacturing.....	14	474
Paper and paper goods.....	10	160
Miscellaneous manufacturing, including cigars, leather articles, hand stamps, artificial limbs, etc.....	17	116
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	75	916
Laundries.....	140	1,217
Dyeing and cleaning.....	37	104
Junk dealers.....	20	109
Total.....	659	4,520
Offices:		
Wholesale and retail stores and mechanical establishments not elsewhere classified.....	301	568
Film exchanges.....	22	68
Total.....	323	636
Transportation: Steam and electric railways and transfer companies.....	27	659

NOTES ON THE COLLECTION OF DATA SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED BY PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

METHODS OF SECURING FIGURES.

In order to ascertain the approximate number of women employed in each industry in 1918, representative firms in each group were consulted as to the numbers of women employed at the present time, and the condition of their business in Washington during 1918. A comparison of the numbers employed by these establishments at this time, and those reported to have been employed by them in 1914 by the eight-hour law inspection bureau was made. The respective percentages of increase or decrease figured were applied to the number of women employed by all establishments in each group. Stores and factories, hotels and restaurants, operating in 1918, but which were not in existence in 1914, together with the numbers they employed were added to this list. Such an approximation is sufficiently accurate to serve as a guide to the commission in mapping out its work, but the figures are not submitted as a statistical report on the exact number of women employed.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The department stores of Washington were confronted in 1917-18 with a great increase in the volume of business, and at the same period with a shortage of both male and female labor. The installation of cash registers in some of the larger stores did away with girl cashiers. On the other hand, women elevator operators and floor walkers were used to replace men in some establishments. The increase in the total woman force since 1914 approximated 50 per cent.

However, December is the busiest month of the year. A decrease in force can be expected after Christmas; during the months of February to June the force will reach its normal figure.

Under ladies' specialty stores and millinery, are included all stores carrying exclusively articles of attire. These stores have increased the force about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The sale of cloaks, suits, dresses, and millinery is below normal in December, and during the three summer months. About three weeks in April are very busy. The rest of the year is normal.

With the exception of seven stores in the down-town district, all dry good and notion stores are located in neighborhood districts. The majority employ but one woman during the week, calling in several extra women for Saturday work.

The 5 and 10 cent stores include 8 down-town and 6 neighborhood stores. In December, 1918, these stores increased their forces materially. The season and the growth of this business accounts for the doubling of their forces since 1914.

Of the 53 candy stores, 17 are known to make all or a part of their stock. These employ something over 100 women. Stores dealing in meats, vegetables, groceries, and baking products are scattered throughout the city. Few of those employing women have more than two. As the number from whom figures would have had to be secured to get a line on the increased use of women was too many to get in touch with in the short time allotted for the work, the figures secured for 1914 were allowed to stand. Undoubtedly, an increase has occurred in the number of stores employing women as well as in the number of women employed.

Stores listed among the miscellaneous include 56 drug stores, 41 book, stationery, and office supply establishments, 26 jewelry stores, 22 men's clothing and shoe stores, 17 art, china, and fancy goods stores, 16 piano and musical stores, 14 cigar stands, 13 florists and leather, photo, souvenir, and dentist, and other supply depots.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

An increase of approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent has occurred in the tailoring and dressmaking business of the city. The ladies' tailoring and dressmaking establishments are busy during March, April, May, September, October, and November. During the other months the forces are greatly decreased. Many establishments close entirely from the middle of June through August. The seasonal changes in the men's tailoring trade are not so marked, although October and March mark the height of their season. With a few exceptions, the men's tailoring establishments in Washington are small and are constantly changing.

Some of the ready-made clothing manufacturers and establishments making tents were affected advantageously by the receipt of Government contracts. The shortage of labor in the city, together with the wages paid by the Government, made it difficult for them to secure labor. Their force of women workers was increased only slightly more than in normal times.

The largest firm packing medicines decreased its force from 150 to 22 between 1914 and 1918. However, several other firms sprang

into existence during this period, so that a real increase has occurred in the numbers employed in this industry during this period.

Both, bakery and ice cream factories have increased their forces extensively. This increase is directly connected with the increase of population and the growth in the restaurant business. It will probably decrease when normal conditions are again attained in Washington.

Of the 75 establishments engaged in printing and publishing, 17, employing approximately 253 women, print newspapers, books and periodicals, 36 are job printing offices, 8 do printing and book-binding, and 13 engraving and lithography.

The National Geographic Society employs approximately 300 women as proof readers, research, and editing clerks. The industry, with the exception of the newspaper and periodical printing, has increased about 33½ per cent since 1914.

Of the 140 laundries in Washington 109, employing 135 women, are Chinese, 8 white laundries do fancy and hand laundry exclusively, and 23 do hotel and family laundering. The work done in the Chinese laundries is chiefly washing and hand ironing. The 23 laundries doing the family and hotel work are all steam laundries. The last 18 months has been marked by an abnormal increase in this business, coupled with an acute labor shortage. The Government does not own or operate any laundries within the District. Enlisted men who expected to be sent overseas to do work in steam laundries were placed in different Washington establishments to be trained for this work. Although the force was constantly shifting, the employers found it advantageous to have their laundries used for this purpose. This plan was carried out during 1918, until the soldiers were quarantined, by influenza. No women have been put in men's places, but colored women have almost totally replaced white. Three Washington hotels have their own laundry plants, two of the hotels being of too recent establishment to make any change in the industry.

Many new hotels and restaurants were opened in Washington during the past two years. Notable among these is the Hotel Washington which employs 275 women, and the Globe restaurants in the War Department, employing 180 women. Old and new establishments have experienced so much difficulty in maintaining an adequate force of workers that the increase in the number of employes has not kept pace with the tremendous increase in the volume of business.

BETRIHA NEINBURG,
CAROLINE WILSON,
Investigators.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE C. ADKINS,
Chairman Minimum Wage Board.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Council of National Defense was established by the act of Congress of August 29, 1916, and consisted of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of the Interior. These officials were ex officio clothed with authority to do in their departments the things necessary in preparation for war.

The same act provided for an advisory commission for the Council of National Defense, to consist of seven men prominent in various lines of activity. To this representatives of the railroads, manufacturing, education, labor, raw materials, supplies, and medicine were appointed. The Council of National Defense, with the advisory commission, took the lead in preparing for war, and, with a large number of affiliated committees made up of the leading men of the Nation, were active in assembling the resources of the country at the time when war was declared.

Following out this idea, Secretary Baker, chairman of the Council of National Defense, on April 9, 1917, sent a letter to the governor of each State, asking that similar bodies, which might be called State councils of defense, be formed in each State to cooperate with the Council of National Defense in enlisting the energies of all the people in the work undertaken.

Perhaps because it is not, strictly speaking, a State, and perhaps because it is so closely connected with the Federal Government, no such letter was sent to the District of Columbia, and it was not until Secretary Baker, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, on April 20, 1917, issued a call for a National Defense Conference, to be made up of the representatives of each State, or of each of the State councils of defense, that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were made aware of the movement which was taking place and of the request to join in it. This National Defense Conference was summoned to meet in Washington on May 2 and 3, 1917, and the commissioners, finding that it was expected that the District of Columbia would participate in the conference, appointed Mr. William H. Baldwin to represent the District in it.

NATIONAL DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

The National Defense Conference met on the morning of May 2, 1917, with representatives connected with State councils of defense or other war activities from all but three of the States, including the governors of nine of them, to the number of 46. Two days were spent in an earnest effort to find out how best to help the Federal Government and how to act together most wisely to this end.

On the first day the conference listened to addresses by Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, Judge Advocate Gen. Crowder, Adj. Gen. McCain, Secretary Lane, Secretary Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and others. An informal dinner in the evening brought out some pointed and practical discussion of important phases of the situation.

The next day the conference listened to addresses by Mr. Daniel Willard, Dr. Franklin Martin, Mr. Howard E. Coffin, and others connected with the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, as well as to Mr. Wadsworth, of the Red Cross; and after a second plenary session in the office of the Secretary of War to receive his expressions of appreciation of the interest taken, the conference separated feeling that the time had been well spent.

From what developed at the conference it was apparent that State councils of defense had already been formed in practically every State, that New York and Massachusetts each had been working on the problem for a year, that each had spent considerable sums, and that other States were already well along in preparation for war.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE FORMED.

In reporting on the conference to the commissioners next day Mr. Baldwin stated these facts and recommended that a District Council of Defense be formed, but without all the committees in the standard organization suggested for State councils of defense because of the different conditions in the District. Feeling the need of such a body to assist them in carrying the work which was crowding upon them so heavily on account of the war, the commissioners established the District Council of Defense, to consist in part of eight of the committees recommended by the Council of National Defense for the States, viz:

Coordination of societies.....	Food supply and conservation.
Finance.....	Legal problems.
Labor.....	Sanitation and medicine.
Publicity.....	Woman's committee.

Because of the need of particular attention to the subject on account of the crowd of incoming Government workers, there was added to these a committee on housing, making nine. It was understood that the District Council of Defense, with power of action, would consist of the chairmen of these committees, but that they would nominate to the commissioners other members of each committee, who would be appointed by the commissioners and who would act in an advisory capacity.

Of these committees seven were appointed at once, with the following chairmen:

Coordination of societies.....	Mr. William H. Baldwin.
Finance.....	Mr. John Poole.
Food supply and conservation.....	Mr. Charles F. Nesbit.
Housing.....	Dr. R. S. Woodward.
Legal problems.....	Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith.
Publicity.....	Mr. A. J. McKelway.
Sanitation and medicine.....	Dr. W. C. Woodward.

The first meeting was held on June 9, 1917, at the call of Commissioner Brownlow, who explained to the council the purposes for

which it was established. He spoke particularly of the need of provision for housing accommodations, and in the discussion Dr. R. S. Woodward brought out clearly the necessity of providing food as well as shelter. It was understood that this phase of the problem would receive particular attention from the council as it developed.

Within the next two weeks Mr. Arthur E. Holder was appointed chairman of the committee on labor, and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the woman's committee. Mr. William H. Baldwin, at the suggestion of Commissioner Brownlow, was elected chairman of the council at its first meeting, and at the second meeting, on June 21, Dr. R. S. Woodward was chosen vice chairman.

The District Council of Defense took the situation as it found it. The first Liberty loan had already been carried through very successfully by a committee, of which Mr. Poole was chairman; and, under the leadership of Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, with a complete organization, the first Red Cross campaign for money had been conducted, so no finance committee was ever appointed, nor was any committee on sanitation and medicine appointed, because the health department was quite able to support the chairman of that committee without any further organization.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Owing to some delay in completing the list for members of the housing committee, in addition to those suggested by the chairman, appointments for this important committee were not made until November 19, but the committees as originally completed then stood as follows:

Coordination of societies.—Mr. William H. Baldwin (chairman), Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. Walter C. Clephane, Mr. George S. Wilson, and Mr. Corcoran Thom.

Finance.—Mr. John Poole (chairman).

Food supply and conservation.—Mr. Charles F. Nesbit, *chairman*; Mr. Wm. B. King, Mrs. Whitman Cross, Mrs. Thomas W. Sidwell, Mr. John Brayshaw, jr., Mr. Charles I. Corby, Mr. John B. Earnshaw, Mr. Wm. G. Carter, Mr. J. A. Whitfield, Mr. H. C. Graham, Mr. E. J. Ayers, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. F. L. Ransome, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Mr. John B. Colpoys, Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore, and Mr. Wm. H. Johnson.

Housing.—Dr. R. S. Woodward, *chairman*; Mr. A. P. Clark, Mr. John Joy Edson, Mr. George E. Hamilton, Mr. Charles E. Hood, Mr. William D. Hoover, Mr. Elliott Woods, Mr. George Truesdell, Mr. Richard B. Watrous, Mr. W. I. Swanton, Mr. H. M. McLarin, and Mr. William Blackman.

Labor.—Mr. Arthur E. Holder, *chairman*; Mr. A. H. Beres, Mr. J. A. Slyder, Mr. Edward Nothnagel, Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, Mr. C. W. McCaffery, Mr. Fred Hewitt, Mr. George E. Hamilton, and Mr. E. B. Byrne.

Legal problems.—Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith, *chairman*; Mr. Justin Morrill Chamberlin, Mr. A. A. Hoehling, jr., Mr. Clarence R. Wilson, Mr. Ralph B. Fleharty, and Mr. Joseph W. Cox.

Publicity.—Mr. A. J. McKelway, *chairman*; Mr. Y. E. Booker, Mr. John L. Martin, Mr. L. M. Bell, and Mr. J. L. Yeagle.

Sanitation and medicine.—Dr. W. C. Woodward, *chairman*.

Woman's committee.—Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, *chairman*; Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. Louis Brownlow, and Mrs. William Belden Noble.

By reason of taking up important duties in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith gave notice of his resignation from the council on July 27, 1917, and Mr. Joseph W. Cox, who

was appointed in his place, has been chairman of the committee on legal problems since that time.

On November 2, 1917, it was stated that Mr. Charles F. Nesbit had been obliged to resign from the council because of his appointment as commissioner of military and naval insurance in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and Mr. William B. King was, on November 27, 1917, appointed chairman of the committee on food supply and conservation in his place. After having done faithful work for many months as chairman of the housing committee and vice chairman of the council, Dr. R. S. Woodward withdrew from the council by resigning the chairmanship of the committee on December 26, 1917. The chairmanship was unfilled until January 29, 1918, when Mr. E. E. Clement was appointed to succeed Dr. Woodward. Because of absence from the city, and consequent inability to give much time to the work, Mr. Clement's resignation was accepted on April 5, 1918, and the housing committee was again without a chairman until May 31, 1918, when Dr. George M. Kober, who has been chairman since, was appointed.

On January 31, 1918, Mr. William B. King was made vice chairman of the council to succeed Dr. R. S. Woodward, and Mr. John Poole, who, as chairman of the finance committee, had attended to the finances of the council, was appointed treasurer.

The chairman of the publicity committee, Mr. A. J. McKelway, who had taken a great interest not only in work pertaining to that committee but also in all the affairs of the council, passed away very unexpectedly on April 16, 1918, and Mr. J. A. O'Leary, who is now chairman of the committee, was appointed to succeed him.

At the meeting on April 25, 1918, on the recommendation of the chairman, the council elected Mr. Edwin S. Hege, who had been manager of the room-registration office almost ever since its establishment, secretary of the council in order that he might relieve the chairman of some of the work which had fallen upon him, especially in connection with the housing and rooming situation.

COORDINATION OF SOCIETIES.

The committee on coordination of societies assembled a list of organizations and committees in all the different branches of work relating in any way to preparation for war, both official and unofficial. It promptly held a meeting to go over the ground and advise the council as to the general policy to be pursued. The rest of the work was accomplished by personal consultation with other members of the committee and by the action of the council as a whole. It helped to discourage unnecessary activities, particularly in the way of appeals, and of other organizations which sought to take charge of different phases of the housing problem, and at the same time encouraged other organizations in the necessary work which they were doing.

FINANCE.

The council had no appropriation for more than a year. The commissioners furnished it with a room and telephone service in the District Building, together with some office supplies. It was not

until early in August that the chairman of the finance committee attempted to raise \$1,500, which was estimated to be the least amount on which the council could run for a year, by making personal appeals to 300 men in the District for a contribution of \$5 each—no more, no less. Because of the many absences at that time of the year this appeal brought in only \$825. The first vice chairman of the council later contributed \$100, and the remainder of the expenses of clerk hire, stationery, postage, and supplies during that time were paid for by the chairman personally.

The council might, perhaps, have accomplished more if it had had larger funds to employ more assistance and to do more printing, as was done by some of the State councils; but the press and others were much interested, and the council accomplished all it could with the resources at its command.

For the following year the commissioners asked for an appropriation for the council of \$25,000, most of which was to be needed for the conduct of the room-registration office, and the office was running so well that this item was readily passed by both of the committees and by each House of Congress; but owing to differences over other items, the appropriation bill was not passed and approved until August 31, 1918. On this account it became necessary to ask for a continuation until that time of the grant of \$1,800 per month made by the President for the room-registration office, and the expenses of the council as such continued to be paid as before. From the beginning of September the expenses of the room-registration office were paid from the District appropriation, but on September 16 it was taken over by the Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor, which paid all its expenses from that date.

As the expenditures for the room-registration office were in reality under the direction of the District Council of Defense and for its work, though made through the Council of National Defense for the amounts received from the President's fund, it seems proper to include them in the statement of receipts and expenditures of the council and its connections. Taking into account the services for which it paid in connection with the Federal Employment Service and the children's year work toward the close of the fiscal year 1919, the total amounts expended from Government funds by the council up to June 30, 1919, were as follows:

	President's fund through Council of National Defense.		District ap- propriation, fiscal year 1919.	Total.
	Fiscal year 1918.	Fiscal year 1919.		
Salaries.....	\$7,650.46	\$3,178.47	\$2,872.32	\$13,701.25
Furniture and equipment.....	301.05			301.05
Rent.....	600.00	400.00	106.66	1,106.66
Printing, stationery, etc.....	362.90	20.14		383.04
Miscellaneous expenses.....	220.63	10.74	60.00	291.37
	9,135.04	3,609.35	3,038.98	15,783.37
Unexpended remainder.....	1,664.96	¹ 9.35	21,961.02	23,616.63

¹ Excess of expenditures.

This does not include the amount of \$925 collected from individuals nor that paid personally by the chairman, most of which went for clerical services, office supplies, and printing, bringing the total expenses of the council up to \$17,108.37.

FOOD SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION.

The pressure for attention to the food supply in the District was apparent from the first, and Mr. Nesbit's committee entered the field with earnestness and energy. The members of this committee represented not only those interested in the food problem from the standpoint of the community but also others identified with the wholesale and retail distribution of supplies and produce. Made up in this way, the committee was able to give reliable information as to the various projects and to make suggestions as to the way in which supplies could best be secured, the difficulties in the way of getting them in satisfactory amount or at a moderate price, and the best methods of keeping prices from advancing.

The District Council of Defense soon after its organization took up, through the food supply and conservation committee, with the aid to the woman's committee, the securing of pledges for compliance with food regulations from householders throughout the District on cards supplied by the Federal Food Administration. The help of the police was invoked by means of an arrangement through the commissioners, and they distributed to householders the 90,000 pledge cards which were printed by the council. It was not possible to obtain a franking privilege for these cards in order that they might be returned without expense to the sender, as was afterwards done by the Food Administration, but a plan somewhat more elaborate than any devised elsewhere was adopted in order to get back the cards and also to give information in regard to what was desired in connection with them.

This plan was to have the cards all taken up at designated school-houses in the District on July 10 and to have addresses by members of the Food Administration and others, so as to have the householders understand the reason for the pledge and to awaken a desire for complying with its requirements.

There was an entire willingness on the part of teachers to cooperate in this work, and most of the meetings held as proposed had a good attendance, but the results were rather disappointing. The Food Administration was somewhat dilatory in reporting the exact result because of hindrances connected with the organization of its system and with the distribution of window cards; but while no definite figures were secured from the Food Administration records, the council got the impression that not more than 10,000 pledges were obtained by all this effort. This may have been because the matter was not thoroughly understood by the housewives and also because the return of the cards was not made easier, as it afterwards was, by the use of the franking privilege.

In the discussion of the supply and distribution of food attention was called to the great destruction caused by rats, which was some years since estimated by the Department of Agriculture in an investigation here to amount to \$400,000 per annum in Washington. A sub-

committee was appointed to make a report on the present situation as to this and to make recommendations for remedying it. Several meetings were held, but because of changes in the situation as to the food supply and conservation committee the report was never submitted.

The food supply and conservation committee held regular meetings from June 19, when the question of saving by discontinuing the return of unsold bread was discussed, up to October 23, and covered extended discussions as to the questions of prices, deliveries, transportation, and the supply of vegetables at low prices for canning. After going over the situation carefully it issued, on August 8, 1917, an urgent appeal to the citizens of the District to take advantage of the dull season to fill their bins with coal for the coming winter. This good advice was followed by many, but the announcement made several days later that the Government was going to reduce the price of coal stopped the movement entirely and added to the severity of the situation when winter came.

On October 23, 1917, Mr. Clarence R. Wilson was appointed food administrator for the District, and as such was clothed with the authority, and given the money for an organization, which the District Council of Defense lacked; and as Mr. Nesbit was at about the same time obliged to relinquish the chairmanship of the committee because of his appointment as chief of the division of military and naval insurance in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the meetings were discontinued.

On taking the matter up with Food Administrator Wilson on November 14, 1917, soon after he had organized his office, Mr. Wilson stated to the chairman of the council that he desired to take charge of practically all of the work the food supply and conservation committee had been appointed to do, but that it might be well to let the committee stand under the new chairman, Mr. William B. King, who had been appointed to succeed Mr. Nesbit, so that there might be an organization if it was thought best to have the council attempt anything further in this line.

It was also understood that the council would continue to work with the Department of Agriculture in supporting the efforts of its agents in the District for gardening and home economics.

The matter was accordingly arranged in this way, and the food supply and conservation committee, as such, has held no further meetings.

GARDEN COMMITTEE.

The Capital Garden Club early in 1917 raised nearly \$1,200 for the purpose of developing home gardens throughout the city, but not being organized to do the work in connection therewith another organization, known as the central gardens committee, made up of representative citizens of the District, undertook the task. An office with a paid secretary was obtained in the Star Building, many tracts of land secured, and under the guidance of Mr. H. M. Conolly, the expert of the Department of Agriculture, about 5,000 gardens were planted. The Boy Scouts had a prominent part in this in connection with land allotted to them in Potomac Park. Great interest in the general undertaking was aroused, and at the close of the season the value of the food produced was estimated to be \$260,000.

About the 1st of July, 1917, and in connection with this, a canning enterprise was undertaken at the Thompson School. Many people brought in fruit and vegetables, and under the leadership of Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore a very large number of jars were put up.

It was thought that this plan might be extended to other places in the city under the supervision of Miss Mary W. Thurston, the expert of the Department of Agriculture; and as the central gardens committee had exhausted its funds, and seemed to be unable to raise more, the Department of Agriculture requested the District Council of Defense, as a semiofficial body, to appoint a committee which would aid its representatives in producing and preserving food in the District.

After going over the matter carefully with the department, the council appointed, on August 1, 1917, a gardening and canning committee, with Mr. E. F. Colladay as chairman and Mrs. W. D. Bigelow as vice chairman, to look after this work.

For reasons into which it is not necessary to go, and particularly because the season had closed, this committee found itself unable to carry on the work as proposed. It was accordingly dissolved, and two committees were appointed instead: A garden committee, with Mr. E. F. Colladay as chairman; Mr. A. J. Driscoll, Mr. J. A. Berberich, Mr. S. T. Cameron, and Mr. Charles F. Crane, representing various commercial bodies; and Hon. Albert Douglas and Mrs. F. H. Brooke, representing the Capital Gardens Club, was appointed to look after the gardening; and another committee of five women, with Mrs. W. D. Bigelow as chairman, to look after the home economics, including the preserving of food.

Endeavoring to start its work, the home economics committee discovered that the field was already occupied by a committee of ladies connected with the Food Administration who were working in connection with the Department of Agriculture. As it seemed undesirable to have two committees doing the same thing it was suggested to the Food Administration that they merge; but as this suggestion did not prove to be acceptable, and with the cordial consent of the Food Administration, the home economics committee of the District Council of Defense was dissolved, leaving the responsibility with the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

The garden committee, however, took up its work vigorously. An office in the Union Trust Building was secured, with a paid secretary and stenographer. During the winter garden clubs were organized in various districts throughout the city and all available land was located. The Capital Gardens Club contributed \$2,479.64, and from other sources \$1,308.71 was received, making the total, which was all from private subscriptions, \$3,788.35. The work was actively carried on during the spring and summer, as shown by the following statistics:

85 meetings held, with an attendance of 4,799.

1,450 letters sent out.

4,105 circular letters received in the office.

2,020 telephone calls received asking for garden information.

1,394 visitors called at the office.

37,000 bulletins and circulars sent out.

1,936 garden visits made by the agricultural agent (1,315 to different gardens).

4,521 miles traveled (389 by street car, 3,954 by auto).

The result of the work was that there were planted—

Home gardens.....	11, 000
School gardens.....	18, 200
Total.....	29, 200

This made the total acreage:

	Acres.
Home gardens.....	1, 670
School gardens.....	150
Private and public institution gardens.....	175
Total.....	1, 995

The hundreds of records collected in 1917 showed that an acre of home gardens produced vegetables valued at current prices at \$474. In 1918, with their increased production in the gardens, due to better soil conditions, earlier planting, and more experience, and with the great increase in the market value of the product, the value of crops produced per acre was in the neighborhood of \$700.

On the basis of 1,995 acres, at \$700 per acre, the vegetables produced in the home gardens of the District of Columbia in 1918 would have been worth \$1,396,500, and may be safely figured at more than \$1,000,000 and probably \$1,250,000.

As Mr. Colladay found it necessary to give up the chairmanship of the garden committee at the end of the season, Mr. Albert Douglas was appointed chairman of the committee, and the other members were continued to take up the work for the season 1918-19. It was expected that in view of the importance of the work, and the splendid success of the year just closed, Congress would be quite willing to grant an appropriation to cover the needs of the committee after the \$700 remaining in the Treasury from the season just closed, and which it was hoped would be sufficient to carry on the work until the necessary funds could thus be obtained from the Government, was exhausted, but the appropriation was not made.

For want of this the committee has raised something more than \$1,000 in addition to the amount left over from the season of 1918. It reports that because of its being so well organized, and because of the interest aroused by its work during the two previous years, more gardens have been planted in the season of 1919 than ever before with less effort by the garden committee.

The war gardens in Potomac Park are especially noticeable for those who take drives there, for they show a throng of interested workers who are already getting good results in the way of vegetables this season.

The committee thinks that with proper effort \$2,500 or more might be obtained from the Smith-Lever fund with which to carry on the work next year and thereafter; and in any event arrangements should be made to carry on something which is of such great advantage to the community in so many ways.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

The committee on labor as such was not charged with any special responsibility in connection with the District Council of Defense because labor matters in the District were largely attended to by

Mrs. Hopkins was from the first particularly interested in the housing problem, but being also the representative of the woman's division of the Council of National Defense, chairman of the woman's welfare branch of the National Civic Federation, and also working in connection with the housing and health division of the War Department, she used in her efforts such means as were available from any of these sources, and thus worked to a certain extent independently of the District Council of Defense or the woman's committee as such. In everything which came up in this connection she displayed an unwearied energy and a sympathetic interest which made itself felt in all phases of the work.

Much interest was taken by Mrs. Hopkins and members of the committee in efforts to promote the construction of additional housing accommodations and in matters connected with the Children's Year and problems relating to child welfare generally.

RETAIL DELIVERIES.

One of the first acts of the District Council of Defense in connection with recommendations made by the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense was to approve, at its meeting on June 21, 1917, the action taken by the bakers of the District in discontinuing the privilege of returning unsold bread. This was done to economize in the food supply, and was promptly followed by earnest consideration of the waste of man power and other energies, which was being caused by the complicated and needlessly frequent retail deliveries in the District.

A special committee on retail deliveries, consisting of Mr. Easby-Smith and Mr. Nesbit, was appointed by the council at its meeting on July 19, 1917, to give particular attention to this question. On the resignation of Mr. Easby-Smith from the council a week later, Mr. McKelway was appointed to take his place on the committee, and Mr. Cox was later appointed in place of Mr. Nesbit when he retired from the council on November 2.

It was found that the subject had already been taken up directly with the Retail Merchants' Association by the commercial economy board, and that the woman's division was also at work on it through a committee of which Mrs. Newton D. Baker was at the head. A hearing was given by the committee to the retail merchants on July 30, at which the subject was fully discussed, and it was suggested that if purchasers took packages home they ought to receive some concession in the price because of the saving thus affected for the merchants by their unusual efforts. This suggestion the merchants promised to consider but no arrangement was ever made in regard to it.

At the meeting of the council on January 3, 1918, Mr. Cox, as chairman of the committee on retail deliveries, reported that at a meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association, at which he was present, it was proposed to limit the deliveries to one a day and to use the equipment thus freed in relieving the congested condition of incoming freight in the railroad yards, which was then causing a great deal of

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delay and hardship. The council approved this action and the following letter was written in support of it:

JANUARY, 5, 1918.

To the retail merchants of Washington:

The unusual freight congestion existing in Washington at the present time makes it necessary for us to earnestly request all merchants to make immediately the adjustments in their business that are recommended by the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense.

In the spirit of these recommendations for a curtailment of retail services, at a meeting held on January 4 at the office of the commercial economy board, at which the chairman of the special committee of this council on retail deliveries was present, a group of the large department store merchants of Washington decided on the adoption of these war-time measures of one delivery a day over each route and the elimination of the unnecessary work connected with return merchandise, C. O. D. sales, and special deliveries.

These merchants are to be commended for promptly making these changes in their established business routine. By their action they are making an important contribution to the immediate national and local needs. The equipment thus released from making unnecessary deliveries is expected to afford substantial relief to the existing inbound-freight congestion.

The District Council of Defense believes that the public will readily accommodate themselves to this restricted service as a means of individual cooperation with the merchants in meeting the present emergency, especially as the savings resulting from the adoption of these plans will be reflected in closer prices on merchandise.

The District Council of Defense now calls upon all other retail merchants to make similar adjustments in their business, as all are expected to cooperate with these plans.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.
WM. H. BALDWIN, *Chairman*.

This action had an important effect in diminishing the useless labor of making deliveries which were not needed, and in saving gasoline, which was then becoming so scarce. It benefited the merchants by helping them to discontinue the practice of sending goods to homes in the hope of increasing sales, and perhaps helped the people by removing the corresponding pressure to make purchases which were not really necessary. It does not appear that any special hardship has been occasioned by the change, nor does it appear that the customers have received any benefit from the great saving which the merchants have undoubtedly made unless it be that prices have not been made as high as they otherwise would have been.

At the meeting of the council on January 31, 1918, the power laundries presented a request for a letter about their deliveries similar to that sent to the retail merchants, and at its next meeting, on February 7, Mr. Cox, chairman of the special committee on retail deliveries, reported a recommendation that a letter urging the laundries to curtail their deliveries be written. This recommendation was adopted, but with the provision that a discount be allowed to customers who should bring in or take back their laundry packages. This provision was not acceptable to the laundries, and no use was ever made of the letter.

At its meeting on February 21, 1918, on recommendation of the special committee, the council also passed a motion urging the retail grocers and market men of the District to reduce their deliveries of food products to one delivery per day on each route, and to abolish the return privilege, but with the provision that the benefit of the savings thus effected be shared with the customer.

This was all in line with the effort then being made to economize, not only in materials but in men and energy, in the effort to win the war.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Not since the journeyings of St. Ursula with her 11,000 virgins to their martyrdom at Cologne, some 1,500 years ago, has there been such a pilgrimage of young women as that which moved toward Washington after the beginning of the war in 1917. There was on the part of young women engaging in it a similar enthusiasm, a willingness to leave home and kindred, a passion for any kind of service, a disregard of danger, and an eagerness for seeing other parts of the world such as marked the young women who were led by the virgin saint. The prince was in evidence also, not alone but in large numbers, also devoted to the service of the country, and may have had something to do with the psychology of the movement.

But there were points of difference which were as striking as the similarity in numbers and in other characteristics. The throng which followed St. Ursula was organized, and in her leadership she was assisted not only by her 10 associates, each of whom was in command of her particular thousand, but also by the good bishops who helped the maidens manage the sails as they were driven in their ships along the northern coast of Europe and in their voyage up the Rhine until they went on foot from Basle over the mountains to Rome. After that the pope himself supported her in her leadership on the return journey, and the prince also, who fell in the slaughter when all of the party were massacred at Cologne, where their bones still lie, by the Huns, the ancestors of the Germans, against whom the young women who thronged to Washington were helping their brothers and lovers to fight.

The saints seem also to have accepted conditions as they found them and to have made their way without complaints, even of their blessed martyrdom.

The young women who gathered in Washington came from all parts of the country and were wholly unorganized. They, too, had visions, not entirely celestial, of what they expected to find in the life there; and they were, many of them, not at all inclined to accept, in a martyr spirit, the lack of elegance which Government employees on relatively small salaries had long been accustomed to in the modest homes which the newcomers were cheerfully invited to share.

In the series of beautiful pictures by Carpaccio in the Accademia in Venice, which show so well the striking incidents of the pilgrimage of St. Ursula, there is one which reveals the dainty lady asleep in her chamber with her little crown put at the foot of the bed, a tidy cover over her head, and her shoes carefully placed together at the side of the bed, as the angel who bears the palm branch, the symbol of martyrdom, appears to her in the vision which the picture represents. All is neat and orderly, but though the room is apparently of fair size, the evident barrenness of its furnishings would have caused it to be refused by many girls who were looking for accommodations in Washington.

Many of the young women who were attracted by the relatively large salaries offered had never been away from home before, and

in the nostalgic reaction which generally arises after separation for the first time from one's family, everything different from what it was at home was apt to seem objectionable. It had not occurred to these pilgrims that the expenses must also be figured on a new basis, and that the advantages of life at home in a small place could not be expected in a crowded city. This also caused disappointment and led to a great many undeserved criticisms of Washington people who had never had outsiders in their homes before, but who were admitting them then from a patriotic desire to help share with them in this way the burden which the war imposed.

There were some Washington people who were inclined to, and did, take advantage of the circumstances as they developed by charging higher rates, both for rooms and for apartments and houses, but it may be said of them generally that they displayed an excellent spirit, and that the accommodations in which prices had not been raised, or in which the advance which came later was entirely within reason, constituted the great mass of such resources placed at the command of the Government by the people of Washington, and that the exceptions to this, of which a considerable proportion were on the part of people who were not actually Washingtonians, and which were so striking as to bring severe condemnation on the people of the city as a whole, were relatively few in number.

It may be said generally also, that, as in other things, those who came to undertake Government work in Washington got from it what they brought to it. Those who appreciated the circumstances, who had had some experience, who were ready to put up with some necessary inconveniences in finding a satisfactory place, and who expected people to be reasonable with them were for the most part able to settle themselves comfortably. Those who were not inclined to consider the circumstances, who judged everything by the home standard, and who were ready to criticize and condemn when prices or accommodations were not to their liking instead of quietly seeking others, were themselves uncomfortable and helped to make others so. One instance may illustrate both sides of the problem. On the morning of April 8, 1918, a sweet-faced, refined-looking young girl, who had never before been away from her home in one of the suburbs of Boston, came into the office of the District Council of Defense in great trouble because her landlady was keeping her trunk. It developed that the girl toward the last of March had rented her room at \$35 per month for room and board and on this arrangement had paid up to the end of March. The place was not unsatisfactory, but because the woman who kept it had expressed some pro-German sentiments two or three days previously the young lady had found another place and informed her landlady the day before that she would leave on that day. To this the landlady consented, but charged her transient rates for the seven days, amounting to \$10. The girl had refused to pay more than the pro rata proportion of the monthly rate and her trunk was being held for the difference, amounting to about \$3.

When it was explained to her that her landlady was right, and had, indeed, been considerate, because she might have claimed the whole \$35 for the month, and also, that if the woman had turned her out with as little notice as she herself was giving about leaving,

the District Council of Defense would have promptly taken her name off the list of possible places, she saw that she was wrong and was quite willing to pay what was asked. When she next came to the notice of the chairman of the council, nearly a year later, she said that she had been very happy in her new place since.

VARIOUS HOUSING NEEDS.

Not all those who came to help in the war work were young women. Occupying the highest rank in the incoming mass were the "dollar-a-year" men with their families. Many of these were men of large wealth who, without hesitation, rented, at prices which had been hitherto unknown, but which were voluntarily offered, some of the best residences in the city. No objection could be raised to their making themselves comfortable in this way during their temporary sojourn in the city, but what took place in this connection had a considerable influence in the suggestion of higher rents generally.

There were men of more moderate means with their families who also found houses, for some time at least, without much difficulty; and there were young officers with their wives, and often with one or more children, whose means were limited and who wanted small apartments for light housekeeping. The supply of these was soon exhausted, and some of the greatest hardships experienced occurred in this connection. There were a great number of unmarried young men, many of them officers, who came to do war work here instead of in the field, and who required rooms. These took care of themselves more readily, not only because they were perhaps less critical than the feminine employees, but also because a large proportion of the people with rooms to rent preferred young men for the reason that they were less observant, more easily satisfied, and less likely to want special privileges in connection with the household arrangements.

But the real problem consisted in finding rooms and board for the multitude of young women required as stenographers and typists in taking care of the necessary communications and office records connected with assembling the men and materials and doing the manufacturing and directing connected with the war.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

This subject was at no time neglected in any way by the District Council of Defense, but while it promptly saw and made recommendations for the measures needed to meet the situation, it was without the authority, and for a long time without any of the funds needed to carry them out. At its first meeting, on June 9, 1917, after Commissioner Brownlow, who had appealed to the citizens for rooms in a meeting of ministers held four days before, had spoken of the need of accommodations for the expected increase of from 10,000 to 12,000 clerks likely to take place before the end of the year, Dr. R. S. Woodward, chairman of the housing committee, called attention to the need, not only of housing accommodations but also of supplying food for the additional people who were to come. At the next meeting, on June 21, Dr. Woodward made two definite recommendations with a view to keeping prices for board and lodging within reasonable limits,

namely, the construction of a large Government eating house, possibly under the direction of the War Department, and the erection of barracks to house some of the large number of civilian employees expected. An enumeration of the vacant houses in the city by the police was also suggested.

At the first meeting in July it was reported that efforts were being made to provide for the registration of rooms and for complete information as to the number of vacant houses, which a week later was reported by Dr. Woodward to have been ascertained to be still between 4,500 and 5,000. Up to that time the Young Men's Christian Association, through a specially organized department, had been taking good care of all young men who applied to it for rooms, and the Young Women's Christian Association was doing exceptionally good service to the Government in finding suitable rooms with board for the young women, who were coming in increasing numbers. Dr. Woodward made a very favorable report as to the cafeteria connected with it, saying that from 600 to 800 people were being served there each day, and that he had been able to obtain in it more good food than a grown man ought to eat at one time for 30 cents. These two agencies, animated by the earnest desire, characteristic of each, to take good care of the young people who came to them, continued to place them, and through their appeals to the people of the city to have always a considerable number of good rooms available. The benefit which the Government thus derived from these two voluntary agencies in solving its problem of taking care of the incoming war workers has been very great and should never be forgotten; and it was not until the latter part of October that the pressure for accommodations began to attract public attention.

ADVANCE IN RENT WATCHED.

Because of intimations that advances in rent were beginning to be made, the council at its meeting on July 26, 1917, decided to ask through the newspapers that all persons who were called on to pay an increased rent should send in the particulars about it to the District Council of Defense at its office in the District Building. The instances of such advances were at first rather infrequent, but became more numerous during September and early October. From a careful record which was kept of all these instances, it appeared that there was a rather general advance of from \$2 to \$5 per month on apartments renting for from \$25 to \$75 per month, averaging about 10 per cent, but that for higher-priced apartments, and for houses, practically no advances were made up to that time. The council took the position that no advance on account of the cost of fuel was warranted until the price had been definitely fixed, but it felt that because of increased expenses some slight advance in the rent of such apartments could not be wholly disapproved of.

The impression that the housing or rooming situation was acute in the District was due in part to newspaper correspondents with some imagination, who sent out interesting stories to their papers about what was taking place in Washington. Even so dignified and reliable a paper as the Boston Transcript published in the latter part of October a statement from its Washington correspondent that tents

ought to be set up on all the Government lawns to accommodate the incoming workers, "for hundreds of clerks, men and women, knew not where to lay their heads from day to day," and "pleas for housing and board were so pathetic that almost every private family in town was then entertaining its 'paying guest.'"

Even when it was first declared, about that time, by the woman's division of the Council of National Defense, who were not informed as to the attention which the District Council of Defense was giving the situation, that rooms were difficult to obtain, there was a sufficient supply if only the applications for them had been made in the right way. About the same time also, at the suggestion of one of the civil service commissioners, and with the concurrence of one of the District Commissioners who had been recently appointed and was ignorant of, or overlooked, the responsibilities committed by the commissioners to the District Council of Defense, a suggestion was made to the chamber of commerce that it undertake the listing and renting of rooms. With this suggestion the chamber gladly complied, and on October 29, 1917, it published a request for offers of rooms through it in the work which it had undertaken. Because of this action by the chamber of commerce, to which the responses were immediate and numerous, the District Council of Defense was for the time being barred from carrying out its plan of establishing a central room registration office; but in order to prevent duplication and systematize the work which was being done by the several agencies, it immediately called a conference, to be held on November 7, of representatives of each, as well as of persons who had already been employed by several of the Government departments or bureaus to look after the welfare of women employees, and to aid in securing accommodations for newcomers.

A meeting of the housing committee was also held on November 1, at which, after full discussion, it was requested—

1. That a census be taken by the police department, not only of vacant houses but of houses where rooms or board could be furnished.
2. That adequate restaurant facilities similar to those established on the Isthmus of Panama during the construction of the canal be established by the Government in Washington.
3. That an appeal be made by the District Commissioners to residents of the District to furnish rooms in their homes for incoming workers, especially for young women.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the woman's committee, spoke of the possibility of fitting up some of the large houses in the city then unoccupied, to be used by the young women for rooms and meals, stating that she had already been promised a considerable sum of money for this purpose.

CONFERENCE ON ACCOMMODATIONS.

At the conference on November 7 in the office of the District Council of Defense it was found that together the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the chamber of commerce had more than 1,100 available rooms listed, and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins stated that after looking up the question of fitting out one or more large houses as boarding places for young women it did not appear to her and

her associates that there was sufficient need for them to warrant the expenditure of the money in that way at that time.

It was, however, apparent that there was need of a central room-registration office to prevent confusion, and also that there should be a booth at the Union Station, with an attendant in charge at all hours, to look after incoming Government employees. It was understood that both these matters would be looked after by the District Council of Defense.

These two recommendations were immediately taken up, together with those made to the District commissioners at the meeting on November 2, but owing to absences on the part of the officials it was not possible to get them acted on until some days later, when, on November 23, Commissioner Brownlow, with the chairman, made a definite request of the director of the Council of National Defense for \$10,000 with which to establish a room-registration office, urging at the same time that the council make provision for additional restaurant facilities and housing accommodations. These requests were confirmed by letters going into detail and stating the situation strongly.

Meantime the police had completed the enumeration of rooms offered, which showed a total of 1,902 places, with 3,093 rooms, capable of accommodating 3,984 persons. Of these 2,832 were offered for men only, 559 for women, and 593 for either men or women. In 329 places meals were also offered, but were not furnished in 1,573 places, while 71 others offered to furnish meals but not rooms.

A vigorous effort was immediately made to have these rooms inspected, as it was not thought proper to send young women to any of them without being sure as to the character of the different places. The woman's committee was called on, and several members of it did some excellent work, but the task was so large and so difficult that they were unable to perform it promptly. Recourse was accordingly had to the Young Men's Christian Association, but the results of their canvass were not important, partly because many of the rooms were not desirable, but chiefly because the urgent demand for rooms had caused many of them to be rented before the inspection was made.

At the meeting of the council on November 15, 1917, the chairman was directed to arrange for a conference with the Real Estate Brokers' Association in regard to the scarcity of apartments, and with the chairman of the housing committee also present. This conference was accordingly held in the office of the District Council of Defense on November 27, 1917. Twelve of the leading real estate dealers in the city were present, and various recommendations growing out of their interest and their experience were made, one of which was that owners of houses should be urged to put them into good repair and where possible to make arrangements by which the several floors could be used as apartments. The chairman made an effort to have the building regulations modified in regard to this, but was unsuccessful because the requirements were fixed by an act of Congress.

As the council had no funds, the Real Estate Brokers' Association promised to establish a central office in which all apartments and houses in the hands of any member should be recorded, and such an

office was soon after established and maintained at 1410 New York Avenue, until it was later taken over on March 13, 1918, by the room-registration office which was afterwards established.

The District Council of Defense also obtained from the assessor's office, as the returns came in from the police enumeration of unoccupied houses, the names and addresses of the owners of all those which were not in good repair, and turned them over to the Real Estate Brokers' Association, in order that they might urge the owners or agents to have them promptly put into good condition to help out with the pressing need.

This enumeration of the unoccupied dwellings in the city by the police, which was not finished and tabulated until December 13, showed a startling situation. The figures as compared with the number in February, 1915, deducting houses which were uninhabitable, and with what it had been less than five months before, were as follows:

Feb. 27, 1915	4,714
June 26, 1917	4,737
Nov. 15, 1917	2,088

This shows a decline of more than 60 per cent in less than five months in the total number of houses available, but the situation was even more striking when it was considered that the division of these between white and colored was approximately white, 1,143; colored, 945; and that of this total 703 were reported to be in poor repair, or in even worse condition, leaving approximately less than 800 good houses unoccupied and available for incoming employees. The unoccupied apartments had also declined from 715 on February 27, 1915, to 104 on November 15, 1917. The Council of National Defense was immediately advised of these facts as a reason for taking prompt action.

FUNDS SOUGHT FOR ROOM REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Meantime the money for the room registration office, the need of which was readily admitted by the Council of National Defense when the request was formally made on November 23, 1917, had been held up by it because, like many other people, it failed to comprehend that Washington was not like other cities in their ability to act independently of the Federal Government, upon which it was obliged to depend for funds. After two weeks had thus passed a definite promise of the money was made by its chairman on December 8 on the strength of which the commissioners made a strong appeal to the citizens of the District to offer their rooms for incoming employees, directing them to send such offers to the District Council of Defense at its office in the District Building until the room registration office could be established. This appeal, which the commissioners had delayed until definite arrangements were in sight, brought a multitude of offers to the office of the council, which, on December 15, secured a desirable room for an office at 1321 New York Avenue NW., but about that time the Council of National Defense decided that it could neither give the money promised nor ask for it.

A request was accordingly made directly to the President for a grant of the amount needed from his \$100,000,000 fund. This was a

trying time. The chamber of commerce, to whom incoming employees were directed to apply for rooms by circulars sent out by the Civil Service Commission at the time of their appointment, had several weeks before declared that the task, which it had found too great for its resources, could only be performed properly by the Federal Government, and had asked the District Council of Defense to take the work over. In the delay which took place it refused longer to receive applicants, and as the number arriving was increasing, much confusion arose.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, urged by the woman's division of the Council of National Defense and moved by her deep sympathy for the young women who were having difficulty in finding places because of this confusion, worked energetically, and to some extent independently of the District council, to supply the apparent need, and with money from private funds and from the woman's welfare branch of the National Civic Federation, of which she was also chairman, began to open several unoccupied houses, as well as to receive and give out rooms, for which she appealed. Demands were made that a registration office be established and that a booth be opened in the Union Station. It took some determination for the council to refuse steadily, until the funds needed should be forthcoming, to make an attempt which must necessarily fail for want of them, and after having several times been obliged to stop the preparations for opening the room registration office Dr. R. S. Woodward, chairman of the housing committee, resigned on December 26 because of the delay.

FUNDS GRANTED BY PRESIDENT.

The situation cleared as soon as it came to the attention of President Wilson in the midst of the many demands upon his attention. He promptly signified his willingness to make such a grant on a request from the chairman of the Council of National Defense, and in accordance with this the District Council of Defense on December 28 was allowed \$6,000 for the next six months.

Steps were immediately taken to establish the office, and as there was no chairman of the housing committee the responsibility for this fell upon the chairman of the council. Mr. Leroy Thomas, who was an employee of the Census Office and who had had some experience in the work with the chamber of commerce, was loaned to the council by the Census Bureau for a month to take charge of it. As it was impossible to occupy the office at 1321 New York Avenue because of a lack of the heating facilities necessary to withstand the severe cold which was prevailing, a beginning was made in the office of the chamber of commerce. As the chief difficulty in the work of the chamber had been to keep its lists checked up to know whether rooms listed were still available or not, cards were immediately provided by which each applicant on receiving the addresses of one or more rooms bound himself or herself to immediately advise the room registration office whether or not any of the rooms had been taken, returning the card, which required no postage. A register of all the rooms given out, on which these cards were checked off as returned, was also started and the foundation of a satisfactory system was thus laid.

Another pressing difficulty, however, was that of having the rooms inspected. The council was unwilling to send any young woman to a room which had not been looked over and pronounced satisfactory by a competent inspector, and as it had only volunteers to depend on, the inspection was slow and irregular, while the throng coming into the chamber of commerce rooms continued to increase.

It was at this juncture that the situation was again saved by the President of the United States, to whom a knowledge of the difficulties with which the District council was struggling in the matter had somehow come, and who sent over to ask whether the work could not be better done with more money, which would permit of paid inspectors, and who promptly increased the amount from \$1,000 per month to \$1,800 per month in order to meet the additional needs.

ROOM REGISTRATION OFFICE ORGANIZED.

This increased sum also enabled the council to secure as manager, on the 16th of January, Mr. Edwin S. Hege, who was about to accept a responsible place in one of the executive departments, which he gave up because of the larger opportunities for serving the public which the room registration office promised.

No better man than Mr. Hege could have been found for the place. With a legal education, with a knowledge of Government methods gained by 10 years' personal contact in the office of The Adjutant General, with a subsequent experience of several years with a leading real-estate firm in the city, and as the successful manager of an estate which owned one of its largest office buildings and other property, together with an acquaintance with many of Washington's leading citizens, and with a pleasing address, which put all whom he met at their ease, he immediately began to work out such an organization and such methods as the office required. Mr. Hege was able to secure a force, composed mostly of young women, some of whom had husbands connected with the military or naval service, who were lady-like, polite, and capable, and who did the work of the office in large part because they were interested in it rather than for the compensation allowed, which was in some cases less than was paid in other offices for similar work. To all complaints Mr. Hege gave personal and unremitting attention, and by his influence he was able not only to smooth out misunderstandings, but also to repress or remove from the records those who insisted on prices for rooms which were out of reason.

The office at 1321 New York Avenue was furnished and heated so that the work was removed to it on January 17, 1918. The place was light and easy of access and proved to be very well adapted to the requirements. It should be remarked that the owner, Mr. Charles J. Langmead, allowed the council to use the office without charge from December 15 until April 1 before beginning to collect the regular rent of \$200 per month.

The inspection of the rooms which were constantly offered was made with reasonable promptness, and as the supply of them was large, a conference of all the welfare workers employed by the Government departments and large bureaus to help look after accommodations for incoming employees, together with a representative of

the Civil Service Commission, was held at the office of the District Council of Defense on January 21, 1918, in order to have them meet Mr. Hege and exchange views. After a full and satisfactory discussion, it was determined that thereafter all applicants for rooms would be sent to the room-registration office, and all rooms offered turned over to it; and it was announced that notices stating the facts and directing appointees to apply to the room registration office for accommodations on their arrival in Washington would be sent out by the Civil Service Commission in the case of all appointments. These forms were accordingly adopted after being approved by the District Council of Defense, substantially as follows:

In reply to your inquiry you are informed that the room registration office of the District of Columbia Council of Defense, now in operation at 1321 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., is conducted under the auspices of the United States Government. Every possible assistance will be given by the office in the matter of securing living accommodations for Government employees.

Appointees who desire directions concerning rooms and board should apply at the room-registration office immediately upon their arrival in Washington.

The room-registration office can not undertake to assign a particular room in advance for any applicant, but the office always has a list of hundreds of rooms which have been carefully inspected, from which the applicant can be accommodated. The prices asked for rooms and board are reasonable and not out of proportion to the salaries paid by the Government.

The room-registration office is open until 6 p. m. Those who arrive on late trains can find rooms for the night by applying to the attendant of the District Council of Defense or to the agent of the Travelers' Aid at the District Council of Defense booth, which is prominently situated in the main waiting room of the Union Station, where all trains arrive.

It is recommended that appointees arrange to arrive in Washington at least a day in advance of the date on which they expect to begin work, in order to have time to find comfortable living quarters before entering upon their duties.

Difficulties met by newcomers have been the result of a lack of organization for listing rooms and furnishing information. The work is now thoroughly organized, and no further trouble should be experienced.

By direction of the commission.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McILHENNY, *President.*

BOOTH AT UNION STATION.

On January 24 the booth at the Union Station was opened, with Miss Ella M. Bateman in charge of it during eight hours each day, and two employees of the Travelers' Aid during the remainder of the 24 hours. The employees of the Travelers' Aid had always had some emergency rooms, both day and night, and there had been no occasion at any time for any young woman to sleep in the station, unless she arrived so late that she preferred to; but with the establishment of the booth there was always a supply of rooms in addition from the room-registration office, which could be obtained by those who arrived after the office was closed for the day. Prominent signs were put up both at the booth and in the concourse, and all excuse for difficulty in making connections with proper accommodations on the arrival of young women or others was removed.

As the work progressed Mr. Hege developed other forms and reports for use in the room-registration office in order to register rooms and prevent delays or misunderstandings. These were based on actual experience as to what was required, and as the Washington office was the first established in the country, they served as models

for similar offices in others cities when they were organized later by the officials of the Department of Labor.

In receiving offers of rooms the room-registration office did what it could to keep the rates reasonable, and through its constant appeals a good supply was maintained. The record of those on hand and available for several dates was as follows:

	Men.	Women or either.	Total rooms.	Capable of accom- modating persons.
Feb. 1, 1918.....	1,876	2,011	3,887	.....
Mar. 2, 1918.....	1,729	1,154	2,883	4,485
Apr. 8, 1918.....	1,826	1,594	3,420	5,684

It will be seen that, notwithstanding the urgent demand, the supply kept up fairly well, though it should be said that the number of rooms for single persons, and in the nearer or more desirable portions of the city, naturally became steadily less. The number of persons to whom addresses were given out is shown by the following table, which gives the record by months up to the time when the room registration office was taken over from the District Council of Defense by the Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor on September 16, 1918:

	Number of per- sons receiving addresses.
1918:	
January 9 to 31.....	962
February.....	2,439
March.....	3,462
April.....	5,025
May.....	2,612
June.....	2,535
July.....	2,665
August.....	3,662
September 1 to 16.....	4,323
Total.....	27,685

During all this time cordial relations were maintained with the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, both of which continued to furnish rooms to those who preferred to obtain them through their offices, as well as with the Congressional Club, the churches, and other effective organizations which were interested in local housing matters.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ACCOMMODATIONS.

About the 1st of January the housing and health division was formed in the War Department, and Mr. Z. L. Potter, who had come to Washington to take charge of the welfare work in the Ordnance Department, was given a major's commission and put in charge of it. Maj. Potter went at the work zealously, and having been granted not only an adequate force but also the sum of \$25,000 with which to open up unoccupied houses, was able to furnish and organize a considerable number of them with the cooperation of Mrs. Archibald

Hopkins. This work was being done independently of the council, though Mrs. Hopkins reported at the meeting of the council on January 24, 1918, that she had with private funds, amounting to \$2,408.25, opened eight such houses capable of accommodating 141 persons.

From the figures given out from time to time by the Civil Service Commission as to the large number of employees expected, it was evident that more rooms than the city could furnish would probably be needed, and the use of steamers on the river to help out the supply was seriously suggested. The District Council of Defense, which, as early as December 6, 1917, had formally recommended that the Federal Government furnish additional housing accommodations, renewed its recommendation and urged that the Government take immediate steps to supply them, and meantime arranged with the Federation of Citizens' Associations, which seemed to be the best organization for covering the entire city, to make a thorough and systematic canvass for all additional rooms which residents were willing to offer.

A meeting of the federation was held in the District Building on February 2 to discuss plans, and on February 14 there was another meeting in the District Building of all those who were to engage personally in the canvass, in order to discuss forms and standardize methods of inspection. The canvass was undertaken soon after this, and in connection with it the District Council of Defense called attention to the fact, that as even temporary buildings would cost the Government \$600 for each person provided for, anyone who took in a clerk would save the Government that amount; but in spite of all the preparations and the diligent efforts made, the number of additional rooms reported by those who took part was less than 1,000. This was probably because the city had already been so thoroughly gone over by the room-registration office and those interested in securing rooms for it.

At the request of the District Council of Defense and in order to secure accurate information as to the housing situation, the District Commissioners caused the police to make another census of the unoccupied dwellings in the city on March 1, 1918. This enumeration, which was finished on March 6, showed that aside from 140 alley houses, all of which were for colored people and under the law must be vacated as dwellings on July 1 following and two-thirds of which were in poor repair or dilapidated, there were in the city only 889 unoccupied dwellings, of which all but 454 were in poor repair or dilapidated. Of this number, 209 were classified as dwellings for colored people, leaving only 245 residences in the whole city for rent to white persons.

This caused the District Council of Defense to redouble its efforts to obtain rooms for the room-registration office and it proceeded to make another systematic effort to reach all the available rooms which might still remain in the city through the Government departments and bureaus. About 25,000 registration cards were printed, and after thorough consultation with the chief clerks of the various departments and large bureaus, all of whom took a great interest in the plan and were very helpful, a general appeal was made to all Government employees to make every effort to obtain in their neighbor-

hoods throughout the community additional rooms for employees who were still to come. This canvass took place about the middle of April and was apparently well and faithfully made, but in this also the number of rooms obtained was less than 1,000.

It was apparent that those who were able to furnish rooms had already been almost all reached by previous appeals and that not many more accommodations could be obtained from existing houses in the city.

EFFORTS TO SECURE ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

Early in February a housing bill carrying \$10,000,000 for the needs of the District was introduced in the House and a hearing was had before the Committee on Labor, to which it was referred. At this hearing the District Council of Defense was represented, and when Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz was appointed director of housing in the Department of Labor the chairman of the District Council of Defense on February 20, 1918, immediately placed the council at the service of the director in his work for the District.

Feeling the need of more accurate knowledge as to the expected number of employees than had been afforded up to this time by the lump-sum figures given out by the Civil Service Commission, the chairman took steps to ascertain through it how many were expected in each department or large bureau before and after the 1st of July following, with a view to getting a detailed record of those who were appointed and discharged and so to determining what the housing needs of the city actually were. Information as to this step was also communicated to the chief of the housing and health division of the War Department, who had already attempted in some instances to speak for the people of the city, in order that any conflict of effort might be avoided, but because of his connection with the War Department and not realizing the situation as to the District government and its representatives in District matters the director of housing on February 25 saw fit to designate the chief of the housing and health division as his personal representative in matters relating to housing in the District.

The chief of the housing and health division immediately went forward to secure the information for which the District Council of Defense had asked in regard to the numbers of employees who were to come, to communicate with contractors and real estate men in the District, to submit estimates for committees in Congress, and to take charge of the housing matters generally, even to giving directions to the room-registration office. It was naturally impossible for the District Council of Defense to give attention to these matters without causing confusion, and it contented itself with protecting the room-registration office, which had been established under the grant from the President, and in providing accommodations from the resources at its command; and it was not until a statement was made at a hearing on the housing bill before the Senate committee early in April that the supply of rooms in the room-registration office would be exhausted by May 1, 1918, that action by it became necessary. Influenced largely by this statement the Civil Service Commission on April 12, without conferring with the room-registration office, sent a

letter to each of the departments directing that the letter of instructions issued in pursuance of the conference in January, telling appointees to apply to the room-registration office for accommodations, be withdrawn, on the ground that these accommodations were on the point of being exhausted. This action, which was unwarranted, in the face of the fact that the supply of available rooms was being so well kept up, was so prejudicial to the interests of the Government that besides correcting the statement with the director of housing and the chairman of the Senate committee the chairman of the District Council of Defense and the manager of the room-registration office had a conference next day with the Civil Service Commission, in which the situation was fully explained and better relations established. It was understood that no further action of any kind would be taken by the commission without conferring with the District Council of Defense and the room-registration office.

After being put in and taken out and again put in the District was finally included in the housing bill as it passed, with the sum of \$10,000,000 provided for new construction. As the situation developed the director of housing put himself directly in touch with the District Commissioners, and it was understood that no important action would be taken in the construction of additional accommodations without the full knowledge of the commissioners, nor without recourse to the records of the assessor's office, the building inspector, and the other departments of the District government for information which would help in judging as to values and locations.

It was also understood that the room-registration office would keep directly in touch with the director of housing as to the number of rooms available and the number likely to be needed; and these arrangements, by bringing the commissioners and the District government as such into the problem in order to insure the recognition of their authority by those who had the power and the means to work out the solution, very largely relieved the District Council of Defense from further responsibility in regard to housing matters.

It was finally determined to erect the additional buildings needed for Government employees on Government land between the Union Station and the Capitol and elsewhere. The work was pushed forward in the former location, and attractive and comfortable dormitories were finally erected, capable of accommodating 1,900 persons, but none of these were completed until after the armistice was signed, so that aside from the unoccupied houses which were furnished and opened with the grant of \$25,000 made through the War Department at the beginning of 1918, and some houses which were commandeered by the Government some seven or eight months later, the problem of caring for incoming Government employees was met by the citizens of Washington.

When the Saulsbury resolution, forbidding an increase in rent or the eviction of the tenant, was passed on May 31, 1918. Mr. Hege, as secretary of the council, prepared and distributed widely a synopsis explaining just what the rights of tenants under it were, and by personal advice in a multitude of cases tried to see that the purpose of the resolution was carried out.

The council regretted that it was found impossible to enact a measure which would really regulate rents, instead of having to be content

with one which simply preserved the status quo, and worked injustice to many people in order to prevent injustice to a much larger number; but since Congress had seen fit to pass the resolution it made every effort to see that its provisions were strictly carried out.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

In connection with its general activities the District Council of Defense has responded to calls for assistance from other agencies as they have arisen.

Recruiting for the Regular Army.—When the President issued his proclamation calling for recruits to the number of 70,000 to be obtained during the week beginning June 23, 1917, in order to fill up the Regular Army, the council took the matter up in earnest, and by public appeals, as well as by motion pictures, endeavored to aid in securing the 393 men given as the quota for the District. The effort was continued through the Federation of Citizens' Associations, some of which held meetings on July 4 in order to encourage recruiting. Although its quota was not filled, the District by this effort secured about the same proportion of men as the average obtained throughout the States, and the development of the draft made it unnecessary to carry the matter further.

United States Boys' Working Reserve.—The council, soon after its organization, began an earnest effort to promote the enrollment of boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. It had repeated conferences not only with the general officers, but also with those in charge of the work in the District, both in 1917 and 1918; and it assisted in finding places for some of the boys enrolled.

In March, 1918, it also worked with the United States Employment Service in securing men to perform the labor needed for the gardens in the District and in the country surrounding it.

Four-Minute Men.—The District Council of Defense took part in the selection of a chairman for the Four-Minute Men for the District, where the organization was not completed as early as in some of the larger cities. Its members participated in the meetings of the Four-Minute Men and to some extent in the addresses given. It worked with the director in securing a successor for the chairman when he gave up the place, and kept in constant touch with the work as it went on.

Shipping labor reserve.—When an appeal was made by the chairman of the United States Shipping Board in January, 1918, for the enrollment of 250,000 men as a shipping labor reserve, the District Council of Defense took prompt action. It not only consulted with the Shipping Board officials but it secured the appointment of Mr. Charles V. Wheeler as district director of the United States Public Service Reserve, to take charge of the enrollment in the District. The campaign was conducted during the two weeks beginning on January 28, 1918, and Mr. Wheeler used his office for taking applications. The quota for the District was 1,390 men, and the result of his efforts and of appeals made by the District Council of Defense through the papers and otherwise was that more than 1,400 men were secured.

Health work.—In connection with the effort to promote the comfort and contentment of Government employees, especially of the young women who were coming to Washington in such large numbers, the suggestion was made by several persons that more might be accomplished if those who were employed by the different departments and large bureaus to do this welfare work were brought into closer touch. Such a conference, called by the District Council of Defense, was accordingly held in its office on March 1, 1918, at which about 20 persons were present. After an exchange of views and statements as to the provisions already made in some of the departments for care in the case of sudden illness or other emergencies, a committee was appointed to make recommendations as to the employment in all departments and important bureaus of a sufficient number of doctors and nurses, as well as welfare workers, and the provision of rest rooms and other facilities. These recommendations, when made some time later, were forwarded to the various departments and bureaus. They were favorably received by all, and the appointments recommended were made in several of them.

Community centers.—When the value of the community center as an adjunct to the State council of defense was emphasized by a letter sent by President Wilson to the various State councils about the 1st of March, 1918, it was apparent that the District was actually in the lead in this subject because of the progress already made, in which Miss Margaret Wilson had been so active. The District Council of Defense promptly informed the Council of National Defense of the facts in regard to the situation in the District. It also held several conferences with Miss Cecil B. Norton, the general secretary of the community centers, who is herself a modern St. Ursula so far as her absorption in and devotion to this important movement is concerned. Through its efforts representatives of the Council of National Defense were conducted with Miss Norton to witness the work carried on in a number of the community centers, in which social entertainments were being provided for the young men and young women who had come to Washington both as civilian employees and in the military and naval service, and where instruction was being given in various subjects, including the preparation of food, so necessary in the conservation which was being enjoined by the Food Administration.

Americanization of aliens.—The subject of the Americanization of aliens was brought up in February, 1918, but no active steps were taken by the District Council of Defense in regard to it until the meeting held on April 11, 1918, at which the chairman made a report of what he had learned in attending the conference of representatives from all the States, held in the Interior Building on April 3, 1918, at the call of Secretary Lane. The chairman stated that he had also learned that something more than 400 alien enemies had been found in the District, all but 15 or 20 of whom had been excluded from it by the Department of Justice, the few who were left being allowed for special reasons to remain; that relatively few naturalizations of persons of other nationalities were then taking place, but that some teaching of aliens in the District was being carried on.

After consideration of the facts in regard to the matter the chairman, by direction of the council, appointed as a committee

for the District on the Americanization of aliens, Mr. Ernest L. Thurston, Miss R. E. Shanley, Mrs. Adolph Kahn, Mrs. W. I. Adams, Mr. W. C. Clephane, and Mrs. Margarita Spalding Gerry.

This committee has been actively and earnestly at work, and as one result of its labors the commencement exercises for a class of 38 foreigners who had been receiving instruction as a preparation for naturalization was held in the old Central High School Building on the evening of March 12, 1919, at which an address was made by Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, and the diplomas were presented by Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy, of the Supreme Court of the District.

Children's year.—The District Council of Defense took an active interest in the Children's Year, to which its attention was called through the woman's committee, of which Mrs. Archibald Hopkins is chairman. A general committee with Mrs. Whitman Cross as chairman was appointed for the District, and of this Dr. William C. Woodward and Mr. William H. Baldwin were both members. An effort to secure an appropriation from Congress, such as was being made by many States for the work in the States was unsuccessful, and it became necessary to raise money by private subscription. Enough was obtained to provide for an office and printing expenses and to pay a secretary until toward the close of the year, which began on April 1, 1918. Great numbers of children were weighed and measured, and the varying program as mapped out by the Federal Children's Bureau was followed. When the funds were exhausted, toward the close of the year, the District Council of Defense took over the secretary of the committee as its employee, and the committee was thus enabled to complete its work in good shape. The results of this patient effort, prolonged during the year, will no doubt be left in the after life of many of the future citizens of Washington.

Federal Employment Service.—When the appropriation for the Federal Employment Service ran out in March, 1919, because of the failure of Congress to pass the appropriation bill, there was great danger that returning soldiers, sailors, and marines would suffer hardship because of the lack of any agency through whom they could obtain employment. The District Commissioners suggested to the District Council of Defense that as this was really war work, connected with closing up the obligations of the Government to the soldiers who had risked so much for the country, it would be quite proper for the council to employ such persons as were really necessary to look after the interests of the men who were coming back. At a meeting held on March 29, 1919, the council accordingly passed unanimously a motion to employ for three months beginning April 1, 1919, the three persons who were then found to be most essential in carrying on this very necessary service for the returning soldiers and sailors.

Federal representatives.—At the request of the Council of National Defense a conference of the various representatives of the Federal Government in the District was called by the District Council of Defense on March 18, 1918, at which Mr. John Poole, representing the District War Loan Organization; Mr. Daniel J. Callahan, representing the National War Savings Committee; Mr. John L. Weaver,

representing the Fuel Administration; Hon. Henry White, Director of the American Red Cross; and Mr. McCormick Blair, of the Four Minute Men, were present. A general discussion of the various activities took place, which brought all interests nearer together. It was understood that further meetings would be held if for any reason it seemed desirable, but no further occasion for calling such a conference arose.

The District Council of Defense also assisted to some extent in the establishment of motor-truck routes, in the enforcement of the eight-hour law for the work of women, in securing the shipment of building material for houses and apartments in process of erection, in the appointment of a traffic manager at the time of the freight blockade, and in the distribution of various posters connected with war work.

In numerous instances, also, Mr. Hege was able to assist persons who had made purchases on the installment plan and were in danger of foreclosure from inability to meet the terms of the contract because of having relatives in the Army or of other war conditions. In every case but one the seller readily complied with Mr. Hege's suggestion.

The council also assisted in the work of the priorities division of the War Industries Board as to the regulation of new construction in the District, and in connection with that the chairman and vice chairman were present at a meeting of representatives from all the States, which was called at the Hotel Washington on November 11, 1918, to take further measures as to the conservation of building material. It was at this meeting that the announcement was made by Secretary Lane, who was chairman of the meeting, that because of the signing of the armistice there was no longer any need of closer restrictions, but that the policy would be changed, and the requirements relaxed, as was done by new rules promulgated in the afternoon.

SUSPENSION OF ACTIVITIES AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

Following this meeting a conference was held next day by the representatives of the State councils present, and the question of discontinuing their activities was discussed. On consultation with the District Commissioners as to what course the District Council of Defense should take, it was their opinion that it would not be necessary for the council to keep its office in the District Building open after the end of the month, but that it would be well to maintain the organization to meet any demands which might arise later. The office in the District Building was accordingly discontinued on December 1, 1918, and communications have since been addressed to, and attended to by, the chairman of the council, Mr. William H. Baldwin, at 1415 Twenty-first Street, Washington, D. C.

The District Council of Defense throughout its existence has had but one object in view, to assist in winning the war, and to do whatever lay in its power to support the agencies engaged in this, whether Federal or local, official or unofficial. Without legal entity, without any appropriation for the council as such during the greater part of the time, in the midst of the throng which crowded into Washington without comprehending the conditions under which

the District is organized, and to some extent in the "no man's land" between Federal and District responsibilities, its task has required tact and patience.

In all of its responsibilities it has had the constant help and co-operation of the newspapers of Washington, and it desires here to cordially thank them all for the wisdom and fairness which they have always shown. It would often have been possible to make articles relating to the situation in Washington more entertaining by exaggeration, as is sometimes done, but the council, while giving the papers the facts fully at all times requested that they should not be stated in such a way as to increase the difficulties with which the citizens of Washington were struggling. In this the papers co-operated, and while thus keeping the people here and elsewhere correctly informed as to conditions, helped to make the best of the situation for everybody as it developed.

It has been loyal to the District commissioners, by whom it was appointed, and has done all in its power to share with them burdens which have at times been almost crushing by reason of the added problems of the war. It has met all difficulties frankly, and has done its best to protect the interests of all who have come within its range. It cordially thanks all who have given it their support in its efforts, and they have been many, and is rejoiced to lay down its responsibilities, now that the occasion for them has ceased to exist.

WM. H. BALDWIN.

JOHN POOLE.

WM. B. KING.

GEORGE M. KOBER.

ARTHUR E. HOLDER.

JOSEPH W. COX.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY.

WM. C. WOODWARD.

MRS. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

EDWIN S. HEGE.

